

THE CITY OF AKHENATEN

PART II

THE NORTH SUBURB AND THE DESERT ALTARS

THE EXCAVATIONS AT TELL EL AMARNA
DURING THE SEASONS
1926-1932

BY
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WITH A CHAPTER BY
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PREFACE

THE first Memoir dealing with the site of Tell el Amarna,¹ *City of Akhenaten I*, dealt exclusively with the South Town and with such southern dependencies as Maruaten, the River Temple, part of the Workmen's Village and some of the Tomb Chapels. The present memoir is devoted to the "North Suburb," as the isolated section of the city opposite the modern village of Et Till has been called, and to the "Desert Altars" which lie to the east. *City of Akhenaten III*, it is hoped, will describe the North Palace, hitherto only published in a preliminary form, such parts of the North City where the cliffs come down to the river as have been excavated, the great official buildings in the centre of the city, already generally described in *Journal XVIII*, and the re-excavation of the Royal Tomb undertaken at the request and with the assistance of the Service des Antiquités.

In 1926-7 Dr. H. Frankfort, with the assistance of Mrs. Frankfort, Mr. Glanville, and Mr. Clarke as architect, began the excavation of the North Suburb. This he continued in 1929 with Mrs. Frankfort, Mr. Lloyd as architect, Mr. Shorter and Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury. In 1930 not only the Society but also Amarna suffered irreparable damage in the loss of Dr. Frankfort. In the autumn of that year, however, the excavation was continued by a party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mr. Waddington as architect, Mr. Bennett, and Miss Chubb, kindly lent by the Society, as well as Mr. Lloyd who was released by Dr. Frankfort for a month. In 1931 Mr. Lavers came as second architect, Mr. Fairman was released for the season by the expedition to Armant and replaced Mr. Bennett, and Mr. Sherman was added to the party. Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mr. Waddington and Miss Chubb were again on the expedition.

The work and the publication of it in this form have been possible mainly owing to the continued generosity of Mrs. Hubbard. Most of our support has in fact come from abroad, which accounts for the small number of objects of importance allotted to Museums in the British Isles. A policy of uncertainty has made it impossible to build up the permanent team which is essential. In this memoir Dr. Frankfort is entirely responsible for such constructive work as has been done on the architectural features of the houses. The work of the later expeditions is confined to the inner part of the South-Western quarter, the houses in and North of the Wady, a final survey of the whole suburb, and the Desert Altars. The authors responsible for the various chapters or sections are indicated under each heading.

Mr. Fairman has dealt with all the inscriptions both from 1931 and previous years. The plan of the site in general and the block plan of the North Suburb are based on the work of Mr. Waddington. The detailed plans of the various quarters are partly his, partly Mr. Clarke's and partly Mr. Lloyd's. Mr. Lavers surveyed the Altars. Miss Chubb drew Plates LV and LVI, Mr. Sherman and Mrs. Pendlebury are responsible for the drawings of pottery, rings and amulets.

¹ This form, or the form 'Amarna', is more widely known than El-'Amarneh, and Tell el Amarna has in addition the sanction of the present-day authorities, for the new railway station between Mellawi and Der Mowas has been so labelled.

The thanks of the Society are particularly due to the Services des Antiquités whose help and courtesy have been unfailing and but for whom our work would have been impossible.

The account of the architectural discoveries of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft published by Ricke under the title of *Der Grundriss des Amarna-Wohnhauses* has appeared too late to be referred to in detail in the text. Our opinion is indicated in the review by the first of the collaborators in the *Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung*. No explanation is given in the book for the failure to present any details of the objects discovered. These records one must assume to be a permanent loss to archaeology.

NOTE

In this volume there are two indexes. One, in chapter III for the houses, gives the quarter of the suburb in which each house is situated, the page on which a description of the house is to be found and a list of the objects not important enough to be mentioned in chapter II. The other, the general index, gives the place where various points are discussed. Here the references are given to houses wherever possible rather than to pages. In conclusion it may be said that various topics such as weight standards have been omitted. This is owing to the feeling of the authors that they would be more suitably discussed in the final volume when we have all the evidence before us.

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THE CITY OF AKHENATEN

PART II

CHAPTER I

THE NORTH SUBURB. INTRODUCTORY (J.D.S.P.)

THE name of the North Suburb has been given to the isolated quarter of the town containing 298 houses which lies north of the Great Temple, and is separated from it by an open space some 600 metres across. In terms of the General Plan (Pl. I), founded on Timme's survey, it includes squares S. 33-5, T. 32-7, U. 33-7, and V. 35-7. Its main thoroughfares run north and south; West Road is a continuation of High-Priest Street in the main city; East Road similarly continues a nameless road to the south. In the cultivation can still be traced the prolongation of the chief artery of the whole city, the Royal Road, called to this day the *Sikket es-Sultan*, which served all the important official buildings from Maruaten in the south to the "Customs house" at the extreme north end of the city.

Its presence at this point is further proved by the number of east-west streets in the South-West Quarter of the suburb which have no exit into West Road.

There are only two main east-west streets, Straight Street which runs across the whole suburb some 50 metres south of the wady, and Greek Street which cuts the Western Quarter a block south of this.

The whole area is divided into two unequal parts by the wide wady which runs down to the river from the high desert. This wady evidently existed in ancient times, for the houses carefully avoid it, although particularly severe floods have occasionally done some damage. Its main bed in those days was along the north edge of quarters 4 and 5 below, but occasional floods were guarded against by heavy walls in quarters 8 and 9.

The North Suburb has been arbitrarily divided into a number of quarters, arbitrarily in so far that the differences between them are by no means absolute, yet not quite artificially, since there appear to be decidedly distinctive features which differentiate one from the other. These quarters are enumerated below and will be discussed starting from the south-east corner of the suburb.

It so happens that in this way the first two houses (V. 37. 1 and V. 37. 6) to be dealt with are exceptionally rich in material. Their description will therefore be disproportionately long, but at the same time a number of questions will be settled once and for all and will only need to be referred to later.

- (1) *The South-Eastern Quarter* lies between the Desert and East Road. Large estates, p. 5.
- (2) *The South Central Quarter* lies between East Road and West Road. It is divided into:
 - (a) the slums, p. 14.
 - (b) the large estates, p. 20.

- (3) *The Eastern Quarter* lies between the Desert and East Road, north of the South-Eastern Quarter, p. 26.
- (4) *The Northern Quarter* lies between Straight Street and the Wady, east of West Road, p. 31.
- (5) *The North-Western Quarter* or Merchants' Quarter lies between Straight Street and the Wady, west of West Road, p. 37.
- (6) *The Central Western Quarter* lies between Straight Street and Greek Street, p. 44.
- (7) *The South-Western Quarter* lies south of Greek Street between West Road and the Cultivation. It again is divided into:
- (a) large estates, p. 48.
- (b) slums, p. 50.
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Particular features of the various quarters so divided will be given in their proper place. At the moment we are concerned with a general view of the whole suburb.

It is evident to begin with that it is a later extension of the city. Not only were the houses in quarter 9 actually in course of construction when the order came to leave the city, but also the ostraca give us abundant evidence that the suburb as a whole was built later than the main city (see below, p. 103).

Even more important are the pendants, rings, scarabs, and other small objects inscribed with royal names. The following is a tabulation of the results:

	<i>Amenhotep III.</i>	<i>Ty.</i>	<i>Akhenaten.</i>	<i>Nefertiti.</i>	<i>Smenkhkarē.</i>	<i>Meritaten.</i>	<i>Tutankhaten.</i>	<i>Ankhesenpaaten.</i>
Quarter 1	1	..	2*(1)	..	1	..	..	..
" 2	3	..	9†(2)	3	6	..	3*(2)	1
" 3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" 4	1	..	8*(1) †(2)	..	6	..	5	..
" 5	1	..	6	1	9	..	22*(3)	..
" 6	1	..	10	..	5	..	2	..
" 7	6	..	17*(1)	14	11	..	12*(1)	..
" 8	2	..	5† ‡(2)	3	4	..	13	2
" 9	3	..	4	..	..	1†	5*(2)	..
Total:	18	..	62*(3)	21	43	1	62*(8)	3

* (3) means that three Amūn names are included in the total.

† (2) means that the total includes two larger objects bearing this name.

‡ (2) means that in two cases the name has been erased.

These results clearly confirm the impression that the North Suburb is a later extension.¹

There is a certain amount of evidence as to the order in which the various quarters themselves were built. It is clear that the large estates bordering the two extant main roads were laid out first. This is shown by the obviously intrusive character of the slum houses in the

¹ For further possible conclusions to be drawn from these facts see *Journal*, XVII. 243 and XVIII. 144.

South Central Quarter which partially block East Road and the middle-class houses farther north which block its exit, reducing it to a thoroughfare of restricted local significance. Furthermore, to the west of West Road it is evident that the North-Western Quarter, and the houses bordering the road were built first, the area behind them being common ground, used mainly for rubbish-pits. When the population increased an interior line of estates was laid out (the rest of the Central Western Quarter), and finally came the tangle of slum houses. The rubbish-pits had been filled up and the thin walls of the hovels built over them. It was by no means rare to find a whole wall collapsed and sunk into a pit, while the owner of T. 35. 18, in his search for a suitable place for a corn-bin, was actually forced to disinfect an old rubbish-pit in his grounds by burning and build the corn-bin immediately above it (Pl. XX. 4).

Farther north in the Eastern Quarter north of the wady the boundary walls of large estates had been laid out, sometimes on a very elaborate scale with magnificent gateways (cf. T. 33. 4), and yet the houses within had never been built. In U. 33. 8 the owner had completed his house, even to the interior decoration; all that was left to be done was the carving and erecting of the stone lintel above his front door. The lintel had been brought up to the steps, and roughly blocked out. Before it could be carved or raised the city was deserted and it lies there still (Pl. XXV. 6).

The desertion of the city then was sudden, but the times were chancy and no one knew whether the next turn of the wheel would see Amarna the capital again. All those therefore who could afford to do so travelled back to Thebes, but they left guards and they bricked up the doors of their houses. Soon, however, it must have become apparent that no return to Amarna would ever take place. Orders were sent for the houses to be dismantled and for the wooden columns, so valuable in Egypt, to be dispatched to Thebes.¹ Perhaps they were floated up as Mr. Lloyd suggests. But equally there must have been a large section of the population which could not afford to travel. These people saw, at last, a chance of living in better quarters. They therefore replaced the wooden columns by partition walls of brick,² or in one case actually substituted a brick pier over the column-base (Pl. XXIV. 1), thus continuing to support the roof and keeping the house in a habitable condition.

How long this dwindling population of squatters survived it is difficult to say. Probably they were gradually absorbed into the neighbouring towns within a few years. All we can say very definitely is that, in spite of the most careful excavation by half-metres in pits by T. 35. 6, T. 35. 18, and T. 36. 38, there is no difference whatsoever between the objects found at the bottom of the deepest pit and those found in connexion with the squatters' walls. Any theory therefore which relies upon an earlier settlement or a continued inhabitation for long after the court returned to Thebes falls to the ground.³

The detailed description which follows is meant to supplement the plans. There is no point in repeating here what can be read straight off from them. Mainly we wish to record observa-

¹ No trace of a wooden column has ever been found, only the painted plaster which fell from them when they were taken down. In S. 33. 1 Mr. Waddington noted that the wooden doors also seem to have been removed, since the socket in several of the thresholds has been cut to allow the hinge to be slipped out.

² Probably taken from their own houses. This would account for the extremely ruinous state of nearly every slum house, a state not due to jerry-building in the first instance.

³ Perhaps we may take as the limit of the squatter's occupation, if indeed it is not a relic of a body of workmen quarrying the temple, the wine jar found in Q. 44. 1, bearing the name of Seti I. *Journal*, X. 293.

tions made during the work which would otherwise be lost. This applies chiefly to the painted plaster which was found in considerable quantities and on which most of the new features of our reconstructions are based.

The order in which the houses are discussed is not a numerical one even within the various quarters. This would be a purely artificial order. It is obviously better to take each house as it comes and describe it in relation to its neighbours. There is, however, a chapter (p. 78) showing on which page each house is mentioned.

Only the most important objects are recorded in the next chapter so as to enable the reader to consider the architectural features of each house together with its contents. If every object found were to be mentioned it would overburden the chapter with a mass of useless detail. A complete register, acting also as an index to the houses, will be found on page 78.

CHAPTER II

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE HOUSES IN THE NORTH SUBURB

I. THE SOUTH-EASTERN QUARTER (Plate III) (H.F.)

V. 37. 1. This house is particularly well built and well appointed for its size. Such features as a specially walled-in forecourt, a pillared entrance-lobby, and the possession of a West Loggia are usually found in more sumptuous dwellings; on the other hand, the private apartments are rather exiguous, and the kitchen and servants' hall with its square pillars do not form a separate group of buildings on the estate, but are built up against the house. This house lies farthest away from the cultivation and therefore its ruins were hardly, if at all, ransacked for stone and wood, so that we found numerous indications in the position of the various remains which were of great importance for the purpose of reconstruction.

The serpentine wall seems to have surrounded the grounds entirely;¹ it was only one brick thick, and had been carried away to the north and at the south-western corner by the wady in flood. The very slightness of the damage done here, as elsewhere on the southern edge of the suburb, shows that the wady was from the beginning taken into account when the settlement was built. It seems likely that there was a gate for the master of the house and visitors in the north-western corner of the enclosure, and that the large gate in the south-eastern corner was for servants only. On the west of the house a narrow gate connected the northern and south-western part of the enclosure. The use of this latter part is not clear; it was important enough to justify a special entrance into it from the second entrance-lobby. The little platform in front of that lobby, from which the stairs descend, seems not to have had a parapet, and thus this platform may have been used when mounting a donkey or getting into a litter (the gate towards the north is too narrow to allow for a chariot) if we assume the two oblong rooms, built on askew to the south of the house, to be stables.

Turning to the house itself, we find in front of the entrance, at the top of the flight of steps, and thus outside the entrance-lobby, some fragments of painted plaster, the largest of which measured 40 by 44 cm. It shows a cavetto and torus moulding, and underneath a frieze of petals, framed below by the block-pattern. The original position of this fragment is fully discussed by Mr. Glanville (*Mural Painting*, 51 ff.); personally, I have no doubt that it was placed just above the entrance-door of the house in front of which it was found, and where Mr. Lloyd put it in his reconstruction, in which is omitted, unfortunately, the row of petals between torus and block-pattern (Pl. XVI). In front of the door were lying also a few lumps of plaster, painted red and white on three sides, and showing on the inside the imprints of beams. They derive from ceiling rafters, as we shall soon see, and in this case probably from those of the entrance-lobby, if one does not wish to postulate the existence of a covered porch. This would be unlikely here, if we consider the decoration, which, as we have just shown, went above the front door.

¹ A similar wall surrounding the grounds of an estate is pictured in a Theban tomb: Wreszinski, *Atlas*, Pl. 60.

Inside the entrance-lobby were found the remains of a garland and duck design (*Mural Painting*, 48 ff., Pls. XVII, XVIII A) showing how the design ended at the top.

In the "North Loggia" or "*Front Hall*" very important material was found. It must be said at once that this did not include any proof that the name *loggia* is in any way justified. Nowhere in the Northern Suburb, nor in the Society's excavations in the Main Town site, nor in those of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft (Borchardt, *Zeitschrift für Bauwesen*, 1916, 550), has any decisive evidence been obtained that Petrie was right in supposing this room to have a large open window on the north which made it into a veranda or loggia. We may observe in passing how unlike ancient and modern oriental arrangements would be a scheme which affords a free view to any one passing in front of the house, not only into the "North Loggia" itself, but, through its ample doors, into the Central Room or even beyond. To this absence of positive proof we must now add the certainty, gained in the house under discussion, that a veranda or a loggia existed on the second floor exactly above the supposed "North Loggia". And at the same time it seems certain that in this case the "North Loggia" was lighted by the same windows which we know from the central rooms of a number of houses, viz. square gratings of stone or even of mud plaster, which were set up high in the walls. We shall therefore definitely drop the term "North Loggia" and propose instead that of "Front Hall". For it is important we should have a distinctive term for this room, which has two very definite functions independent of its position. It is often situated on the west or even on the south of the house; this depends on the entrance, which, in its turn, is determined by the position of the houses in relation to the main thoroughfares. The "Front Hall" is reached through a lobby at one of its short sides, and served no doubt to receive guests before they were led into the Central Room, where they were entertained. The second function of the "Front Hall" was, however, to establish communication between the Central Room and the kitchens and servants' quarters, which were, as a rule, situated in the grounds surrounding the house and were hardly ever to be reached directly from the Central Room, but almost always through one of the lobbies opposite the entrance-lobby at the narrow side of the Front Hall. This function of the Front Hall explains why in some large houses there are three doors leading from it into the Central Room; while the middle one, which is often double, was used by the master and his guests, the side-doors were from the beginning used by butlers, flower-bearers, &c.

Returning now to the material which was found in the Front Hall of the house which we are discussing, we note:

- (1) The usual two pillar-bases for the support of the ceiling.
- (2) Two smaller pillar-bases, about 30 cm. in diameter, each lying near one of the bases sub 1.
- (3) A mass of painted plaster immediately to the north of the easternmost pillar-base sub 1, and separated from it by a layer of debris. The largest fragment measured about 1.00 m. across and was lying over one of the small pillar-bases sub 2. This plaster showed a dummy window frieze (*Mural Painting*, Pl. XXI).
- (4) Fragments of garland and duck designs (*Mural Painting*, Pl. XIX), from the south-west corner of the room and some fragments from the south-east corner.

The fact that so much painted plaster was found in this room, and that this extremely fragile material was even found in comparatively large coherent fragments, showed that the debris had been little if at all interfered with by seekers after stone and wood, a circumstance

which adds considerably to the value of this important group of remains. It follows that they were lying where they had dropped during the slow decay of the house, and also that the small pillar-bases sub 2 must have come from the second story. Their position near the pillar-bases sub 1 affords further evidence pointing to this conclusion. For if they had to support the roof on the second story above the Front Hall, there would be only one position where they could be placed, namely, just above the columns of the room underneath. That the pillar-bases sub 2 were covered by painted plaster can also be understood, if we realize what happens when a house is left to go to ruin. The palm-rib ceiling will give way first, and heavy objects from the second story, such as these pillar-bases and the granite pounders found in the bedroom of U. 35. 3, slide down first. The exposure of the walls of the room on the ground floor leads then to a disintegration of the plaster under the influence of sun and wind, till it comes down in flakes.

Mr. Glanville tells me that the presence of small pillar-bases, which could not have belonged to the rooms in which they were found, was in the Main Town site often observed in the "West" and "North Loggia", and in *The City of Akhenaten*, I, p. 41, evidence from the house of the vizier Nakht is mentioned which seems to point to the existence of a second story above the Front Hall. But only in the case of our house V. 37. 1 do we have the absolute certainty that the small pillar-bases did not somehow get to the place where they were discovered in the course of the upheaval connected with the plundering of the house.

The painted plaster mentioned, sub 3, contains a row of bars, moulded from mud plaster, exactly like those which in some houses were used for the grate windows, for which stone was used in the rich houses. In our case the bars were fixed on a background which was painted white. Above the bars there runs a torus moulding with cavetto cornice; underneath the bars there is the block pattern. The *raison d'être* of this curious piece of ornamentation can only have been the utilization, for a decorative purpose, of a real feature of the room; in other words, there must have been real grate windows, which, instead of remaining as isolated squares high up in the wall, were united into a frieze by the interposition of similar bars of applied plaster and by the continuation of—above—the torus and cavetto, and—below—the block pattern all along the wall. The only point which remains to be decided is the position which the frieze occupied in the room. On our assumption that the frieze included the real windows, it must have run along the top of the outer, i.e. the northern wall. And this is borne out by the position in which the plaster was found, namely, at the foot of that very wall. It has repeatedly been said that walls may fall over to one of two sides, and that therefore decorations from the upper part of walls may have dropped at a fair distance from the place where they originally stood. But this consideration is too theoretical; in most cases little remains of the plaster which has come down in this way—that is, while the bricks of its walls were falling apart. And any one who cares to experiment a little at Amarna may convince himself that once the consistency of the plaster and the wall-fabric is broken up by exposure to the sun and by the corrosion of the sand-laden winds, a comparatively slight vibration suffices to bring big flakes of the plaster-covering of the walls down; they fall then perpendicularly and drop in front of the wall where they belonged, breaking up in more or less numerous fragments, which, however, do not bounce far, for if propelled by sufficient force they do not bounce but crumble to dust. Unless, therefore, beams are stripped of their plaster by wood-robbers, as we shall see in the case of house T. 36. 21, and unless other disturbing factors have to be taken into account, the position of the painted plaster in relation to the walls is a better guide to its original position than is often assumed.

The quantity of the extant plaster is a much less reliable element. Apart from the large proportion which breaks into minute fragments when the flakes crash down from the walls, there is no doubt a great quantity lost by the disintegrating action of exposure in the soil. After all, only a thin film of paint differentiates the material which gives us so much information from the surrounding soil and brickdust. In the present case there was by no means enough of the frieze to go round the whole of the room. This in itself would have been no argument to object to the assumption that it did, and this would, for us, follow unavoidably out of the very character of this type of decoration, and therefore it was assumed in Mr. Lloyd's reconstruction. But the Egyptian saw no objection against treating each wall as a separate unit in matters of decoration; this at least we learn from the tombs; moreover, his realistic spirit may well have demurred against fixing a frieze, which imitates windows, on any walls except the outer wall, whence light really could enter. In any case the material mentioned above sub 4 suggests very strongly that on each side of the door to the Central Room there were two garland and duck designs, or perhaps rather as the material found in the south-east corner was very scanty, that one big garland with ducks hung above the door. Mr. Glanville has doubted whether there would be sufficient height to accommodate it there, but Mr. Lloyd's reconstruction does leave room for such an arrangement, which seems to be confirmed by the material discovered in house V. 36. 1 (q.v.).

In the rest of the house no decorated plaster was found. The plaster in the Central Room was painted a warm brown.

The stonework in the house was carefully executed; the lustration slab in the Central Room had a round railing, interrupted in the middle of the long side, and ending on either side of the opening in a square endpiece; in the southern side of the slab a shallow basin was cut out. The bathroom (Pl. XVIII. 1) was also well appointed. On the dais of the bedroom the four cones which served for support for the legs of the bed were still in position (Pl. XVIII. 2).

Of the *objects* found in this house, the most important is:

- 26/241. Bronze weight in shape of a frog, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. high, with a square plug of lead let into the base; it weighs 25.1 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 2).

Further:

- 26/163. Five fragments of plaque of grey crystalline limestone (?) with circular incisions.
 26/310. Bronze knife, 11.9 cm. long.
 26/563. Hieratic ostrakon.

The row of small houses to the west of V. 37. 1, viz. V. 37. 7-10, 11, 12, may well have harboured dependants of the bigger house, or of V. 37. 4, against the wall of which they are built. But their entrances seem to be from the east. In the most important of these hovels—8—with the hearth in front of the bench, there was a male supine skeleton (extended), found in the north-western room, with its head towards the north.

In this house were found:

- 26/216. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
 26/217. Blue glazed scarab of Amenhotep III.
 26/220. Fragment of green glazed tile with impressions for inlaid flowers (Pl. XXIX. 6).
 26/226. Hieratic ostrakon.

In the small house 11 was found:

- 26/130. Haematite weight (damaged).

Immediately to the west of these small houses lies a medium-sized bourgeois dwelling—**V. 37. 6**. Its grounds are entered by a passage from the house behind the small houses; that entrance was bricked up when the house was left. From here the kitchen was entered, but there was probably also an entrance into the grounds in the north-east corner, only the wall has been worn down so much that this could not be decided. The forecourt contained four pits with Nile mud, and had, therefore, been laid out as a garden. In the north-west corner of the grounds we notice a feature which is usually associated with much richer houses: a flight of steps flanked by tree-pits leads up to a small chapel or kiosk. This is at least the interpretation which other instances would induce us to put on this structure. But it deserves to be recorded that the two partition walls which we take to form merely a substructure for the chapel were plastered on both sides merely with mud in the two narrow outer spaces, but with whitewash in the middle space.

The doors between entrance-lobby and Front Hall provide particularly clear instances of door “nibs” of upright bricks plastered over. In the north-east corner of the Front Hall is a niche painted in three vertical strips, yellow in the middle and red on each side. In the Central Room a great amount of red-painted plaster was found. Amongst this were, in the first place, bars from a real window, oblong in section, and modelled round reeds. They were red inside and white outside, and the two sides were orange or pink, a discoloration of the red under the influence of the sunlight. The extensive material from this room had long puzzled us, and was only understood in the second season. The difficulty is that it is very similar throughout, viz. square coatings of mud painted red and white, but it derives from not less than three different sources: the rafters of the ceiling, the frames round the grate windows, and the frames of the door and niches.

A surviving niche gives a first clue. As was surmised by Borchardt and others, and as our evidence from **V. 35. 6** shows, I believe, for the first time with absolute certainty (**Pl. XVIII. 6**), the niches were used to balance the doors and thus to preserve the symmetry of the rooms. The existing niche in the Central Room which we are discussing shows, as the niche in the Front Hall, the division into three panels. The yellow panel is framed by two red panels on the deepest surface in the niche, which corresponds with the leaf of the door. This wall of the room recedes twice to reach that deepest surface: once it recedes to a frame corresponding to the real door-frame or “nibs”, then it recedes once more and reaches the “leaf of the door”. The door-frames and also the recesses in the walls, which, in the niches, correspond with the door-frame are painted red; the wall of the room itself, which surrounds the door-frame, is whitewashed over about a hand's width. The rest of the wall remains mud-coloured. The reconstruction of a real door with its frame is shown in **Fig. 1**.

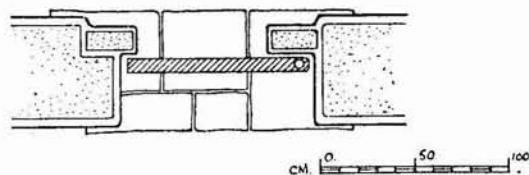


FIG. 1.

Now there was a number of fragments which could not be explained in this way; they showed the imprints of round beams of wood (**Fig. 2. 1**), but in addition, impressions of palm-ribs on one side, which made a right angle with the direction of the beam which had left an imprint. These fragments evidently belonged to the rafters of the ceiling, which had been overlaid with palm-ribs, while finally the whole construction had been covered with mud plaster; in this way roofs and ceilings are made in Egypt even to-day. Sometimes (**Fig. 2. 1**) the beam had first been surrounded by a rough mass of plaster, and upon this, finer plaster was

put, which was then painted. In sorting out the pieces with the *gerid*- (palm-ribs) impressions it appeared that they were not so much red as yellowish or brownish-orange or pink, the same colour in fact which appears at the side of the window bars, and which is nothing but red faded under the influence of light. This became particularly clear in the case of V. 36. 6, where some pieces showed "pink" underneath a fresh coating of red. It seems that the door-frames and niches received such a new coating of paint quite often, but the rafters were, of course, difficult to reach, and they were left in the faded hues which we indicate with "pink". It may

here be stated, once and for all, that we checked our interpretations of the painted plaster throughout the work, and a number of conclusions were only reached by and by; for clearness' sake they are all given here at once in their final form, but they are not based on the particular house which we are at present describing, but upon the accumulated evidence from two seasons' work. In this house, however, the first insight was gained.

After Mr. Lloyd and I had sorted out the two groups of fragments, there remained a third which could not be included in either, because of peculiar shapes. Fig. 3 shows how they fit into a window-frame round a grate window. We had already met before fragments of bars of such a window, which were not made of stone but of mud plaster modelled round a stem of reed—and such were again found in this house. In the figure is shown how the fragments which are shaded go, and how important their evidence is. The piece, which by its *gerid*-impressions shows that it was stuck to the ceiling, actually gives us the distance of the window below the ceiling of

the room. The other piece, where the white shows a similar curve, but where there are no *gerid*-impressions on the back, so that it must have come from ordinary flat bricks, goes on the side and shows us the distance of the window from the corner of the room. And it should not be forgotten that this information concerns essential parts of the room, which determine to a large extent the picture which we can form of the living house in Egypt, but which we shall never find intact.

It now appears also that the window was surrounded by a white border. The ceiling was also whitewashed, as was shown by the frequent occurrence of large thin flakes of whitewashed plaster with *gerid*-impressions on the back, and of dimensions (which we shall state in dealing with the houses where they were found) which exclude the possibility of their having belonged to rafters. The white colouring of the window-frames and of the ceiling increased considerably the effect of the sparse light which filtered through the grate windows. But the Egyptian decorator went still farther: the white window-frame and ceiling was evidently continued all along the room as a white frieze. This is proved by such pieces of the plaster coating of rafters as are shown in Fig. 2. 2, where we have actually an end-piece which came from where the

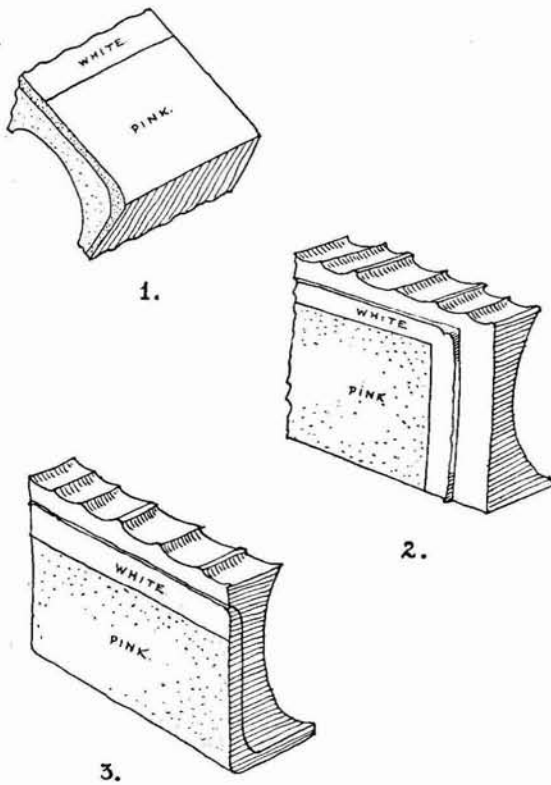


FIG. 2.

rafters went into the wall. On the edge adjoining the ceiling as well as at both ends the rafters are painted white; a tiny edge at the end of the white, which stands out, shows how the plaster of the rafter curved there to rejoin the plaster which covered the walls, while the actual coating of the beam continued yet a little. Evidently the plastering was done in various superimposed layers, which were allowed to dry in between, such as we see also in Fig. 2. 3.

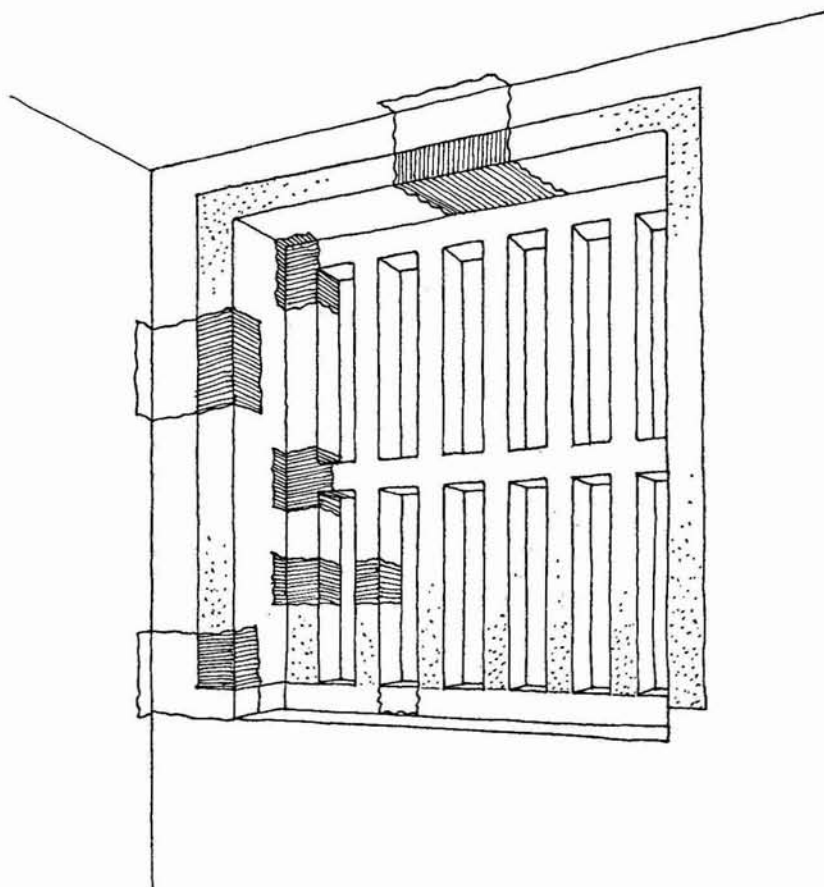


FIG. 3.

It is curious that there is no bathroom in this house, while there was a fine lustration slab in the Central Room. In the bedroom there was a second dais, against the west wall. In the south-west corner room there was a brick-lined store-hole.

In this house were found:

- 26/42. Ostrakon with design of pot in red ink (Pl. XXXV. 2).
- 26/162, 3. Fragments of a hieratic graffito (Pl. LVIII. 21).
- 26/253. Pottery mould for ring-bezel with the cartouche of Akhenaten, type I. A. 2b.
- 26/273. Leather binding of axe head (Pl. XXXIV. 1).
- 26/279. Silver ear-ring (Pl. XXVIII. 5).

V. 36. 1. The kitchen on the east, as usual, shares the outer wall with V. 37. 6. The niches in the "Front Hall" lack the yellow panel in the middle, and are red throughout. The edge of the bricks of the actual wall of the room are painted white in the narrow recess between wall-

surface and "door-frame" in the niche. In front of the door leading from Front Hall to the Central Room, remains of a garland and duck design were found.

Objects found in the house comprise:

- 26/142. Four fragments of hieratic ostrakon, giving year 10 (?).
- 26/179. Neck of a small bottle of Cypriote "base-ring ware".
- 26/183. Fragment of mauve faience ring-bezel of Amenhotep III.
- 26/185. Blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2b.)
- 26/237. Copper knife (?) 10 cm. long with square tang.
- 26/239. Hieratic ostrakon from wine jar. (Pl. LVIII. 11).
- 26/242. Bronze knife 13½ cm. long.
- 26/264. Stamped handle of wine jar *Pr 'Itm m 'Iwnw*.
- 26/265. Stamped handle of wine jar, as the last.

V. 37. 5 (Pl. XVIII. 3). This house lies to the south of the preceding house and is a good example of the simpler kind of dwelling, such as one would associate with the better-class craftsmen. Its Central Room has a fixed dais and hearth in front of it, but the house, looking from the north, is not built on a platform and is not entered from a flight of steps leading into a lobby which is outside the main square of the house-plan. It is entered from the east, into a room which corresponds with the "Front Hall" in richer houses. It is uncertain whether the court with the cooking-place on the south belongs to it. In this house was found the leather binding of an axe 26/305.

V. 37. 3. In reality, two small houses to the south of the preceding one. In these were found:

- 26/281. A bronze fish-hook.
- 26/302. Stone head of a drill.
- 26/306. Wooden kohl-pot with four compartments and stick.

V. 37. 4. Entered from the south, while the other large houses in this quarter were entered from the east. In the entrance-lobby were found remains of plaster from "pink" rafters.

U. 37. 1. This is the main dwelling-house on an estate of medium size on the East Road, and of an exceptional character. The entrance into the grounds was from East Road, though the substructures of the gate cannot be recognized. The entrance into the house is from the west on the south side. In the lobby remains of the plaster of "pink" and white rafters were found. The walls in the Front Hall (which is here situated on the south) and Central Room were covered with a black-brown paint. In the Central Room (Pl. XVIII. 4) is a particularly fine large pillar-base, and furthermore, in the south-west corner, a strange arrangement: the corner is whitewashed and up against a niche a trough is built up of bricks, which, to judge by the edges of the covering plaster on the wall, was covered with a flat, presumably wooden cover. The trough stands upon a slab of stone, and against its northern side a step may have been built. It does not look at all as if the trough were built later, e.g. upon a lustration slab which might have been in this unusual position in front of a niche; for the "frame" of the niche, on the south side, does not continue downwards inside the trough. The top of the bricks on the north wall of the trough is also covered with whitewash. Perhaps it was an altar, such as we know from Panehsy's official residence and from T. 36. 5. It was about 90 cm. high.

The next curious feature in the arrangement of the house is the interrelation of the various domestic quarters. The master's bedroom, with a double dais, is in the north-east corner. In the square of the house-plan there is no bathroom. But directly from the Central Room, along the west side of the dais, there runs a passage (now bricked up), ending in a kitchen or kitchen-court, to the north of the main square of the plan of the house (Pl. XIX. 1, seen from the north). To the east of this kitchen there was a bathroom, and some rooms, which can hardly have been anything but the women's quarters; they had separate stairs to the roof. One gets an unusual idea of the low standing of the mistress of the house in this case. The "servants' hall", as we are used to call the big pillared halls often found in the grounds of the better houses, is built up against the east wall of the house and is entered through one of the small rooms at the end of the Front Hall, which, as we have seen, serves in most houses for purposes of communication with kitchen and servants' quarters. The lay-out of this dwelling thus makes a poor and muddled impression, which is unusual in houses of this size. The grounds were shared by two smaller dwellings—U. 37. 2—in the northern part—and U. 37. 3 in the south-eastern part of the grounds. In the south-east corner are ovens. The street front on East Road was used for window-dressing. Against the west wall of the main house there was a curious arrangement of moulded mud (Pl. XIX. 2), which may have been a flower-bed, or, more likely, an offering table in front of a stela or royal statue which stood on the central platform. At the north and at the south there are, still within the boundary wall of the grounds, what look like the foundations of two chapels. Just east of the southernmost chapel there was a well in which a lot of objects were found (Pl. XIX. 1). One is inclined at first to ascribe the head of the princess—26/522—to the sculptured group which we surmised to have stood on the platform against the west wall of the house. But it speaks against this assumption that no chips of quartzite or other fragments were found in the neighbourhood, and such a small object may easily have been picked up at a later date anywhere upon the site and thrown away subsequently once the town was left and ruined. It was only about a foot deep underneath the surface of the soil. Another object found in the well deeper down, namely the plaque with circular impressions, resembles so much the fragments found in V. 37. 1 that one is tempted to think that this big well served all the southern quarter with water. Yet those fragments do not fit on to those found farther east, and the stone is a little thicker. But as we know nothing of the object from which these fragments derive, no conclusion can be drawn either way.

The objects found in the well comprise:

- 26/522. Quartzite head of a princess (Pl. XXXIX and *Journal*, XIV, Pls. LII, LIII).
- 26/602. Flat alabaster bowl, with three ridges and small flat foot.
- 26/620. Fragment of circular polychrome faience tile with cornflowers, 8 by 5 cm. (Pl. XXX. 2).
- 26/689. Ring-bezel of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3a) of blue faience.
- 26/795. Fragment of polychrome faience tile, with yellow mandrakes and green background, 6 by 4 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 6).
- 26/796. Fragment of blue glazed bowl, 5 by 5 cm.
- 26/797. Alabaster feathers from head-gear of Bes figure, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- 26/801. Head of pottery doll, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

- 26/802. Ring-bezel of blue faience, with the name of Akhenaten (Amenhotep *neter heqa Uast* (type I. A. 2a).
 26/803. Fragment of black stone plaque with circular depressions, 7 by 7½ cm.
 26/830. Fragment of polychrome faience vase, 7½ by 3 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 6).

U. 36. 1. This house is built up against the north wall of the complex just discussed. Its plan betrays the same disorderly and poor kind of arrangement. The Front Hall lies on the west in this case, and the anteroom which gives access to it communicates with a magazine. The bathroom with, in its western part perhaps, a lavatory seems to be built as an afterthought in the bedroom, and can only be entered if one steps through the bath. In this house were found:

- 26/348. Bronze knife, 10½ cm. long.
 26/361. Stamped handle of wine jar, as No. 26/265.

The two corn-bins to the north probably belong to this house.

2. THE SOUTH-CENTRAL QUARTER, BETWEEN EAST ROAD AND WEST ROAD (Plate IV) (H.F.)

a. *The Slums*

The slums between the two main thoroughfares of the suburb form a narrow strip along the East Road which widens out towards the south. A glance at the plan shows that they are a later growth; it is obvious that the large estates along West Road and along Straight Street, connecting West Road and East Road in the north, belong to the original plan. But it seems that the suburb did not develop as well as was expected. The central portion of the quarter which we are considering remained without buildings. Certain estates, such as U. 36. 17, 22, 39, 48, were never inhabited on the scale originally planned; and into these open spaces there crowded a population of poor people, who, for some reason, wanted to live there. It was, of course, in the first place desirable to live as near to the cultivation as possible for those who did not possess a deep well of their own, and were therefore dependent on the river for their water-supply. But no doubt all the soil along the cultivation was already given out when the inhabitants of the East Road slums came and settled. There is one reason which suggests itself when we consider why they should have settled just where they did. It may be that they were workmen and petty officials who filled the minor appointments in the great Aten Temple, or were occupied in its construction (which may never have been finished), and that they therefore chose a place which was as near as possible both to their work and to the cultivation and the river. The Aten Temple, it must be remembered, stood just opposite to this part of the suburb, on the southern edge of the wady on to which it borders here.

Towards the northern end of the slums the houses get decidedly better and are really small middle-class dwellings. In the south-western part of the slums there are even a few houses of considerable size, but they share in the slum-character by their cramped lay-out and the complete absence of gardens or open spaces.

Naturally not many architectural features are to be discussed. It is more than likely that what appears in the plans of the smaller houses of this quarter as a Central Room was nothing

more than an open court round which the other rooms were walled-in. The narrow alley between U. 37. 7 and 8 is to be explained either as a remainder of a more ambitious building scheme, which reckoned with more buildings to the north of this small group, or as a delimitation between two separate estates upon which the hovels were built. Or perhaps it was left open to provide a means of access to U. 36. 2, which is a somewhat better house with a red-painted niche in the Central Room; it is, however, not clear whether all the ground to the south of it belonged to it.

U. 36. 4. This is also a somewhat better house. Its Front Hall provides evidence against the assumption that this room possessed a long open window, as a dais is actually built up against it.

Of the objects found in this part of the slums which deserve mention are the following:

In U. 37. 4-7:

- 26/339. Lower half of ring-bezel of red-brown faience: Ankhesenpaaten (type I. A. 6b).
- 26/420. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon.
- 26/355. Limestone figure of a quadruped with load (?), $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 cm.
- 26/356. Limestone figure of two monkeys (broken), $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 cm.

In U. 37. 8-11:

- 26/435. Blue faience ring-bezel with the cartouche of Smenkhkarē, type I. A. 3a.
- 26/446. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon.

In U. 36. 2:

- Light blue faience ring-bezel with cartouche of Akhenaten, type I. A. 2b.
- Dark blue ring-bezel with the cartouche of Smenkhkarē, type I. A. 3a.

In U. 37. 12: 26/588. Limestone mould for the casting of metal ear-pendants.

In U. 36. 4:

- 26/584. Bronze bowl, diameter $21\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- 26/589. Fragment of face of hollow pottery figure, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- 26/592. Lugged bronze axe, 13 by 11 cm.
- 26/593. Oblong bead inscribed on two sides with names of Akhenaten.
- 26/595. Fragment of polychrome faience tile, showing a calf sporting amongst rushes (Pl. XXX. 4).
- 26/618. Small foot of a statuette of red-brown glass, 4.8 by 2 cm.

In U. 36. 5 (and courtyard south of it):

- 26/646. Fragment of light blue faience tile with cartouche of the Aten, 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- 26/647. Blue faience ring-bezel with the cartouche of Smenkhkarē, type I. A. 3b.
- 26/651. Model axe of bronze, 4 by 3 cm.
- 26/652. End-piece of necklace in polychrome faience in the shape of a lotus, 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
- 26/656. Fragment of polychrome faience tile with flowers, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 cm.
- 26/671. Fragment of blue faience inlay in the shape of a wig, 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

In U. 36. 6 and 7:

26/569. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon.

26/536. End-piece of necklace in the shape of a lotus flower of polychrome faience, 4 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

In U. 36. 8 and 9:

26/570. Blue faience ring-bezel with the cartouche of Tutankhamūn, type I. A. 4a.

26/598. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon.

We now turn to the larger houses in the south-western quarter, before following up the slums to the north. The largest are U. 37. 14 and U. 36. 12. Both are entered from a common courtyard which opens towards the wady on the south, between two groups of slums. The first-named house is entered from the south-eastern corner of the courtyard; the other house, however, is approached through a passage which runs from the courtyard northwards. It should be noticed that its northern neighbours—U. 36. 14 and 15—are entirely independent, and are entered from the north. The north wall of the Front Hall of U. 36. 12. is quarried away, and both houses, in fact, are badly robbed of bricks; but it is clear that here, as in the case of U. 37. 1. and U. 36. 1, the magazines are closely connected with the living quarters; communication is in all these cases established through the Front Hall (lying on the west in U. 37. 14.)

The houses we are now discussing belonged evidently to less leisured people, for whom business could not at any moment be excluded from the course of daily life. The walls which have disappeared cannot always with certainty be restored, but even as they stand to-day, these houses make a very cramped impression; see, for instance, the position of the lustration slab in U. 36. 14, an obvious makeshift. The following objects were found here:

In U. 37. 14:

26/323. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon (Pl. LVIII. 13).

26/385. Bronze "cutting-out" knife (Petrie, *Tools and Weapons*, Pl. LXIII. 35), 7.3 by 2.3 cm. (Pl. XXXII. 7).26/391. Two bronze razors (Petrie, *op. cit.*, Pl. LXI. 78), 15.3 by 12.2 cm.; the razors were found wrapped in a piece of linen in the staircase of the house (Pl. XXXIV. 1).

26/400. Yellow ring-bezel with the cartouche of Tutankhamūn (type I. A. 4b).

26/403. Ostrakon, showing lady with long wig (Pl. XXXV. 2).

26/404. Fragment of hieratic ostrakon.

In U. 36. 12, 13, 14:

26/502. Blue faience head of uraeus, 5 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm., with red inlaid eyes.26/513. Blade of bronze knife, $20\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm.26/539. Lotus flower in polychrome faience, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

26/541. Blue faience ring-bezel with cartouche of Akhenaten, type I. A. 2i.

26/561. Mould for ring-bezels with cartouche of Smenkhkarē, type I. A. 3a.

26/668. Bronze knife, 11.8 by 1.8 cm.

26/699. Fragment of schist, probably of base of statuette of Akhenaten (Pl. XXXII. 1), 9 by 2.2 cm.

Turning now again to the slums on the East Road, we find that these cluster in two more groups separated by two detached houses. The one group comprises the numbers **U. 36. 20, 18. 30, 31** up to **U. 36. 40** in the north. All these dwellings are of the very poorest; one, **U. 36. 25 A**, seems to be nothing but a few walls put up at the end of a blind alley to provide a habitation on the lines of what Sir Arthur Evans calls the but-and-ben system. No architectural points call for comment, except that even these poor houses often possess stairs leading up to the roof. But the following list contains a good many faience fragments, which seem remains of objects much too gorgeous for such squalid surroundings. And in object 29/69 we have a fragment of precisely such a head of a princess as our No. 26/522. It may be that fragments of broken ornaments from the rich houses were collected from scrap-heaps by the children of these slums, or perhaps even by their elders, who may have shared with their modern descendants the love for fine and vivid colour, which such fragments anyhow were able to satisfy. And in the case of one discovery, the conclusion that it was stolen, but that the new owner did not dare to display the compromising finery, is suggested by the very circumstances in which we found it—we refer to the necklace, 29/400. This was found in the courtyard which forms the eastern part of the very poor dwelling **U. 36. 25**, and which adjoins **U. 36. 27**. In the south-eastern corner of that courtyard, just in front of a small pier of one brick, which sticks out of the enclosure wall, were two more bricks built up (see plan). The whole arrangement may have been used for cooking or putting up vessels or implements, or perhaps the two bricks served merely as a landmark, for against the lower of the two, at its southern side, the necklace was buried. It had been carefully folded, first in two—one end-piece being laid face downwards on the other—and then once more double. Then it had been wrapped in linen, and hidden. The thread was gone, but there is no doubt as to the original order of the rows of pendants, and the ancient offence is, to our mind, more than redeemed by the disclosure to us of the use of the innumerable pendants of faience which have been found every year at Amarna since Petrie started work there, and which we have always been at a loss to restore to their original arrangement.

The following objects found in this group of houses deserve mention:

In U. 36. 18:

Double cartouche of blue faience, possibly of Nefertiti (IV. E. 4).

29/7. Pottery uraeus, top part without head, 15 by 13 cm., traces of red, blue, and black paint.

In U. 36. 20:

29/13. Silver figurine of basket-carrier (Anatolian style?), 6 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 2).

Green faience ring-bezel of Tutankhamūn (type I. A. 4b).

29/10 and 29/11. Fragment of faience tile showing plants (leaves of reed); on back a cross in a circle painted in red (Pl. XXX. 1). See also below under **U. 36. 37**.

In U. 36. 26:

29/37. Hieratic ostrakon.

29/64. Bronze knife, 10.9 cm. long.

29/65. Fragment of faience white vase with brown design.

In U. 36. 21:

29/34. Whetstone.

29/111. Mass of sheep's wool (natural colour), spun wool (coloured skeins), and linen.

In U. 36. 25:

29/400. Necklace of faience, consisting of two polychrome end-pieces in the shape of lotus flowers, between which were strung (enumerated from top to bottom):

1 row of small cornflowers in blue and green.

1 row of poppy leaves.

1 row of bunches of grapes in blue.


1 row of white flower petals with yellow base and "long cornflowers" blue on a green stem.

1 row of dates: 2 red, 1 green, 2 blue, 1 green, 2 red, 1 green, &c.

1 row of lotus petals with blue tip.

In addition there are a large number of small red and yellow ring beads used for spacing. There is a number of small white lotus petals with yellow tips, different from all the others, found together in a bunch, as if they were either a tassel at the back of the necklace, or a string as shown in our reconstruction. Except for this detail, and for the spacing of the small ring beads, the re-stringing is certain (Pl. XXXVI. 2).

In U. 36. 27:

29/17. Fragment of blue faience vessel, inscribed , measuring 3½ cm. across.

29/18. Fragment of inlaid faience kohl-pot with "tail-pattern", 2 cm.

29/19. Head of blue faience uraeus, 2.2 cm.

In U. 36. 29: 29/63. Fragment of globular Late Helladic III a (Late Mycenaean A) vase, 11 cm.

In U. 36. 31:

29/69. Fragment showing the cheek, ear, and lips of a princess (quartzite).

29/71. Chisel of bronze, 5.3 cm. long.

29/67. Lead nail, 4.3 cm.

In U. 36. 33:

29/68. Fragment of polychrome faience tile, showing head of calf amongst reeds, 3.8 cm. broad (Pl. XXX. 1).

29/70. Curiously shaped bunch of grapes in blue faience, 1.9 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 1). *Burial* in northernmost room: skeleton of an old woman, with head towards the west, lying on the right side but almost prone, fully extended. Traces of wooden coffin (perhaps twigs?).

In U. 36. 37: 29/79. Two fragments of faience tile with plants fitting on to Nos. 10 and 11 from U. 36. 20 (Pl. XXX. 1).

To the north of this complex of hovels there are two slightly better houses:

In U. 36. 32 the dais occupies all the length of the west wall of the Central Room, and there is no niche to balance the door on the other side. In front of the dais there is a large bowl

bricked in as a fixed hearth. The room in the south-west corner of the house seems to have served as a kitchen—there was an oven and a hole in the floor, lined with flakes of limestone. In the Central Room a cow's horn was found and a bronze chisel 12.2 cm. long (29/74).

U. 36. 28. This is a very neat dwelling. The niche in the south wall of the Central Room shows no traces of paint. In the south-eastern room is a brick lined store-hole, 1.50 m. deep. Here were found:

U. 36. 28:

- 29/56. Hieratic ostrakon.
- 29/55. Dark blue faience gaming-piece (?) (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- 29/78. Blue faience head of fox, end of gaming-piece (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- 29/58. Clay head of ram or bull, painted blue.
- 29/59. Scarab of Amenhotep III (Pl. XXIX. 1).

The last part of the slum quarter consists of dwellings built up on the west against the wall which surrounds the estate of **U. 36. 53** and its dependencies. The most important of these dwellings are not accessible from East Road directly, but open on a blind alley which runs between **U. 36. 38** and **41**, and **U. 36. 44** and **47**. **U. 36. 38** shows a thickening of the outer wall for 80 cm. along the top of the entrance ramp which is observed occasionally throughout the town and may point to the existence of a covered porch. The dais goes along the north and part of the east wall of the Central Hall, in front of a niche in the north-east corner. In the south-west corner of the house there is a lavatory. In the adjoining master's bedroom, which shows the not very common arrangement of the bed-niche in an inner wall, not in an outer wall of the house, there is a certain amount of plaster on the south wall in front of the bed-niche. Perhaps there was a place for taking shower-baths there. Behind the bed-niche there seems to have been, originally, the stairs, but afterwards the wall was broken through. Here again the lobby connected with the Front Hall (on the east of the house) serves as a means of communication with magazines, kitchen, and servants' quarters on the south, marked **U. 36. 35**. Objects found here comprise:

- 29/98, 99. Ostraca.
- 29/114. Tall pair of bronze tongs, 34 cm., modelled in the shape of hands with bracelets (Pl. XXXIII. 2).
- 29/186. Semicircular stone dish divided in two (found in north-eastern room).
- 29/116. Large scarab of Amenhotep III (Pl. XXIX. 2).
- 29/82. Fragment of open-work faience vase (blue) (Pl. XXIX. 4).

In **U. 36. 41**, to the north of the last-mentioned house, it here deserves notice that not a single object was found in the oblong "cupboard" in the south-eastern corner: probably the stairs turned southwards and this "cupboard" was not accessible and merely left open underneath the stairs, an unusual waste of space. In this house were found two pairs of scales with their beam (29/97) (Pl. XXXIII. 3).

In **U. 36. 44** were found:

- 29/138. Fragment of blue faience bracelet with cartouches of Akhenaten.
- 29/139. Scaraboid (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- 29/140. Ostrakon representing the god Thoth as baboon (Pl. XXXV. 1).

In U. 36. 47 were found:

- 29/143. Limestone kohlpot, 7 cm. high (Pl. XXX. 6).
- 29/144. Limestone loom weight, 7 by 5½ cm.
- 29/147. Complete bead necklace.
- 29/151. Fragment of polychrome faience, in blue, green, red, and yellow (Pl. XXIX. 4).
- 29/152. Limestone figure of monkey eating grapes, 4 by 5 cm.
- 29/160. Bronze knife, 2½ by 2 cm.
- 29/161. Bronze punch, square, 9 cm. long.
- Ostrakon. 29/5. (Pl. LVIII. 51).

In U. 36. 49 A-C were found:

- 29/166. Fragment of polychrome faience end-piece of necklace in the shape of a lotus flower.
- 29/156. Limestone weight inscribed (Pl. XXXII. 2).

In U. 36. 51: 29/177. Alabaster drill cap (Pl. XXX. 6).

It should be noted that the impression we gained from the plan—that the slums are intrusive—is confirmed by a consideration of the class of objects which is most suitable for dating purposes: the ring-bezels which bear a king's name. The scarabs are not a safe guide as they were obviously worn for some time; at Amarna, for instance, scarabs with the name not only of Amenhotep III, but even of Tuthmosis III, are not uncommon. The faience rings, however, are so fragile that they seem hardly fit to survive for a few years, even if worn on rare occasions only. They are therefore found in hundreds each year. The inscribed ones form only a small proportion of the yearly harvest; amongst those, bezels with the cartouche of Akhenaten are by far the most common type. In the slum quarter, however, these are outnumbered by bezels with the cartouches of Akhenaten's successors.

The bezels found are:

- Akhenaten: 3. Two of these were found in houses from which come also bezels with the name of Smenkhkarē.
- Smenkhkarē: 3.
- Ankhesenpaaten: 1.
- Tutankhamūn: 3. Two of these actually with the "Amūn" name.

b. The Large Estates

As we remarked before, the ultimate prosperity of the suburb seems to have fallen short of expectations, and the central part was never occupied on the scale originally planned. Thus there are, between the fully developed estates on the West Road and on Straight Street on the one side, and the slums on the other, a row of estates, wholly or partially set out, but either occupied by more than one house, or by a house which is comparatively insignificant.

U. 36. 15. is a particularly well-built house to which belonged originally, no doubt, the corn-bins on the north, in the backyard, and the chapel in the north-west corner, as well as the bakeries and kitchens with, adjoining, the remains of the square-pillared servants' hall in the south-east corner of the forecourt. The gateway leading into the forecourt had a fine limestone sill. So far, the estate is of the most common pattern. But between the house and the west

wall of the estate, another dwelling is built—**U. 36. 16**—of a much more modest aspect, as if subsequently the occupier had to sublet part of the ground. A small gate, more to the west, in the southern boundary wall of the forecourt, may have been for the use of this smaller house. All the estate is very much robbed and denuded of bricks, so much so that one wonders whether it was deserted rather early, and whether its materials were used by the builders of the slums. In this estate were found:

- 26/338. Green glazed steatite udat-eye bead, engraved on the base with the cartouche of Tuthmosis IV.
- 26/381. Bronze knife, 11.8 cm. long.
- 26/383. Bronze knife, 7.6 cm. long.
- 26/384. Bronze knife, 15 cm. long.
- 26/459. Blue faience ring-bezel with the cartouche of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2b).

U. 37. 22 is a small house built up against the outer wall of the estate just discussed, in the corner with **T. 36. 3**. In it were found:

- 26/386. Faience inlay of green, red, white, and blue faience in the shape of a lotus flower (Pl. XXX. 3).
- 26/476. Fragment of double cartouche of blue glaze, perhaps of Horemheb.

The next estate to the north is occupied by two houses again, of about equal size.

U. 36. 22. Here one enters without any ramp or lobby straight into the little anteroom of the Front Hall. The small room to the west of this was full of ashes, and there were a few pots. It is important that we have here, furthermore, one of the few cases where we can learn something about the doorway which leads from the Front Hall into the Central Room. In the Central Room, on the west side of the doorway, there was some plaster adhering to the wall, standing up at the edge with a slight curve, which showed that the door had been surrounded by a door-frame perhaps half a brick deep, or perhaps of wood. This had been painted red, and the wall round the door-frame had been painted white. Both niches in the south-west corner of the Central Room are painted red. The master's bedroom is in the southwest corner of the house, the most usual place, but is reached through an antechamber which opens directly from the Central Room; in both antechamber and bedroom a pot was let into the ground. In the south-east corner, however, where one expects the women's rooms, one passes through a small chamber into a long kitchen. The women's room seems to have been the small one between the master's bedroom (unconnected) and the inner living-room, which is easily recognized by its square shape. In this house were found:

- 29/35 and 29/36. Ostraca.
- 29/77. Bronze gaming-piece (biconical stud).

U. 36. 17. The irregular square in the north-east corner was probably a court from which one passed on to the south and there entered into the long room; and next to this, there was perhaps a small ramp leading up from the forecourt into the Front Hall, but the walls are too much denuded for the arrangement to be clear. Immediately in front of this supposed ramp, there is a bricked storepit, and in the north-west room another, oval one, which contained pots of the following types: XVI. 5, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 10, XV. 14, XX. 11, VI. 4, and the horn of an ox.

U. 36. 34. This is a bigger, well-preserved, but gloomy house. The stone door-sill of the front door shows traces of the red paint of the "nibs". The outer wall is again thickened for 1.30 m. from the entrance eastward. Perhaps there was a covered porch. We have considered whether such a thickening meant an indication that there was, after all, a large loggia window, which would then start where the thickening ended. There is no trace of such an arrangement, and the north wall of the "North Loggia" stands to-day for 1.20 m. above the floor of that room. In the floor in the south-west corner, four holes are dug, as if for placing pots; this may have been done by "squatters" who occupied the house after it was deserted. They are probably also responsible for the exit which was cut in the western wall of the Front Hall. The long room against the east wall of the house is the kitchen; to the north-east may be a kitchen-court. Pots are there dug in alongside the wall. Another courtyard lies to the west of the house, there, in the south-west corner, the menat was found. The objects from this estate are:

Ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2c).

29/80. Inlaid alabaster lid of double kohlpot, 5.6 cm.

29/81. Bottom of kohlpot of polychrome glass, 3 by 2.4 cm.

29/85. Ostrakon.

29/83. Ostrakon with rough drawing in red and black (Pl. XXIX. 2).

29/102.

29/126.

29/127.

29/132.

} Ostraca.

29/130. Bronze part of (bow?) drill.

29/129. Samples of textiles found in pot.

29/118. Bronze engraved menat, 19½ cm. long, with big Hathor head, perhaps with the & profile of Queen-mother Ty, a small Hathor figure and the Hathor cow in a boat.

29/119. With it were the beads, but their order is not as here pictured; they should be strung in a number of short strands, which are taken together in a bunch (Pl. XXXVI. 3).

U. 36. 48. This small house lies, without outbuildings, in a large enclosure. At the south-east corner this shows traces of having been laid out slightly differently first, and the northernmost course of the southern boundary wall, of which a few courses remain at that corner, is found again within the house itself. In the south-eastern corner of the house, in what we generally consider to be the women's quarter, a baby's rattle was found. In the room immediately to the east of the Central Room there was an axe.

The objects thus comprise:

29/170. Bronze lugged axe, 13 by 12 cm.

29/171. Stone spindlewhorl.

29/172. Blue faience tile.

29/175. Piriform body of baby's pottery rattle.

U. 36. 39. This house is remarkably well appointed for its size, and makes a prosperous impression. In the Front Hall, which lies to the west, remains of the plaster-coating of the rafters were found; a number of the fragments of the "pink" and white parts of the coating

were recovered; the only new feature was the definite proof of the existence of the white band which ran, as we have assumed already (p. 10), round the walls under the ceiling at least for the depth of the rafters; for we obtained one end-piece from where the rafter went into the wall. The plaster curved round (Fig. 2) and thus showed the colour of the surface of the wall plaster which it joined. The master's quarters are elaborate—there is an anteroom in front of the bedroom, another small room and two corridor-like wardrobes or cupboards, all on the east side of the house. A sickle flint (4 by 2 cm.) and an ostrakon with a few large hieratic signs (9 by 9 cm.) are all the objects found here.

U. 36. 42. A flimsily built erection of some considerable size. There is a probability that the whole of the Central Room was whitewashed. There are traces of white on both sides of the entrance-door, and on the east wall. One wonders whether this room got, perhaps, its light only through the doors, and needed, therefore, reflecting wall-surfaces. The master's bedroom has the bed-niche in an inner wall, and the narrow room behind shows traces of white plaster all along its southern wall, and therefore was almost certainly arranged as bathroom or lavatory. In this house were found:

29/110. Child's shoe in leather (Pl. XXXV. 4).

29/122. Scarab, with the cartouche of Tuthmosis III (Pl. XXIX. 1).

29/123. Sickle flint, 6½ cm.

We now turn to the wealthy estates which form the western and northern edge of this portion of the suburb, and start in the south with:

T. 36. 3. This house has been very much robbed, and "squatters" have lived in the Front Hall and remodelled it after their needs. In this house and in its extensive outbuildings, the following objects were found:

26/650. Blue faience ring-bezel with the name Amenhotep III.

26/553. One half of inscribed ring-bezel of light blue faience.

26/518. Hieratic ostrakon (Pl. LVIII. 41).

26/520. Fragment of blue faience ring-bezel with the cartouche of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3a).

The following two houses have been robbed in ancient times, and excavated in an unmethodical way, in modern times—according to the natives by Barsanti. The plans require no comment, and the excavation could, under the circumstances, lead to nothing but the recovery of these plans. What was lost is shown by the fact that in the Central Room of the northernmost of the two houses a few small fragments of painted plaster, namely block pattern and petals from a frieze or garland, were found.

The inhabitant of the other house seems to have been a devotee of Sobk; two small objects, showing the crocodile god, were found in the house, and one would like to know whether this was a worship which one could indulge in openly at Akhetaten. The objects from these houses are:

T. 36. 2:

26/639. Dark blue faience figure of crocodile; jaws and tail broken off. On top of head, hole (for the insertion of feathers probably) length 3.6 cm.

26/642. Blue faience ring-bezel with Nefertiti's cartouche (broken).

26/644. Blue faience pair of cartouches of Akhenaten.

26/659. Bronze pair of tongs, 19 cm. long.

26/672. Bronze figure of Sobk (Pl. XXVIII. 8), broken; $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 cm.

From the outbuildings come two hieratic ostraca, one giving year 12, and a Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) potsherd.

T. 36. 1. From this house we obtained:

26/691. Limestone stamp for wine-jar sealings (Pl. XXXII. 6).

26/694. Ostrakon showing sacred ram with offerings (Pl. XXXV. 2).

T. 36. 11 (restored plan Pl. XII). This was by far the finest and most sumptuous house of the whole of this part of the suburb. Mr. Lloyd's restored plan does not require comment, except for the term "guest-rooms". There is no proof what these rooms were, but as they open from the "West Loggia", and as the private and public apartments are, as a rule, kept rigidly separate in the houses at Amarna, they can only be store- or guest-rooms. Of the lavatory behind the bathroom we found no trace, but there is not the slightest doubt, as analogy shows, that it was there. The house had been robbed of stone and brick to a considerable extent; in fact, there were more bricks pulled down than could be used apparently, for we found some hundreds piled up in the room between "North" and "West Loggia", or rather "Halls".

During the excavation various observations of interest were made. In the first place much evidence was obtained as to the appearance of the chapel. In the corner, to the south of its ramp, there was a pillar base of 30 cm. diameter, which had carried a pillar of 15. cm. diameter. It seems likely that this base belonged to the chapel; blue paint from the cavetto cornice which had fallen on to the top of it, adhered. We found a good deal of that cornice and of the torus moulding and a petal frieze and also a fragment or two of a well-known ceiling pattern; blue bunches of grapes with black spots to indicate the separate fruits on a yellow background with red lines of trellis-work and green vine leaves. The biggest fragment was only 8 cm. in diameter, but the evidence taken together shows pretty well how the chapel is to be reconstructed. There was a prostyle, corresponding with the foundation walls which are seen in the plan. On each side of the top of the ramp stood a small column, perhaps on the top of a low screen wall, which would merely run along the front and meet the side walls at the corner. The ceiling of the prostyle would be covered with the vine and grape pattern, and its rafters apparently bore bunches of grapes of faience (see No. 239 below), and the whole front of the building, or perhaps all walls along the outside, would be crowned by a torus and cavetto. Underneath the torus moulding there was a flat frieze consisting of one row of lotus petals.

In the house we found remains of paint as well, not in the reception-rooms, which were thoroughly ransacked and demolished, but in rooms where, till then, we had never yet found any traces of painted decoration—the inner sitting-room, and the master's bedroom. In both cases, there were only coatings of the "pink" rafters. In the inner sitting-room most of the fragments were lying north-south, and they seemed to come from the actual rafters, for an unbroken piece gave as depth—10 cm., of which the lower $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm. was pink and the rest white. But there were a few fragments lying east-west, and these belonged all to a deeper beam ($7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. pink and $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm. white, while the corner is unbroken and the underside extant for $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.), so that it would seem that these fragments belonged to the coating of the main beam upon which

the rafters rested. In most other houses the main beam was painted with the block pattern; but those main beams were all from the Central Room, which was presumably more ornate.

In the master's bedroom all the fragments are lying north-south; the outside depth of the coated rafters seems to have been 11 cm. at an average there, but it depended, in each case, on the thickness of the wood used for a particular rafter, and this seems to have differed a little, or the modelling of the plaster was uneven. There were fragments of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. pink and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm. white; 6 pink and 3 white, 6 red and 5 white. No fragments were found on the dais in the bed-niche, but a fair number were lying along the edge of the niche. A few more were found all through the room, and some more again near the door, but they were certainly not from the door itself, because there had not been a red door-frame. Compare U. 35. 1.

The stone door-sill of the door leading to the "guest-rooms" showed traces of the red paint of the "nibs".

The suite of rooms for the master of the house was very spacious. The bath is standing behind a screen wall in what we have called the anointing room (Pls. XIX. 3 and XX. 3), because we found a long block of limestone there with three cups with traces of grease; whether ointment or oil was poured into the cups, or whether the cups merely served to steady vessels which were put on the block, we cannot decide. The grease in the cups was not very extensive or deeply sunk in, so that the last assumption is perhaps the most probable. The block fits exactly on a ridge of seven bricks which are plastered to the floor, and which is not quite true with any wall. In the same room was also found a small limestone stool.

Objects found in this house comprise:

Blue faience ring-bezel (broken) of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3a).

29/217. Black granite grinder or perhaps door-socket (Pl. XXX. 6).

29/275. A number of clay sealings (from Front Hall) (Pl. L).

29/209. Lead weight (cube marked ||), weighing 20.4 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

Ostrakon 29/23 (Pl. LVIII. 36).

At the chapel was found:

29/239. Fragment of a large bunch of grapes of blue faience ($6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.) with half of the top part cut away and two holes made in the remaining front part, probably to fix it against the rafters in the prostyle.

U. 36. 54. The next house to the east is U. 36. 54, which was excavated by the Deutsche Orient Gesellschaft when it reconnoitred the site. We had to clear away wind-blown sand and the dumps which covered part of the outbuildings, to recover the plan; but the building had suffered much from exposure, and the fine bath had been damaged a good deal. This, and the big chapel, must have been the most salient features of the house.

U. 36. 53 is the central dwelling of the next estate, which furthermore contains **U. 36. 52** (perhaps for servants) and, in the south, magazines with a gallery in front, which one reaches through a small house, probably that of the *reis* or *katib*. It was badly ransacked, but we found:

Blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2b).

29/183. Fragment of polychrome faience tile, showing calf sporting in the marshes, 6 by 6 cm. (Pl. XXX. 1).

29/188. Feathers and wool (cushion-filling?) and skeins of spun wool.

29/210. Green glazed knucklebone (gaming-piece), 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (Pl. XXIX. 2).

U. 36. 46 has several brick-lined storeholes inside its southern wall. The bakery is in the court to the south. In this house the following objects were found:

- 29/137. Rough wooden head-rest (Pl. XXXV. 4).
- 29/141. Small bronze knife with twine-binding as handle, 5 cm.
- 29/148. Fragment of limestone figurine of woman with elaborate wig, 8 cm. high.
- 29/149. Limestone figurine of monkey playing harp, 4 cm. high (Pl. XXXI. 7).

3. THE EASTERN QUARTER (Plate V) (H.F.)

The character of this quarter as a whole and of its individual buildings is dominated by the fact that ample space was available. The plans of even the smallest houses are well laid out and neat.

V. 36. 11. A precisely square enclosure, which never contained a building in the middle. The damage done by occasional overflows of the wady obscures the plan and the meaning of the building in the south-western corner. We have jocularly spoken of stables and paddock, but there is nothing to go by. Two fragments of faience were found here:

- 29/106. Body of fish with tail in polychrome faience, 4.3 by 3.8 cm. (Pl. XXX. 1).
- 29/107. Two small green fragments of faience (cf. 220 from V. 37. 8).

V. 36. 3. A small house, of which the south-eastern room is damaged. There was a storehole there 87 by 75 by 80 cm. lined with whitewashed bricks and covered over with branches and a layer of mud plaster. In it were found the pots specified below. At the bottom of the stairs, in the north-west corner of the Central Room, two beams of wood were found let into the ground. This may have been to counteract the wear, which, at the very bottom of the stairs where you turned on your heel, would be greater than anywhere else. Compare also V. 36. 5. In this outlying part of the city, those who could not afford to keep many servants apparently did not think it wise to possess outbuildings or open courts to keep household goods, at least they are conspicuously absent from this and the next house, as well as from some farther north; but to compensate for this, we find in the northernmost room yet more brick-lined storeholes in the floor—one was filled with ashes. The following objects deserve mention:

- 29/6. Scaraboid with cartouche of Tuthmosis III (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- 29/2. Granite pounder, 14 by 12 cm. (Pl. XXX. 6).
- 29/4. Green scarab with lotus design (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- Stone door-socket and fragment of limestone stool (Central Room).

and in the storehole in the south-eastern room:

- 29/38. Wine jar, with stamped handle, *Pr 'Itn m 'Iwnw* and hieratic inscription.
- 29/39–41. Three jars of types XVII. 6 and XVII. 1 (2) one of the last with the black ink-mark *nfr*.
- 29/1. Black granite platter.

V. 36. 4. This house was badly ransacked for bricks and stone; piles of bricks were found at the south end of the kitchen and in the Front Hall. At the top of the entrance ramp the wall is covered with whitewashed plaster for about 1.00 m. from the door; another proof that occasionally some sort of porch was built or space marked off at the front door (cf. U. 36. 38;

U. 36. 34). The oblong room to the west of the Front Hall was full of ashes, and as the plaster was burnt black and the brick red, there seems to have been a conflagration; there are also traces of fire in the master's bedroom. The objects from this house comprise:

29/29. Fine mud sealing of Smenkhkarē (Pl. L).

29/30. Weight of greenstone, 4.15 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

V. 36. 5. This house has been thoroughly robbed of its stonework. The niche to the north of the dais of the Central Room is painted red. The door-jambs of the door leading from the inner sitting-room into the vestibule of the master's suite are painted red. The outlet from the bath pierces the outer wall of the house; at the outside a pot is sunk into the soil to take the waste water; the bathroom and the anteroom belonging to it (lavatory?) are whitewashed. This bathroom is, however, a secondary arrangement. It seems that, originally, the two small rooms to the east of the vestibule of the master's suite were his bathroom and lavatory, and this would be more usual, for the new bathroom projects in the space which is usually reserved for the annexes of the Central Room, though of course there is no connexion between those more public parts of the house and the bathroom, which is only accessible from the master's suite. A trace of the older arrangement is found in the shape of a pottery tube, no doubt an outlet for bath or lavatory, which is found piercing the small screen wall in the northernmost room to the east of the vestibule, and to the west of the screen wall a pot is dug in where the tube ends; but the opening of the tube on the east is plastered over, and the drain thus put out of use. It is obvious that the change was necessary for the convenience of those in the inner sitting-room, seeing the position of the doors.

The door in the south-eastern corner of the Central Room has a door-sill of wood, and here again, as in V. 36. 3, there is a difference of level, the narrow room or store to the east having apparently had a lower floor-level than the Central Room; it seems as if the wooden sill is used occasionally where there is a change of level, and where the foot comes down so heavily as to wear out the usual plaster pavement. Two granite rubstones were buried against the outside of the western house wall, near its northern end (29/52, 53; Pl. XXXII. 4).

To the east of the house are the dwellings of dependants; to the west a large court with a court for corn-bins, from where one enters perhaps a forge, behind which are four magazines; at the north end of the court a curious store-house is built, U. 36. 24, in reality "a cheval" on the enclosure wall of the court. In the south-western compartment two brick lined store-holes were found intact, with a covering of branches and mud bricks; but they contained only bits of wood and bark. The compartment to the north of this was evidently a cupboard closed by a door, for a pivot stone was found in its south-western corner in position. The next compartment to the east contained, buried, one jar (type XIII. 5) covered with a basket, and some more pots (XV. 9, XX. 2, and XVI. 5).

Next comes the door which seems to have given access to the whole structure on the south side. It leads into a corridor running towards the east from the cupboards we have described already; to the south of this corridor there are four more "cupboards". Of course we see here only the substructures, and almost subterranean parts of the building—a serious difficulty in explaining it. In those cupboards were found the following pots: in the first from the west, wine jar with graffiti (29/51); red jar (XIII. 14); in the second XIV. 1 and XIII. 9; in the third, XV. 3; the fourth was empty.

U. 36. 17 A. A small irregular house where a blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten I. A. 2b was found.

V. 36. 9. A much robbed house, where nothing of interest was observed or found.

In the servants' hall, in the north-east corner of the estate, a scarab with the cartouche of Tuthmosis III was found (29/109; Pl. XXIX. 1). In the south-east corner are the bakeries, and west of these the servants' quarters, outbuildings, &c.

V. 36. 6 is next to this house; it is rather richly appointed. On the large doorsill between the Front Hall and Central Room are traces of red paint outlining the "nibs".

In the south-west corner of the Front Hall there is probably a niche, not a door, as the brick is cut in a slight recess. The three rooms on the west of the Front Hall and Central Room were in communication with each other, two have storeholes. The dais in the Central Room is covered with a particularly fine lime plaster; it has no rim; there was no doubt a separate-lustration slab in the room, which may have been stolen with most of the pillar-bases. The bathroom was all paved with limestone and had a circular limestone sink instead of the usual pot. The bath was stolen. The staircase and the inner living-room are particularly ample.

This house produced a great mass of painted plaster; we shall enumerate the types of fragments, but only discuss in full those which lead to new conclusions, and not those which merely confirm the observations made in other houses, e.g. V. 37. 6. Thus we found remains of "pink" and white rafters in the entrance-lobby and the Central Room. Here again was the contrast between the "pink", that is faded red of the rafters, and the red of door-frames and niches. In the Central Room were also found a fragment of the mud bar of a grate-window, painted white outside, and with bands of colour (like the dummy window of V. 37. 1) inside. The presence of one such bar fragment in a room in which there must have been at least four complete windows shows once more how untrustworthy the evidence of the *quantity* of painted plaster is.

In the Central Room the remains of the rafters were lying east-west; a large amount of painted plaster in the well-known block pattern was lying north-south. To simplify our account we will state here at once that we consider this plaster to have come from the main beam which went across the room resting on the pillar in the middle; this beam carried in its turn the "pink" rafters, upon which finally the palm-ribs of the actual ceiling rested (see Fig. 4). Here again it was evident, as in parallel cases (U. 35. 3; T. 36. 21 and 25), that all this construction, when finished, was covered with mud plaster which was then painted. Besides the direction in which we found the block-pattern and the "pink" fragments, respectively, lying on the floor of the room, the following considerations lead to our interpretation: (1) The block-patterned plaster had coated a round beam. (2) Cornerpieces were found which showed that the block pattern existed on at least two sides of the mass of plaster; these show, therefore, the underside and one of the sides of the beam. (3) The block-pattern is sometimes seen in its full extent, with beyond it, on the flat, a piece of white paint. This would be a piece of the side of the beam between two rafters (see Fig. 4); just as the upper part of the rafters where they touched the ceiling was painted white, so the coating of the main beam was painted white where it came up to the ceiling.¹ (4) Some pieces similar to those sub 3 were found with a broken edge precisely corresponding with the outline of the rafter-coating which we presumed would in this way

¹ This only happened, of course, in the intervals between the rafters.

have joined the main beam coating. Mr. Lloyd's reconstruction of house V. 37. 1 (Pl. XVI) gives this ceiling construction in the Central Room. It is, of course, in complete agreement with the method exemplified in the simpler ceilings which were so well preserved in the Eastern Village (*City of Akhenaten*, I. 42).

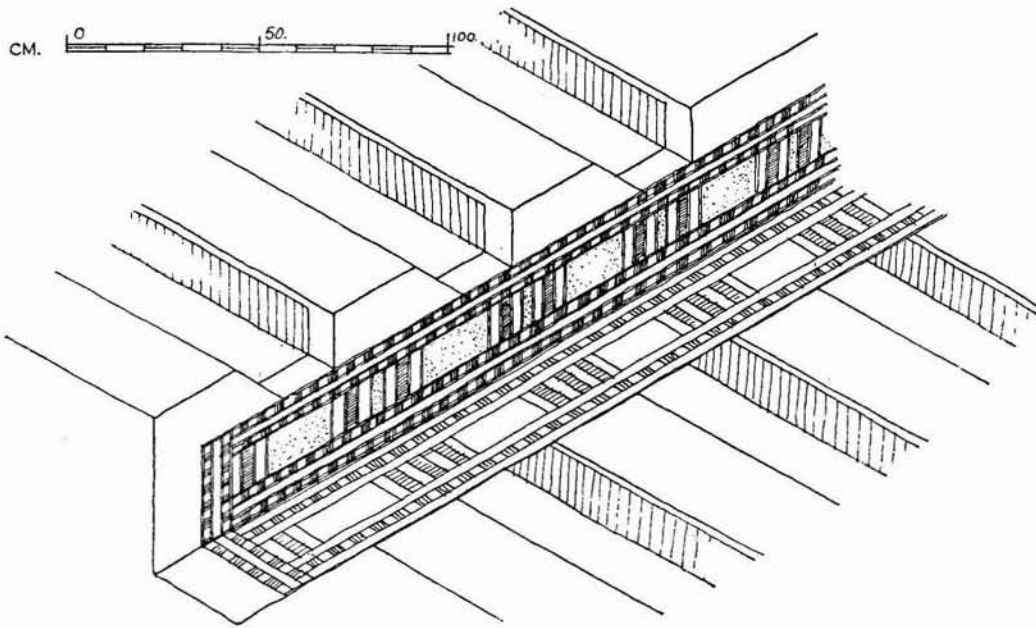


FIG. 4.

In the Front Hall an equally important deposit of painted plaster was found just in front of the door leading to the Central Room. Amongst these were a few fragments of a garland and duck design as shown in *Mural Painting* (Pl. XIX). Of the garland there were fragments showing the succession: lotus petals with red crescent on the base, red and yellow border, cornflowers (i.e. green and blue band with details given in black). Furthermore there were fragments of the ducks (the middle one was blue) and of flowers corresponding with the poppies in the plate just referred to: there were red stems on a white background, with at the end, triangular yellow flowers coming with their apex out of the red stems, while the base of the triangle was given a blue line with a row of black spots just underneath it. The whole fragment measured only 17 cm. and could not be traced, let alone preserved. There is just a chance that braces ran across the swag (*Mural Painting*, Pl. XX).

Finally, we found a tartan pattern which can only have come from the Front Hall ceiling (Pl. LVI). One gets the impression that the ceiling was divided into oblongs or squares, each of which may have had a different ornamentation. This is exactly what was done in tombs at Thebes and Assuan, for instance. We would then have found the remains of the central portion, which was in front of the door leading into the Central Room. The actual tartan pattern covering the ceiling in this portion consists of black-bordered green and red lines on a yellow ground. These ran east-west. They were crossed at right angles by red lines without black borders. On the south, i.e. presumably against the south wall of the Hall, the pattern was framed by a red band 10 cm. wide; at right angles with this, and therefore going straight across the ceiling, was a broad blue band and a band with rosettes; these consisted of a green heart

surrounded with red circles with white dots for stamens, and a blue circle as outline. It is remarkable that a tiny fragment of a small-scale replica of this unique rosette design was found in the entrance-lobby (Pl. LVI).

The only objects found in the house and worth mentioning are: a leather axe-hafting (29/61) and a hieratic ostrakon (29/62, Pl. LVIII. 7). Near the southern spur of the enclosure-wall was found buried a little necklace, of which the order of stringing could be noted. The yellow pendants were separated from each other by at least six pairs of small ring beads, which were alternately yellow and blue, yellow and red, yellow and blue, &c. (29/88).

V. 36. 7, 12, 13 (restored plan Pl. XIII). The dwelling-house of this group of buildings shows two exceptional features in its plan: the door between Front Hall and Central Room is at the extreme eastern end of the first; and there is an exit, direct from the Central Room towards the west. Furthermore, the walls are built in a curious way, using headers and stretchers together in each course and leaving the space of a quarter brick in between open. The walls stand up for only six courses, but it occurs in all of these and even underneath the door-sills (see p. 98). The only other feature which deserves mention is the very well-preserved lavatory in the bathroom, behind a screen wall (Pl. XIX. 4). It was originally entirely covered with whitewash. The plaster on the two inner walls slopes towards the middle. The two hollow spaces on each side may well have contained clean sand. The bath which stood behind another screen wall to the west of the lavatory has disappeared.

The Office building—V. 36. 12—consists of six long magazines, only accessible from a pillared hall which has at its north end a dais, screened off towards the entrance of the hall. To the south of the hall there is a stairway, and behind an anteroom a lavatory and an ablution room, which is plastered white and where a pot is still fixed in the ground.

V. 36. 13 is merely the large court, with the porter's lodge near the monumental entrance. The outbuildings in the south-east corner of the estate belong obviously to the living-house. They include kitchens and bakeries; the nine pointed holes in the floor of the northernmost outbuilding seem to have been for pots.

The interpretation which we have given to this complex can be seen in Mr. Lloyd's restored plan. In neither of the buildings a single object occurred which could help us to understand its purpose or even the reign in which it was used; we merely found the usual pendants, beads, and pots (29/73 glaze pendant of Bes or Syrian captive; Pl. XXIX. 1). It is true that long magazines with a pillared portico in front where the scribes would squat to list entries and removals of goods are found with a number of houses, but V. 36. 12 is a much more ambitious structure, while the living-house is by no means so remarkable as to suggest that the private offices and store-rooms of its owner would be of such an elaborate nature. Moreover, neither the exit from the house to the office nor the toilet-rooms in the southern part of the office are explicable at all if we assume that the office was merely a group of outbuildings belonging to the inhabitant of V. 36. 7. As to the dais, it may have served as the seat of a private master, as it did commonly in the Central Room of the houses. But the screen wall seems to point to the presence at the door, of a pushing and hustling crowd, which would be kept back by porters but would be noisily importunate. This again is hardly explicable if the master would in this hall merely supervise the storage of the produce of his own lands; but it would be very natural if we take it that an official was sitting on the dais controlling the paying and storing of dues, such as taxes paid in kind. This assumption would, in fact, account for all the features

of our complex, and notably for the discrepancy that such extensive offices belong to a house of such mediocre proportions and amenities. The relation would be rather reversed, and the house would belong, on our assumption, to the offices, and merely serve as official residence of the tax-collector.

It may be thought that our evidence is not sufficient to support such a detailed interpretation of the buildings. It should be realized, however, how little we are allowed to expect in the way of detailed evidence on the use of a building, when there are no inscriptions or other tell-tale finds; and the architectural features of our complex are certainly extraordinary enough to call for some explanation. The one given here seems to account for all of them.

4. THE NORTHERN QUARTER (Plate VI) (H.F.)

The first group of houses to be described here might have been included in the Eastern Quarter, but for the fact that they present an entirely different aspect. While ample spacing is a characteristic of even the more modern houses there, the northern quarter contains blocks of dwellings, evidently built by one and the same contractor, and which seem to have accommodated craftsmen. The three blocks on the north-eastern edge of the suburb which belong to this type (V. 35. 2-5; U. 35. 2, 6, 8, 9; and perhaps—although it betrays less clearly the hand of a single builder—U. 35. 11, 12, 14, 19, 21) were clearly not foreseen in the original lay-out of the suburb. Together with U. 35. 1 they successfully block up the exit of East Road to the north, and they thus destroy its character of a main thoroughfare as which it was planned. A comparison with the complete map of this part of the site shows that this road had no function to perform as such, however, and there is no doubt that from the beginning it had only local significance, connecting the Eastern Quarter via Straight Street with West Road. Now West Road was a real arterial road, connecting the Main City, to the south of our suburb, with the exit of the bay in which the town was situated. The East Road, thus being superfluous as a wide open track, was invaded in the south by the slums on its east, and in the north by the houses we are now going to discuss; the situation of the latter suggest that they were built on this spot because it is the nearest inhabited site to the Northern Tombs, the villas in the north of the bay excluded. And the character of the houses agrees well with the assumption that the craftsmen employed in the cutting and adorning of those tombs lived here. As Mr. Davies has shown, the northern tombs are a little later than those in the south.

V. 35. 1. All the stone of this house is stolen. In the front hall is a fixed circular brick hearth. At the foot of the staircase a sort of niche is made in the west wall to widen the space there. Objects found here comprise:

29/153. Fragment of clay figurine of woman.

29/159. Ostrakon.

Blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3b).

Broken scarab with the name of Amenhotep III (type II. A. 1a).

29/120 }
29/133 } Two scribbled ostraca.

29/134 }
29/135 } Fragments of clay toys in the shape of animals.

V. 35. 2-5. No comment is necessary, as the plan is clear. Both 3 and 5 have a niche in the Central Room painted red-yellow-red. Objects from this complex comprise numerous pots and beads, and from 4 comes a ring-bezel with the name of Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a); from the same house come:

29/173. Bronze adze, 13 by 6 cm.

29/174. Cake of blue paint retaining the shape of the bag.

29/154. Hieratic ostrakon (Pl. LVII. 1).

U. 35. 2, 6, 8, 9. In 6, in the square room, in the middle, against the north wall of the house, were found some human bones, actually in the lowest course of bricks of that wall, in which a recess of about one-third of a brick depth was left open. The bones consist of: 1 male skull; 1 female skull (very pentagonal); 2 thigh-bones; 1 shoulder-blade; 2 vertebrae; 1 tibia; 2 pelvis bones, not belonging together, probably one of a male and one of a female skeleton.

U. 35. 2 seems to be a painter's house. The entrance is in a small alley in the centre of the block. In the Front Hall a wine jar (type XVI. 1) and a meat-pot (type XII. 1) are dug in. In the next room to the east, against the north wall, two meat-jars and another jar are dug in, and a rubstone is found; the door leading to the court on the east shows traces of red paint on the plaster. In the Central Room there is a fixed hearth in front of the dais. In the south half of the east wall there is a red niche. In the southern room of the two on the west of the Central Room 4 big and 3 small pots are dug in, and there are 2 storeholes with a number of pots and cakes of paint. In the western room, to the north of the Central Room, 3 pots were found dug in, and much blue, red, and yellow paint was lying about. There was, moreover, a tethering stone (?) 29 cm. high and 8 wide at its base, and a stone palette about 50 by 30 cm., with red paint on one side and yellow paint on the other. In the next room a large pot was dug in, and a sandstone rubstone with a black stone-pounder, some blue paint and a two-handled pot covered with a red saucer and containing brown material, was found. Amongst the most remarkable objects were:

29/195. Clay sealings, found with beads in pot (Pl. L).

29/198. Lozenge-shaped pattern (netting) of red and yellow beads.

29/199. Neck of Late Minoan II bottle (Pl. XLV. 1) sherds of Cypriote Basing ware.

In **U. 35. 9** were found one ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2e) and one of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3a).

U. 35. 11, 12, 14, 19, 21. Only 14 is unusual, in that the stairway does not start from the Central Room, but from a room to the south of it. Originally a door seems to have led out of the house just to the east of the stairway, but this door was subsequently bricked up. In this house a ring-bezel of Smenkhkarē was found (type I. A. 3b). In 19 were found a bronze lugged axe, 13½ cm. long (29/229) and an alabaster drill-cap, 4 by 5 cm.

V. 35. 6 is an isolated little dwelling of the type found in the Eastern Quarter. Its most remarkable feature is a niche in the north-west corner of the Central Room, which imitates in the greatest detail a door, consisting of one wooden leaf of two joined planks, pivoting on a single spill. All this is modelled in mud plaster and coloured red (Pl. XVIII. 6).

The kernel of this quarter consists of a row of larger estates evidently planned together with those along East and West Road, and their position along Straight Street suggests that the new foundation, which Akhetaten was, was intended to be laid out on more regular lines

than is generally supposed, because the subsequent developments have been allowed to obscure the original plan.

U. 35. 1. The plan of the house requires no comment. It was unusual that a meat-pot covered with a dish and two more pots were dug in in the south-west corner of the Central Room, instead of in one of the adjoining chambers. Painted plaster of great importance was found in this house. It appears that the inner living-room was as elaborately decorated as the Front Hall in other houses. Unfortunately the remains of purely decorative fragments were very minute: a fragment of a lotus flower on a white ground; this is an elaboration of the white frieze which, as we have seen (p. 10), runs along the top of the wall underneath the ceiling (cf. *Mural Paintings*, Pl. XVIII. c). Another fragment still baffles us: it shows a frieze of lotus petals underneath a block pattern; the petals have red disks on their base, as is usual in the more elaborate version; but they stop suddenly against a white surface. In addition to these small fragments, there was a quantity of plaster from the main beam, which had been covered with a block pattern on three sides, and from the "pink" rafters, all in accordance with what was observed in V. 36. 6.

In the master's bedroom remains of rafters were found lying at a more or less regular distance from, and parallel to, each other east-west (Pl. XX. 1, 2). Just as in T. 36. 11, no plaster is found actually in the bed-niche, but a deposit lies just on its edge. About 40 cm. more towards the north there is a second deposit, and a third, at about that distance again, and a fourth nearer the wall; the space between was not free from fragments, and under the deposit there was a place where the remains become noticeably more numerous. That the plaster was found exactly as it had collapsed is suggested by various observations. In the first place the white end-pieces of the beams (see p. 10) were actually found nearest to the wall. Then we found in the north-east corner of the room a small limestone stool, standing on the actual mud floor, but covered with flakes of fallen plaster from the ceiling. The biggest of these flakes, which were painted white all over and only thin, with *gerid* impressions on the back, measured 60 by 23 cm. Underneath the plaster were also lying two globular granite corn-pounders. Their presence in the bedroom would be astonishing if we could not interpret them as fallen through the ceiling. The ceiling would, as we have already said, give way before any other part, and the heavy pounders would slip through the palm-ribs covered with plaster long before the rafters would be sufficiently decayed to collapse. Incidentally, these pounders prove that the whole of the flat roof of the house was used, and that it was used, as to-day in Egypt, for domestic occupations. The disposition of the remains of rafters in this room suggests that there were four in all, placed at a distance of about 50 cm. (or a cubit) from each other (measuring from centre to centre) and from the two short walls. In this house were found a mud sealing with the cartouche of Akhenaten (29/193) (Pl. L) and a blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3b).

U. 35. 13. The niche in the Central Room is painted red. The arrangement of the other rooms is unusual. Next to the master's bedroom is a square room like the inner living-room in other houses, which seems here, however, to have belonged to his suite, as the passage opening out from it to the west is plastered white, and was, therefore, a bathroom or lavatory.

U. 35. 4, 5, 7 are built within the grounds of the larger house. In 5 was found a blue faience ring-bezel of Tutankhamūn (type I. A. 4a) and a fragment of a wooden fan (29/194).

U. 35. 20. In the Front Hall and in the Central Room are unpainted niches. The objects here comprise: 29/248. Circular slab of blue paint and a blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten (I. A. 2a; Amenhotep *neter hega Uast*).

U. 35. 3. In front of the door the walls on either side seem to have been thickened to make a porch. On the stone door-sill leading from the Front Hall to the Central Room are traces of brick nibs. In the Central Room a loose hearth filled with ashes is standing in front of the dais, and there is a whitewashed brick altar or lustration slab against the east wall. In the north-west corner of the inner living-room a pot is dug in, and a "meat-pot" is dug in in front of the door which leads into the master's bedroom. In the Central Room much paint was found, and a number of pieces allow of measurements which lead to a more precise appreciation of the evidence obtained from other houses. The measured depth of the "pink" rafters was about 15 cm. The main beam was decorated with a block pattern on its sides which were 27 cm. deep. Above that, there was 17 cm. of white in the intervals between two rafters. No doubt the 2 cm. difference with the depth of the rafters was absorbed by irregularities, curves of the plaster and of the painted lines, so that on the whole the block pattern extended unbroken along the main beam, while the underside of the rafter-coatings just touched the top of the block pattern. The whole was thus entirely preserved for the upperpart of the main beam between each pair of rafters. But in one case there seems to have been a particularly heavy rafter which broke through the outer black-and-white band of the complete block pattern, and even the succeeding yellow band, and actually touched the big blue block of the main central band of the pattern. Perhaps this was the rafter which went across the middle of the room. The rafters went east-west, the main beam north-south.

Many objects of importance were found in this house. In the wind-blown sand which covered the ruin, above the north-eastern corner, a Roman lampstand and ladle, both of bronze, were found (29/189 and 29/190; Pl. XXXIII. 1, 2). In the room to the north of the staircase, against the east wall, were found:

29/204. Limestone toy with two wheels, representing two monkeys in a chariot drawn by a monkey with a monkey groom in front. The backs of the monkeys are painted green, their faces, and the reins and details of the chariot, red. There are two loose wheels (Pl. XXXI. 4). see p. 99.

29/205. Bronze adze, 19 by 7 cm.

29/206. Splaying bronze adze, 17.5 by 13 cm.

Other objects from this house comprise:

29/207. Clay figurine of woman.

29/202. Small necklace.

Blue faience ring-bezel of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3a).

U. 35. 26. This is the only house of which we know the owner's name, at least, if we take it that a broken object inscribed with a name and found in a house indicates its owner. The limestone mortar 29/276 gives: "The servant Menkheper" (Pl. XXXII. 3).

The door from the Front Hall to the Central Room is bricked up. In the Central Room there is an elaborate lustration slab, with a depression in its northern half, and besides the dais against the west wall there is another one, with heightened sides, against the south wall which is whitewashed. The room to the east of the Central Room was really a cupboard

underneath the stairs; meat-jars were dug in here, and there is an underground brick-lined store.

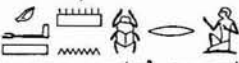
In this house were found:

29/254. 3 bronze razors, 7 by 13 cm.

29/258. Bronze lugged axe, 11 by 9 cm. (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

29/268. Haematite weight, weighing 21.25 grammes.

Blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2e).

29/276. Fragment of limestone mortar, inscribed:  17 by 10 cm. (Pl. XXXII. 3). The mortar was found in the servants' quarters to the north of the house.

29/281. Clay draughtsman.

To the west of this house is a group of buildings which is not altogether clear. In the south are two ordinary houses, and one in the north—U. 35. 29—is largely washed away by the waters of the wady. What, however, lies between these houses is not explicable. The walls have disappeared down to the height of two or three bricks. The objects give no clue either. They comprise:

T. 35. 1. Blue faience ring-bezels of Smenkhkarē and Tutankhamūn (types I. A. 3a; I. A. 4a).

U. 35. 30:

Blue faience ring-bezels of Akhenaten and Tutankhamūn (types I. A. 2e; I. A. 4a).

29/280. Bronze wig curler, 7.1 cm.

U. 35. 31:

29/283. Steatite Bes figure on alabaster stand 12 cm. (Pl. XXXVIII. 1-3).

29/284. Bronze chisel, 15½ by 5 cm., with red granite whetstone, 15 by 6 by 5 cm.

Blue faience ring-bezel of Akhenaten (type I. A. 2e).

Built up against the northern boundary wall of U. 35. 3 and 20 there is a group of small buildings, which falls into three divisions.

U. 35. 22, 25, 27, 28. The plan shows sufficiently the lay-out of these houses and their means of access. Only 25 deserves further notice. In the Central Room there lies in the middle a rough piece of limestone, hollowed out a little in the middle, so that it can take an ordinary beam, put on end, to support the roof. In the southern end of the west wall there is a niche which is painted red. In the room to the south-east of the Central Room there is an erection of whitewashed bricks, which looks like the stand of an altar or little shrine (Pl. XXI. 1), such as one finds in more elaborate form in the richer houses. The objects found in these houses comprise:

U. 35. 22:

29/245. Clay figurine of nude woman.

29/247. Bronze ring inlaid with gold (from furniture?), diameter 7 cm.

29/251. Blue glass scarab with "antithetical group" (Pl. XXIX. 1).

2 blue faience ring-bezels of Tutankhamūn (types I. A. 4a; I. A. 4d).

Ostrakon 29/12 (Pl. LVIII. 8).

U. 35. 25: 29/252. Necklace.

U. 35. 18. Next to this group comes U. 35. 18, entered from the east, from the same alley which also leads to U. 35. 25. The court to the north of the house seems to belong to it; there are two ovens and an oblong space which is completely blackened inside and may be an ashbin or incinerator. The Central Room has an unpainted niche. Behind the house on the west is a big magazine with two square pillars. Here were found:

- 29/241. Bronze knife, 27 cm. long.
- 29/242. Alabaster weight, 22.1 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 1).
- 29/244. Fragment of clay figurine of resting animal (gazelle?) painted with blue markings on pink body-clay, 7 by 6 cm.
- 29/249. Whetstone.
- 29/259. Fragment of polychrome faience cup in the shape of a lotus flower, 5½ cm. high.
- 29/266. Pottery draughtsman, 3 by 1½ cm.
- 29/269. Bronze adze, 20 by 7 cm.

U. 35. 17. There follows to the west U. 35. 17. The northernmost room of the two on the west of the Central Room shows some curious features. It shows traces of lime plaster in the north-east corner. The door is bricked up over less than a metre, and near its northern jamb there is a round hole. It seems as if in this room there stood a bath behind the partially bricked up door, which could serve as a screen wall, while the waste water would run away through the outlet into a dish which was found in the Central Room underneath that opening. The ladies' toilet apartment seems to have been, strange to say, in the room to the north of this one, i.e. opening directly off the Front Hall of the house. In the south-eastern corner of that room a pot was dug in, and next to it a mirror was found. The objects from this house comprise:

- 29/215. Bronze mirror with wooden handle carved in the shape of a papyrus flower on stem with blue-filled incisions. Height 28 cm.
- 29/220. Mud sealing (Pl. L).
- 29/230. Head of clay figurine of nude woman.
- 29/233. Bronze adze, 12 by 5 cm.
- 29/234. Limestone stamp for wine-jar sealings (8 by 5 cm.) with unintelligible incisions.
- 29/240. Clay ball containing human hair. Idem with seal impression showing three nefer signs between two sacred eyes.
- 29/241. Clay figurine of nude woman.

U. 35. 16 and 24. Finally there is a group of eight stables, workshops, and stores, consisting of two sets of four each—U. 35. 16 and 24. They are situated behind a wide shallow court which runs in front of them to the north, but is damaged by occasional overflows from the wady. Two of the doors are still bricked up. The small walls of bricks put across the three (?) western rooms and in the northern compartment of the second from the east may well have been for the installation of looms. The southern compartment of the last-named one has mangers at the end. The floor in the southern compartment of the third room from the east lies higher than the rest.

The fourth room from the west has traces of red plaster on the wall, with a horizontal band of red above the floor. In the southern part of the third room from the west, a lot of clay sealings were found amongst particles of decayed wood and matting. There were also the three

adzes, pottery dishes, clay wine-jar sealings, some nuts, a needle, a whetstone, blue beads, and charcoal. The objects from U. 35. 16 and 24 comprise:

- 29/255, 256, 257. Bronze adzes, 20 by 4, 11 by 4, and a splaying one 13 by 4 cm.
- 29/271. Fragment of polychrome faience tile, with plants and broad brown border, 5 by 3 cm. (Pl. XXX. 1).
- 29/272. Slate handle of mirror (?) in the shape of papyrus stem, 7 cm.
- 29/273. Bronze ring with Akhenaten's cartouche.
- 29/274. A number of clay seal impressions, one with the name of Tuthmosis I (Pl. L).

5. THE NORTH-WESTERN QUARTER (Plate VII) (H.F.)

The excavation of this part and of the south-western section of the suburb has, for the first time at Amarna, shown us the change in the town's aspect which is caused by the rise of the level of the Nile, and of the lands on its banks since it was founded. No difference seems to have existed in the eastern part of the town, in which till now the excavations have taken place almost exclusively. But we found on reaching the western edge of the suburb that the ancient surface-level was at places 2 to 3 metres below that of the present day.

As regards the north-western quarter, its level rose at the south side but 1 metre above the adjoining part of the town. On the north side, where it borders on the wady, the difference from the present day is a full 2 to 3 metres, and the houses appear to stand on a terrace, which was strengthened along its north side by retaining walls, which **T. 35. 6** and **9** have also on the south side. These retaining walls are of mud brick, so that the wady cannot have "worked" more frequently or more vehemently than it does to-day, when, perhaps every five years, a flow of rainwater from the eastern desert is drained into the river. Or perhaps the water did not flow through the wady over its whole width, but through a deeper channel towards the middle, so that no water ever touched the walls at all. This seems the more likely because of the projecting stairways, which are such a marked feature of this part of the settlement. It should be noticed that nowadays the wady lies immediately to the east of the landing-stage of boats and ferries, and if we assume a similar situation to have prevailed in ancient times, many of the exceptional arrangements which prevail in this quarter of the town become explicable, and also the fact that it has remained inhabited longer than any other part. The ring-bezels contain an exceptional percentage with the name of Tutankhamūn. In Roman times also this part seems to have been inhabited.

We see that both **T. 35. 3** and **9** have an unusual number of corn-bins on the edge of the wady, accessible from the north by stairways, while the living-houses on these estates have their entrances from the south. **T. 35. 16**, which belongs to **T. 35. 11**, consists of nothing but magazines, which have been constructed, moreover, over the foundations of corn-bins. If the river-boats and the ferry from the west bank, where all the cultivable land is, landed then where they land now, this situation of the magazines and bins would indeed be the most advantageous, as goods could be unloaded and stored with a minimum of cartage and labour. Such a situation near the quay could account for the fact that this quarter appears to be essentially a mercantile one. When we compare it with the other sections of the suburb, we notice that the houses are quite large and well appointed, but that no space is wasted and hardly any is used for gardens and pleasure grounds, in the strongest possible contrast with

the large estates in other parts of the town; it seems that the ground on this narrow high ridge, near to the river and on the edge of the wady, was too valuable for any but commercial usage.

T. 35. 7. The lay-out of the grounds cannot be entirely recovered. The niche in the Front Hall has lost its paint, that in the Central Room is red, with a hand's width of white round it on the actual wall surface. There was probably a dais against the west wall. A blue faience ring-bezel of Tutankhamūn was found here (type I. A. 4a). Against the west wall of this house there are three small dwellings, the two northernmost of which are accessible by a narrow lane. Besides beads, pots, and pendants of various types, there were found here:

29/338. Group of 2 limestone monkeys, 4 by 4 cm.

29/342. Bronze bowl and mirror stuck together; diameter of bowl 22 cm.

29/350. Bronze weight in the shape of a calf's head, 7.05 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

In **T. 35. 10** were found:

Blue faience ring-bezels of Amenhotep III (I. A. 1c), Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a), and Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4a); cartouche of Nefertiti (IV. E. 4); also a complete limestone stool in a storehole.


29/362. Limestone monkey, painted green and red, probably from chariot group (cf. 29/204), 4 by 3 cm. (Pl. XXXI. 6).

29/363. Two fragments of polychrome faience tile.

29/365. Fine green glazed scaraboid with the name of Tuthmosis III (Pl. XXIX. 1).

29/366. String of beads.

T. 35. 15. In the north-eastern room, against the wall of T. 35. 7, the skeleton of woman was found, head towards the south, face downwards, fully extended; and at her feet at a slightly higher level, a child, with head towards the east; it had six teeth in the lower jaw and some in the upper jaw, the fontanelle was not closed; a small pot (type XIV. 4) was with it, near the head. The child was surrounded by bricks.

29/364. Fragment of blue faience, 7 by 8 cm., inscribed: 

T. 35. 2. Here were found:

Blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4b).

29/327. Five clay draughtsmen, 4 by 3 cm.

29/328. Haematite kohl-stick, 4.7 cm. long.

29/329. Two bronze knives, 5½ cm. long.

29/330. Green faience gaming-piece (biconical stud), 1½ by 1.2 cm.

T. 35. 11 is the living-house to which belong also **T. 35. 16** and **T. 35. 12**, but probably not **T. 35. 8**. It is entered from the west, from the court with three corn-bins. There is in this case of course no possibility of a loggia window on the north. The small room to the east of the Front Hall communicated with a court on the east of the house. Crossing this, one has a portico with one pillar on the left and leaves the house by a door which opens on the passage running along the west side of T. 35. 12. This was probably the main entrance, for there is a monumental gateway at the south of the passage. If, on leaving the house by the door in the north-east corner, one does not turn to the right to the main gate, but

continues straight on, one passes another door which gives access to the court T. 35. 12 with its buildings, and also, by doubling to the left and mounting stone stairs, to T. 35. 16 (Pl. XXI. 4).

It should be noted that the corn-bin court to the west of T. 35. 11 is accessible from the wady, directly, by a narrow alley left open between T. 35. 3 and 9; the wall which crosses this alley on the south is merely the retaining wall of T. 35. 9.

The plan of the living-house is clear; there is a very large fixed brick hearth in the Central Room; the niche is painted red. The bathroom, next to the master's bedroom, has a drain through the outer wall of the house, and gives access to a narrow passage arranged between the master's bedroom and the outer wall, which was entirely whitewashed, and was no doubt the lavatory. The court on the east side of the house had some pits in which nothing was found, and they may, therefore, well be tree pits. The soil and debris in this closely built part are so full of brickdust that it was not possible to ascertain with certainty whether they were filled with earth different from the surrounding soil. This part of the court may well have been a small garden, with a screen wall coming forward at its southern end, where there are again magazines or other domestic quarters. In the corner of the house wall and the screen wall, a small flight of stairs leads up to the roof or second story. The portico to the north of this garden or court still possesses its one column base. Moreover, the plaster coatings of the rafters of the roof were found here. They are of the ordinary "pink" type, and inside are definite traces of the wood. They seem not to have been very stout: the sides show $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm. white and 10 cm. reddish-pink. The mud-coating was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. thick. The small room to the north-west of the portico seems constructed a little later; it contains an oven and a dresser. In the room to the south of the garden-court, a fragment of an inscribed door-jamb was found, with the sign *htp* on it.

It is typical of this part of the town that the irregular strip of ground between T. 35. 11 and its northern neighbour has been utilized. In the extreme western end of this strip, the predynastic bowl was found, and also two pottery lamps, one inverted over the other, and the two covered by a dish (type IV. 5), and a lot of flints.

T. 35. 11. The objects from T. 35. 11 include:

29/355. Predynastic bowl of hornblende porphyry 25 cm. in diameter, and 12 cm. high (Pl. XXXII. 4).

29/378. Fragment of blue faience, on one side the cartouche of Akhenaten, and on the other, part of the early redaction of the second cartouche of the Aten.

T. 35. 12, the connexion of which with T. 35. 11 has just been discussed, contains an irregular group of rooms at its northern end behind the chapel, which is the main building of the court. This chapel gives us some information which the other more denuded specimens found elsewhere in the suburb cannot yield. It appears now that the space between the inner walls and the outer walls, on the sides of the building, as well as in front, where there was a prostyle, was filled with earth over which a brick pavement was laid (Pl. XX. 5, XXI. 3). Remarkable is the little "pillar" of brick inside the chapel, no doubt the pedestal for a statue or stele. This inner room was plastered with white plaster inside. The chapel could probably be seen by any one approaching T. 35. 11 from the main entrance gate in the south, but it is strangely incongruous with the chaotic occupation of the court T. 35. 12 by buildings of purely utilitarian purpose and little decorative effect. In the south-eastern corner of the court there seems to have been originally a four-pillared room.

The objects found in T. 35. 12 comprise:

29/376. Fragment of statuette of nude figure recumbent on bed of painted limestone. $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

29/377. Bronze weight in the shape of panther's head, 10.3 grammes, found in eastern room behind chapel (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

Blue faience ring-bezels of Akhenaten (I. A. 2e) and Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4b).

T. 35. 16. The connexion of this group with T. 35. 11 has been explained above. It was built over some corn-bins (Pl. XX. 4) and seems also to have been remodelled in the north. It contained:

A blue faience ring-bezel of Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4d).

29/379. Fragment of large blue faience ringstand.

T. 35. 8 consists of a few rooms, probably mostly magazines which are built to utilize the ground between T. 35. 3 and 16; it belongs probably to neither of its neighbours, being accessible from the narrow alley on the east of it. It contained:

29/344. Two fragments of large blue faience ringstand (not belonging to 29/379).

29/341. Fragments of clay sealing (Pl. L).

T. 35. 3. It may be that an entrance to the grounds exists from the narrow passage on the west. From the wady, a staircase of 21 shallow steps leads up to the platform (Fig. 5).

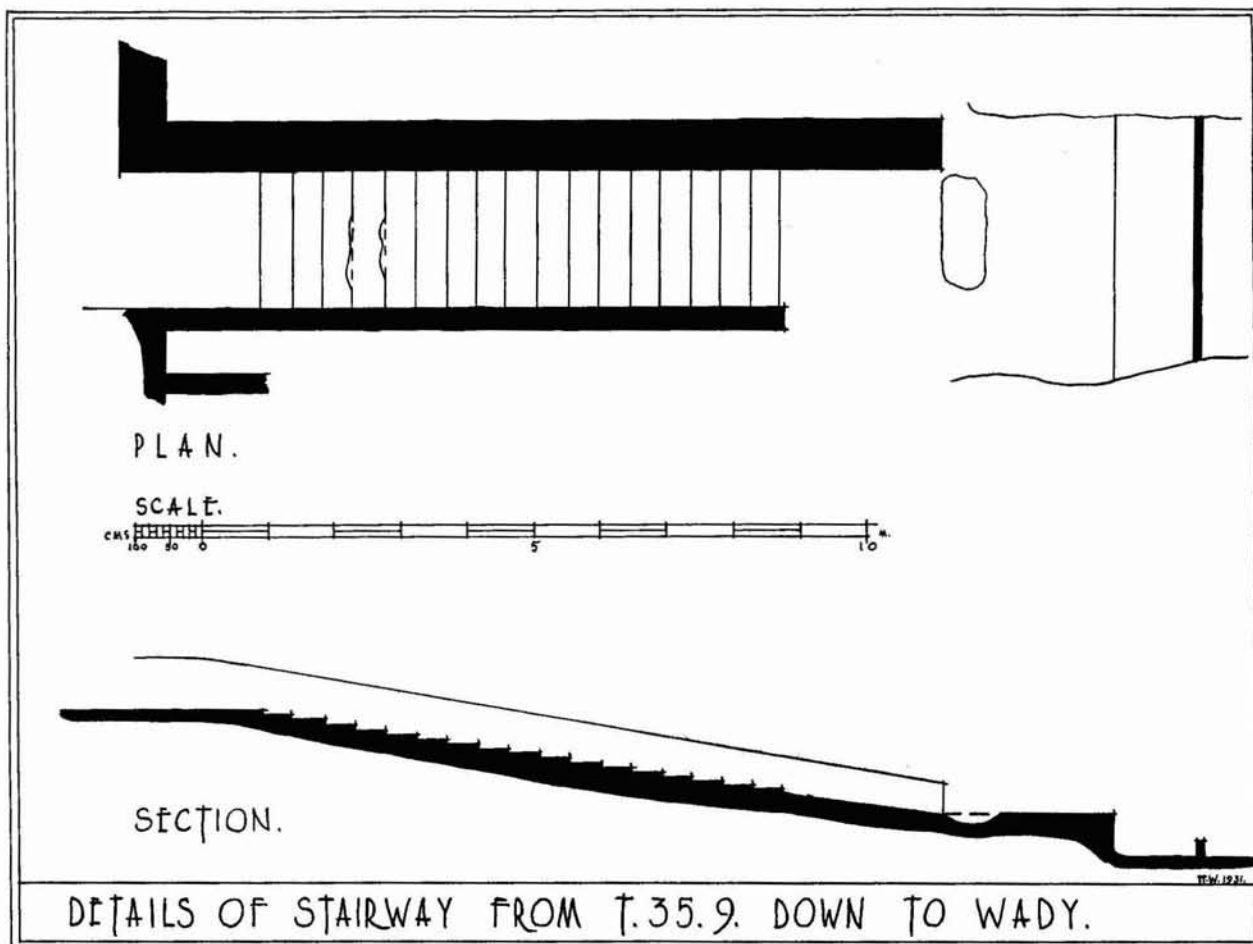


FIG. 5.

A small kiosk, facing the stairway and the front door of the house, may have acted as a porter's lodge. It is curious how a cabinet is arranged behind the master's bedroom. The front hall can hardly have had a window on the north, though the view from here would have been better than almost any other place in the town. But the two corn-bins cover most of the frontage of the house. In the Front Hall painted plaster was found, namely fragments of the complete block-pattern from a beam (it turns the corner), and of rafters, some very yellow, some burnt blackish-brown. These seem not to have had the white upperpart, at least the extant pieces show, over a depth of 15 cm. on each side of the edge, uniform colouring. The house was rather badly plundered, and the plaster was found in two deposits, one in the north-east corner of the room, and the other in the western half. The objects from this house comprise:

Blue faience ring-bezels, 1 naming Akhenaten (I. A. 2e), 1 Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a), and 2 Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4a and e), while the two more naming Tutankhamūn were found on the stairway (I. A. 4e).

29/319; 320. Fragments of polychrome faience tiles, one showing part of fish (Pl. XXX. 1).

29/321. Bronze lugged axe-head, 12 by 10 cm.

29/323. Vase of variegated glass, 8 cm. high, found in fragments in room to the east of Front Hall (Pl. XXXVIII. 4).

29/324. Fragment of limestone figurine of woman, 7 by 4½ cm.

29/325. Small necklace with Bes pendants (type IV. A. 10; Pl. XXVIII. 7).

29/338. Fragment of alabaster dish with 3 horizontal ridges.

29/336. Cornelian and gold "bottle" pendant.

29/337. Bronze knife, 8 cm. long.

From the stairway came:

29/349. Pale green scarab with prenomen of Tuthmosis III.

29/401. Bronze weight in the form of a panther's head, weighing 2.9 grammes.

T. 35. 9. At the bottom of the southern slope of the ridge on which the houses are built in this part of the town, there was a monumental gateway, straight in line with the entrance porch of this house. Only the foundations of the western jamb of the gate are left. From there the way of access went along a wall, to the east of which there was a court with a garden and a small chapel; a stairway with shallow steps then led up above the long east-west retaining wall, on to the platform on which the house stands and in front of the entrance porch. Of this porch there remains, in this exceptional case, an outside wall standing for over 1.60 m. in height. It is an open question whether this wall was present in most houses and has almost regularly disappeared entirely, because it was the most exposed part of the house; or whether the present case possessed such a wall, because immediately beyond the porch there were magazines, whence one did not want a free look-in into the house. The Front Hall, of course, could not possibly have had a loggia window. The doors leading to the rooms at its eastern end are bricked up, as is the door leading from the small rooms to the east into the corn-bin court to the north. The vestibule of the master's apartments is plastered white; the bathroom branches off from it and ends in a blind alley which may well have been the lavatory, as both bathroom and supposed lavatory have drains through the outer wall of the


house. But this may have been a secondary arrangement, as some lime plaster is found adhering in the south-west corner of the room encircled by the supposed toilet-rooms; as the bath and all other fittings have disappeared, there is no knowing what was the original, and what the final arrangement.

Some painted plaster was found in the Central Room; it seems that the main beam was simply painted "pink", as well as the rafters; the two are merely distinguished by the size and the thickness of the plaster, which would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in this case, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cm. for the ordinary rafters of the room. The main beam would run east-west; it seemed to be burnt brown and it measured at least 10 cm. across the underside and was 20 cm. deep, of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ was white. But with the irregularities in which Egyptian builders indulged, it would be hazardous to stress the matter. It may be that the remains we took for a main beam have been those of a particularly stout rafter. The remains of the smaller rafters are yellowish-pink.

In the room to the west of the inner living-room is a brick-lined storehole, where were found a complete bronze bowl, lumps of yellow paint, some beads with a pierced mother-of-pearl pendant and an alabaster draughtsman. The objects from the house include:

Blue faience ring-bezels, one of Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a) and one of Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4e). Faience cartouche of Tutankhamūn (IV. E. 7).

29/345. Blue faience Bes figure (fragment), 5 by 3 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 2).

29/360. Blue faience draughtsman(?) inlaid with light blue glaze:  1 by 0.8 cm. (Pl. XXIX. 1).

29/375. Pottery Uraeus without head or tail painted with alternate blue and red bands 16.5 cm. high.

29/389. Clay seal impression.

29/390. Head of pottery Uraeus, 7 by 5 cm.

29/392. Pottery model of bed painted with black and yellow spots, 14.8 cm. long.

29/393. Alabaster draughtsman, 3 cm. high.

29/396. Bronze bowl, diameter 34 cm.

Ostrakon 29/46 (Pl. LVIII. 29).

T. 35. 6. This house again possesses a fine approach from the south leading into a court with a deep well, with a square bricked well-head. The Front Hall, here again, could not possibly have had an open window. A small room is built up against it in the corn-bin court. Up against the southern wall of the Hall a fragment of the plaster coating of a beam was found, 17 cm. deep (of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ was white) and $15\frac{1}{2}$ yellowish pink. The underside measured at least 13 cm. The northernmost room of the two to the west of the Central Room has traces of whitewash, and inside is a whitewashed "altar" on a lustration place. In the westernmost of the two rooms to the south of the inner living-room a pot was dug in, in which a fine slab of alabaster, 32 by 16 by 8 cm., was found. Of the two rooms belonging to the master's apartment, the easternmost was whitewashed, without our being able to say whether it was lavatory or bathroom. The corn-bin court is accessible by a flight of stairs built up apparently against an old retaining wall (Pl. XXI. 5 and 6). The southernmost corn-bin is built up against the house wall where there had been a door before. In the court immediately to the north of the entrance-porch a shaft grave was found, which, strange to say, seems to belong to the house. The shaft was on the east, and descended for 4 metres. The chamber on the west

measured 2.00 by 1.00 by 0.65 metres, and had been vaulted over with two layers of brick. The interment had been plundered. We found only in the middle of the tomb a few crossed arm-bones and one tibia. In the shaft there were two pots of type XV. 13.


The objects from this house include:

- 29/352. Pair of small pottery birds, presumably from rim of vase and perhaps of Aegean origin (Pl. XLV).
- 29/353. Sherd of Late Helladic III. a. (Late Mycenaean A) ware, from top of shaft of burial.
- 29/358. Fragment of pottery lamp.
- 29/359. Rectangular predynastic slate palette, 11.5 by 8 cm.

T. 35. 4 is a small house built up against the buttresses of the retaining wall to its north and at a lower level. In its easternmost room a "meat-jar" was found containing the bones of an infant about 6 months old.

Farther to the west the houses are so much denuded that nothing can be learned from them. We shall enumerate them from east to west, with the objects found in them:

T. 35. 4:

- Blue faience ring-bezels, one with the name of Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a) and one with that of Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4a).
- 29/315. Pottery model of a door with bolts.
- 29/331. Limestone statuette of private individual, holding a lotus flower, 18 cm. high. The eyes and the wig are painted black, the flesh parts red, and the chair red and black, the pegs with which the clamps are fastened are indicated in black. It was found in the most south-eastern room of the building (Pl. XXXVII. 1-4).
- 29/334. Tethering stone, 20 by 14 by 7 cm., inscribed: 
- 29/339. Two fragments of pottery figure of hippopotamus.

S. 35. 1:

- Blue faience ring-bezel of Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a).
- 29/332. Bronze lugged axe-head, 14 by 10 cm.
- 29/335. Bronze finger-ring uninscribed.

In the grounds south of the house, where there are walls about one brick high and even then not continuous, two burials were found. The first was of a woman; there were traces of a wooden coffin in a hole 1.65 by 0.55 by 0.60 m. The head lay to the north, the face towards the west. Above the body was a red pot (XIV. 7) and a dish (IV. 5); a little lower XVIII. 5 and XVII. 12 (small) came from underneath the skeleton. The other skeleton was found farther towards the south; it was that of a man lying with head towards the east, supine extended, with hands crossed on pelvis and right foot on left foot. The body was put in a brick-lined storehole, which had been too short, and was broken through at the west end to produce the requisite length, 1.60 m.

S. 35. 2 surrounded by a heavy enclosure wall. Perhaps there was a cement floor in the inner sitting-room.

- 29/391. Exceptionally large group of limestone, showing two monkeys coloured red, 9.4 cm. high.

29/394. Pottery figurine of nude woman.

29/395. Pottery figurine of Isis and Horus without head, 7 cm. high.

S. 35. 4. Large enclosure where two fragments of faience tiles (29/398; 399) were found, one perhaps figuring the flowers of the reed, the other, the tips of a bird's wing.

Beyond this building the string 29/402 was found, apparently complete, but the order of stringing could not be determined. It shows lotus petals, palm leaves, and the fruit of the mandrake (Pl. XXXVI. 1).

An analysis of the ring-bezels with kings' names shows a remarkable result. There are:

3	with the name of Akhenaten,
4	„ „ Smenkhkarē,
11	„ „ Tutankhamūn.

It is obvious that this part of the site was one of the last to be deserted, and we have already drawn attention to this fact, and also to the signs of reoccupation in Roman times, when we discussed above its peculiar character, and derived that from its advantageous position on the edge of the wady quite near the river, and possibly near the quay and ferries, Akhetaten lacked a sound economic basis as a city, but this particular part of it seems to have been a little more suitable for occupation. Even the Northern Quarter, a little farther to the east, seems to have derived some advantage from its position; at least the ring-bezels there also show a preponderance of the later names, as we have seen.

6. THE CENTRAL WESTERN QUARTER (Plate VIII) (H.F. AND J.D.S.P.)

This quarter lies between Straight Street and Greek Street. The house T. 36. 25 is evidently part of the original scheme of the frontage on to the West Road. Those farther west, however, are frequently built over earlier rubbish-pits, and belong to the second phase (see above, p. 3).

T. 36. 25. The meaning of the fine double gates leading into the estate from the north is not clear. The house has been re-used in later times, and the master's bedroom and the adjoining bathroom, where there are still traces of white plaster, have suffered most. In the small room to the north-west of the Central Room, the neck of a Roman amphora was found. In the Central Room there were traces of painted plaster, namely (1) traces of a main beam with block pattern—too fragmentary to measure, but corner-pieces were found. (2) Traces of "pink" rafters; the white upper edge seems in this case to have been separated from the pink by a black line, but the relevant pieces were so small that they might conceivably have belonged to some other decoration in the room and not to the rafters at all. (3) A small piece of garland or frieze showing in succession from top to bottom: blue corn-flowers; lotus petals with red blobs at the base; red-and-yellow border. Object found:

Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

T. 36. 36, 37, 39, 42, 45, 56. (Pl. XIV (Restored Plan), XXII. 1-3, XL). The main entrance is through an elaborate gate from Greek Street. The approach leaves on the left a chapel (37) fronted by two small sets of pylon towers, and surrounded by a grove of trees planted irregularly instead of in the usual orderly rows. On entering the inner court one sees a screen wall built out by the front door to hide the kitchens. In plan, the house (36) is of the

usual type. It has no West Hall owing to lack of space. Traces of painted beams were found in the entrance-hall (see Pl. LV). The stairs to the upper story are peculiar in having the upper flight supported by a square pier, instead of by the normal blank wall (Pl. XXII. 1). The bath slab (Pl. XXII. 2), which drained out into a stone receptacle in the lane behind, has no less than eleven layers of thick white plaster. West of the house lay a series of store-rooms, an open court with a corn-bin and a large hall with two columns, whose feet were surrounded by mud bases (45). This was entered not only by a private door leading out of the entrance hall of 36, but also probably by a public entrance from the north. South of both 36 and 45 runs a long narrow passage which leads to a large open square to the west. South of this passage and entered from the square lies a big compound (39), or Khan, with circular mud bases which carried poles to support an awning, and with mangers for the animals which had been unloaded in the square (Pl. XXII. 3). There are two sets of buildings in the square. In the south-east corner lie servants' quarters and a bakery (42). Here the bread was first kneaded on a raised plaster slab in the eastern compartment, then it was dried in long racks in the central compartment before being baked in one of the seven ovens to the west. In the north-west corner of the square lies a small complete house, which must have belonged to a steward or chief cook (56).

The most remarkable object discovered in this estate was a face in clay (Pl. XL. 1) which had originally been one of the legs of a tripod (30/7). The face bears an extraordinary resemblance to the bearded gold mask from Mycenae, and since the tripod is a shape essentially Aegean, it is hard to believe that this was not made by, or for, a Mycenaean resident in the city. In date of course it is two or more centuries later than the gold masks, and being in coarser material, is almost a caricature, but it is in that tradition. This, taken in conjunction with the stairway, the pier of which, though taking the place of the more usual column of the Aegean, finds a parallel in the stairway down to the South-East House at Knossos, the haphazard arrangement of the trees round the chapel, which resemble the scattered groves of wall-paintings and rings from the Aegean, more than the stately ordered rows common in Egypt, and the fact that in this house, a late house in a late part of the city, the bathroom has been plastered and replastered no less than eleven times, like the hearth at Mycenae and the many layered floors of every Bronze Age settlement in the Aegean, leads us to believe that we may have here the house of a Mycenaean merchant, resident in the city, the inevitable Greek grocer of his day. There must have been such people; the sheer amount of trade between Egypt and the mainland of Greece and the islands, now that Crete was destroyed, proves that.

Objects from 36:

- 30/7. Leg of clay tripod in shape of bearded face (Pl. XL. 1).
- 30/18. Bronze knife, 34 cm. long (Pl. XL. 3).
- 30/27. Conical bronze weight, 8.3 grammes (Pl. XL. 9).
- 30/74. Bronze weight in form of dog's head, 24.10 grammes (Pl. XL. 9).
- Ostraca 30/3 (Pl. LVIII. 25). Jar sealings 30/1, 3. 5.

Objects from 37:

- 30/4. Head and shoulders of female figurine in pottery, 6 cm. high.
- 30/271. Faience daisy head-stud, red and blue.
- Ostraca 30/1, 2.

Objects from 39:

- 30/19. Glazed daisy stud in blue and white.
- 30/20. Limestone mould for metal amulets, 11 by 9 cm. (Pl. XL. 2).
- 30/24. Late Helladic III a (Late Mycenaean A.) pilgrim bottle of fabric resembling Rhodian, containing resinous ointment, 16 cm. high (Pl. XL. 5).
- 30/31. Clay model of hippopotamus (smiling), 15 cm. long (Pl. XL. 8).
- Ostraca 30/5, 6, 7, 13, 14 (Pl. LVIII. 32), 15, 16.
- Jar sealing 30/2. Ring I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

Objects from 42:

- 30/34. Fragment of pot with blue paint inside.
- Ostraca 30/8, 9 (Pl. LVIII. 49), 20, 21.
- Ring I. A. 2g (Akhenaten).

Objects from 45:

- 30/44. Cornelian ring-bezel with squatting figure of the king, 2 cm. (Pl. XL. 4).
- 30/50. Small stele engraved with Aten rays, 9.8 cm. (Pl. XL. 7).
- 30/84. Lump of alabaster roughly blocked out to be made into a spoon 33 cm. long.
- Ostraca 30/10 (Pl. LVIII. 45), 11, 18 (Pl. LVIII. 46). Jar sealing 30/4.

Objects from 56:

- 30/184. Stem of Late Helladic III a (Late Mycenaean A) goblet, 5.5 cm. high.
- 30/224. Fragment of lapis lazuli inlay in form of a facing bull's head, 2 cm. high (Pl. XL. 6).
- Ring I. A. 2b (Akhenaten). Jar sealings 30/9, 10 (Pl. LVII. H).

T. 35. 17. This house is entered from a passage running south from Straight Street. The ante-chamber and the entrance hall both had coloured beams (see Pl. LV). The block pattern on one of these beams extended onto the ceiling; there cannot therefore have been any rafters above it. Yet "pink" rafters were found. It seems most probable that this beam comes from the light structure on the second floor where the palm-ribs of the ceiling would be laid direct onto the beam. Its grounds lay to the south, where they adjoined those of T. 36. 36, and there was an open court to the west which may have had access direct to Straight Street.

Objects:

- 30/1. Flat rectangular trough with a painted design of fishes round the rim (Pl. XLVIII. 2).
- 30/17. Small steatite figure of Taurt.
- Ring I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

T. 35. 18 and 19. This small but compact estate lies north of the square belonging to T. 36. 36. The western side of the house (18) and of the grounds has entirely disappeared owing to the attentions of *sebbakhīn*. Thus the exact way it was entered is uncertain. The only peculiarity of the house lies in the fact that the mud-brick paving in the inner sitting-room only extends round the edges of the room, leaving a blank depression in the middle which may have originally received a decorated floor of stone or plaster. The grounds (19) are much

ruined, but in the north-west corner are the remains of a chapel.¹ Along the west wall of the estate run what seem to be the kitchens and bakery. Next, seem to be the stables, for there are the remains of mangers, while at the south of the house are magazines and corn-bins, one of which has been built over an earlier rubbish-pit which has been disinfected by burning (Pl. XXII. 4; cf. p. 3).

Objects from 18:

- 30/30. Necklace of faience pendants in the shape of green and yellow melon-pips.
Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Objects from 19:

- 30/48. Fine lentoid seal of Amenhotep III in green glazed steatite.
30/49. Small cup in bright blue-green faience, 5 cm. high.
30/54-6. Fragments of painted limestone relief, showing the king making offerings (from the chapel) (Pl. XLIV. 4-6).
30/100. Painted limestone group of mother and baby monkey, 6 cm. high (Pl. XXXI. 5).
Rings I. A. 2b (Akhenaten), I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē), I. A. 4b (Tutankhamūn).
Cartouches IV. E. 1 (Akhenaten), IV. E. 5 (early Aten).

T. 35. 20, 21, 22, 23. This small but compact estate is entered by an elaborate gateway from Straight Street. Immediately to the west of this entrance is a large chapel (21), built over the foundations of an earlier square structure. It is possible that the level of the top of the approaching ramp was maintained right round, and that one could walk either at a higher level or descend into the small court. The façade of the chapel proper was fronted by trees which were planted down through the earlier foundations, which in their turn were cut into an irrigation channel.

The apparent necessity of having a good-sized court to the west kept the house (20 and 22) long and narrow. Extra domestic accommodation was obtained by adding the series of rooms (22) to the south of the suite belonging to the master of the house.

The grounds (23) are chiefly remarkable for the rounded corner to the north-west. The south-west corner was entirely destroyed, and there is no means of telling whether there was a gateway coming in from Greek Street.

Objects from 20: 30/282. Uraeus head in blue faience. Mould IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Objects from 21: Ring I. A. 2c (Akhenaten).

Objects from 22:

- 30/167. Small white faience figurine of Bes.
30/168. Scaraboid in green faience, lotus decoration.
30/173. Part of blue faience tube with royal titles in black.
30/182. Limestone latrine-seat 55 by 45 cm. (Pl. XLII. 3).

Objects from 23:

- 30/99. Wooden kohl-stick, 5 cm.
30/111. Minute duck from bezel of faience ring.
30/140. Clay sealing, illegible.

¹ It was from the chapel that the remains of the relief came (Pl. XLIV. 4-6).

T. 35. 24 A and B. 25, 26; T. 36. 61. This group of houses looks as if it has been thrown in as an after-thought. The houses are not in any way connected with those east of them; their orientation is quite different. With the exception of T. 36. 61, whose outside walls at least are of a respectable thickness, they are completely jerry-built. They seem to have been entered by a winding alley which comes down from Straight Street. T. 35. 24 A and B, and 26 are of the ordinary hovel type, a few small rooms opening off a common living-room. They seem to have shared a number of courtyards.

T. 36. 61 boasts a master's bedroom in the south-east corner, stairs to the roof, and a brick-lined cellarette. T. 35. 25 which is half under the cultivation is more interesting. It was built over the ruins of an earlier structure (Pl. XXII. 5). In this case the owner was wiser than some, for while he raised the levels of the floors by throwing in sand, he made a firm foundation for his column by sinking down to the original level a circular brick pier, which can be made out in the photograph.

Objects from 24 A and B:

- 30/155. Painted vase.
- 30/156. Fragment of alabaster spoon decorated with lotus design.
- 30/160. Bronze weight in shape of a duck 14.10 grammes.
- 30/175. Faience tassel. Cartouche IV. E. 1 (Akhenaten).
- Ostrakon 30/24.

Objects from 25:

- 30/183. Bronze knife, 18 cm.
- 30/189. Fragment of group of squatting monkeys.
- 30/190. Fish tail in faience.
- 30/200. Small carved stele showing Akhenaten and daughter (?) 62 cm. (Pl. XXXV. 5).
- Ring I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

Objects from 26:

- 30/207; 225. Fragments of Late Helladic IIIa. (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/272. Necklace of red and blue thistle pendants.
- Ring I. A. 4a. (Tutankhamūn), Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Objects from 61:

- 30/212. Painted sherd showing flying duck.
- 30/213. Glaze stud.
- 30/214. Plain bezel of cornelian ring.
- 30/241. Faience wing.
- 30/256. Painted pottery stool.
- 30/257. Fragment of plain red Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/258. Clay spout in form of an animal's head.
- Ostrakon 30/28.

7. THE SOUTH-WESTERN QUARTER (Plate IX) (H. F. AND J. D. S. P.)

This quarter includes everything that lies between West Road and the cultivation, south of Greek Street. The houses fronting onto West Road are, though small, well appointed, with their pretentious gateways, their chapels, and servants' quarters. But behind these come blocks of

slums, cut up by narrow winding alleys, occasionally opening out into squares. The houses have been taken, in the description which follows, block by block, though the whole area is so denuded that it is very often impossible for us to say definitely where one house ends and another begins. Frequently whole walls have disappeared, perhaps to be used as partition walls elsewhere (see p. 3), and it is only by following up one line until we strike another that any sense can be made of the plan. Just before the houses disappear under the cultivation they begin to increase slightly in size, which may imply that a fair-sized thoroughfare ran to the west of them from the wady to Greek Street. First come the larger estates to the east:

T. 36. 21, 22, 23. Here again, as in T. 36. 25, there is a monumental gateway in the north estate wall. The outbuildings (23) are too damaged to be intelligible. The Central Room has a particularly fine column base (85 cm. in diameter, diameter of column 30 cm.) and the wall behind the dais is plastered white. To the west of the dais is a particularly well-preserved niche. The yellow central panel is 27 cm. wide and on either side is framed by 20 cm. of red. Then comes the frame corresponding with the door-frame, which is 18 cm. wide. The plaster is 5 cm. thick.

In the north-west corner of the inner sitting-room were found two ovens which are probably the work of later squatters; it would even seem that they burned here the very rafters of the house, since much painted plaster was found in front of them. It is, therefore, uncertain whether there were painted rafters in the inner living-room of this house originally, or whether the plaster we found there comes from rafters of the Central Room, which were merely stripped in the inner living-room before being burned. In the Central Room, to the west of the pillar base, fragments of the main beam decorated with the block pattern were found. It seemed to lie east-west, but seeing the plundered condition of the house not too much value is to be attached to this. A large quantity of plaster from "pink" rafters was found in the southern part of the room, and also fragments of the whitewashed ceiling, the largest of which was 42 cm. wide. The observations concerning *gerid* impressions, white endings where the rafters passed into the walls, &c., were all confirmed (see Fig. 4 on p. 29). In addition, the following measurements were made concerning the depth of the rafters:

<i>Total Depth</i>	<i>"Pink"</i>	<i>White</i>
16 cm.	13 cm.	3 cm.
10	6	4
10	5½	4½
14	10	4
9½	6½	3
9	6½	2½
10½	9	1½

In front of the oven of the inner living room were some more pieces which could be measured; one was as wide as 23 cm., of which 17 was "pink", but this one was very much crushed, which may account for some centimetres, another was more normal: 14 cm., of which 13 "pink". It is obvious that the plastering, as was to be expected, produced very divergent results, which were, perhaps, not based on any difference in the stoutness of the wooden rafters, but mainly on the application of the mud-plaster coating. Yet here again, as in the case of U. 35. 3, there seems to have been one rafter at least which was considerably heavier than the others, and may have been the middle one.

To this house belong the large pillared hall—T. 36. 22 and the corn-bin court to the west. Near its south-western corner is a deep brick-lined hole with traces of fire, but no outlet; perhaps an incinerator.

In the house were found:

Two blue faience ring-bezels of Akhenaten (I. A. 2c) and of Smenkhkarē (I. A. 3a). Cartouche IV. E. 6) (Aten).

29/295. Small piece of glazed tile (Pl. XXX. 1).

T. 36. 5. The enclosure of this house seems to have been laid out so as to include as much ground as possible without cutting off access to T. 36. 13; a path along the grounds of T. 36. 10 was therefore left open. This westward extension of the estate seems to have taken place some time after it had been founded on more modest lines. This is suggested by the foundations of walls which still exist to the north-west of the house, underneath the curve of the enclosure wall. The entrance into the grounds is, again, effected by a monumental gateway from the north; it is not quite certain, but it seems probable, that the direct way to the house then went past the little alley with the pylon gate, which leads off to the right towards a chapel. The house has been very badly plundered for bricks. In the Central Room there is a continuous dais along the north and the east wall. In the south-west corner there is a miniature flight of steps leading up to a platform 0.90 m. above the floor-level, surrounded with a rounded parapet upon which stood, no doubt, a stela or a statue, and which was a house altar of the type discovered in the official residence of Panehsy, but in the present case it was executed in bricks (Pl. XX. 6). The dais in this room is screened off from the entrance, and the screen wall was whitewashed. The three rooms of the master's suite are planned in an unusual way. To the west of the house is a brick-lined pit, 1.50 m. deep. In it were lying a couple of granite corn-rubbers.

The objects in this house comprise:

26/613. Bronze weight in the shape of a duck, weighing 14.25 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 3).

26/614. Bronze knife, 6 by 1.2 cm.

26/648. Green glazed scarab with the name of Tuthmosis III.

26/684. Baby's rattle of pottery, with a gazelle's head, 11½ by 5 cm., painted with two horizontal red stripes (Pl. XXXIV. 2).

26/696. Handle of wine jar stamped: *pr 'Itn m 'Iwnw*.

26/719. Limestone mould for casting metal ornaments.

26/724. Fragment of blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Smenkhkarē (type I. A. 3f).

26/757. Pottery figurine of monkey, 5 by 2½ cm.

26/759. Painted pottery head of a doll, 5 by 4.5 cm.

26/767. Cement stamp for a wine jar (Pl. XXXII. 5).

T. 36. 6; 7, 8, 9. These four small houses are probably connected with T. 36. 5. They are all very badly denuded.

T. 36. 10. This house borders on the wady with a large, rather deep-lying court to the west. The northern boundary of the estate is not clear owing to denudation. Some red and white paint was found in the front hall, belonging to door-frames, niches or perhaps windows. Objects found:

Blue faience ring-bezel I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).

Next comes a group of poor houses immediately to the west, bordering on the wady.

T. 36. 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 28, 34. These miserable hovels require little description. The only one with any pretensions is **15**, with a red-yellow-red niche in the Central Room.

Objects from **12**. Ring, I. A. 1a (Amenhotep III). Ostrakon 29/43 (Pl. LVIII. 52).

Objects from **15**:

29/285. Blue faience grape cluster.

29/286. Lead weight.

Objects from **16**. Cartouche IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti). Ostrakon 29/41 (Pl. LVIII. 47).

Objects from **17**: 29/291. Bronze weight in form of calf's head, 7.7 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 1).

Objects from **18**:

29/292. Fragment of dark blue faience inlaid with cartouche of Amenhotep III in light blue. Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Objects from **19**:

29/289. Gold wire ring.

29/293. Pale green faience bowl.

29/367. Blue faience uraeus (Pl. XXIX. 2).

Objects from **34**:

29/314. Large bronze knife.

29/317. Alabaster kohl-pot.

Objects from the area generally:

26/789. Pottery figure of Taurt, 15 by 9 cm. (Pl. XXXIV. 4).

26/798. Fragment of polychrome faience tile with lupin plants, 7 by 3 cm. (Pl. XXX. 5).

26/813. Limestone group of 2 monkeys with bunch of grapes, 5 by 6 cm. (Pl. XXXI. 2).

26/815. Limestone figurine showing 12 monkeys rowing a boat (Pl. XXXI. 1).

26/824. Fragment of polychrome faience end piece of necklace in the shape of a lotus flower.

26/828. Two fragments of pottery uraeus, 19 by 2 cm. (Pl. XXXIV. 3).

26/829. Two fragments of bronze knife, 16 by 2 cm.

26/831. Limestone figurine of monkey eating grapes, 5 by 3 cm.

26/840-3. Ostraca.

26/856. Blue faience ring-bezel of Tutankhamūn (type I. A. 4b).

T. 36. 60. The area to which this number has been given consists of a few broken walls, and farther west a large area of mud flooring enclosed to east and south by a curved wall. It is possible that it was a mud-brick factory.

Objects found:

30/210. Fragment of limestone group of monkeys.

30/223. Two fragments of granite bowl, 11 cm. diameter.

T. 36. 55, 66, 72, 77. This next group of houses forms a small isolated block fronting north and south and west on to open squares, and separated from the next block to the east by

a narrow alley. A common well to the south serves this block and the next. The walls are much broken and the west end of **55** has disappeared. The main room in each of the houses seems to have had a floor of beaten mud. The rest of the rooms are mere cubby-holes. There were a number of small cellarettes, the best preserved of which (in **66**) was vaulted over on the same principle as that shown below in T. 36. 59, q.v.

Objects from **55**:

30/178. Red clay face from a vase.

Rings, I. A. 2 (Akhenaten); I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

Objects from **66**:

30/262. Stone stool.

30/361. Bronze weight, 13. 10 grammes.

Ring. I. A. 3f (Smenkhkarē).

Objects from **72**. 2 cartouches, IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

Objects from **77**: 30/334. "Earstone" in limestone, ears in black and red (Pl. XXXV. 5), 9.5 by 5 cm.

From the square to the north:

30/380. Group of monkeys in limestone.

30/383. Pierced pottery lid.

West of this group lies another—

T. 36. 59, 64, 69, 78. The walls are very broken, and the actual division between one house and another is not always clear. In every case what seems to be the Central Room has a floor of beaten mud. The most noteworthy features are the cellarette belonging to **69**, which runs under part of **78** also with the result that the partition wall has collapsed, and the vaulted cellarette in **59** (Fig. 6). This consists of the usual rectangular underground compartment for storing food or wine, about 3 metres by 1, entered through a low doorway from a small square shaft. The latter is open, while the cellarette itself is vaulted; and there is an almost perfect semicircular arch consisting of two "rings" of mud brick over the communicating doorway. The vaulting is constructed on almost exactly the same principle as is seen in some Assyrian buildings, particularly the Palace of Sargon at Khorsabad, which has a drain beneath it covered in this way. The vault is formed of vertical "rings" of mud brick, one ring lying back upon the other at an angle, in order to obviate the necessity for temporary centering; only in this case, the Egyptian builder has very ingeniously reinforced the vault by building in two reeds bent to the correct shape, between each pair of vertical "rings". The soffit of the vault and the sides of the chamber are plastered with mud.

Objects from **59**:

30/234. Scaraboid in light blue and green faience, design of two feathers.

30/239. Part of wooden cylindrical box inlaid in white, with design of antelope and tree, 9.5 cm. (Pl. XLII. 5).

Rings I. A. 2b (Akhenaten), I. A. 3a (two) (Smenkhkarē) I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).

Cartouche IV. E. 7 (Tutankhamūn).

Ostrakon 30/27. (Pl. LVIII. 34). Jar sealing 30/11 (Pl. LVII. F).

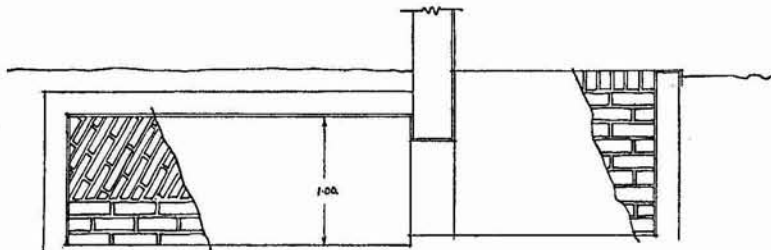
Objects from 64:

30/242. Bronze knife-blade 7 cm. long.

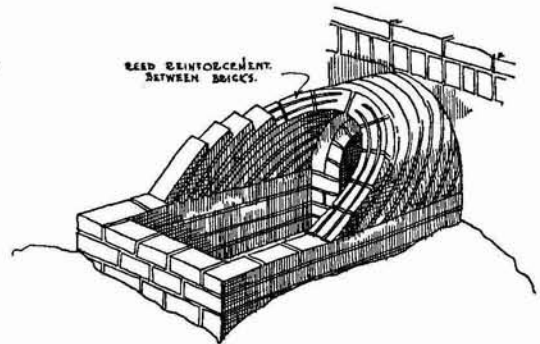
30/279. four fragments of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) false-necked vase.
Ring I. A. Ia (Amenhotep III).

VAULTED CELLARETTE WITH ARCHED ENTRANCE.

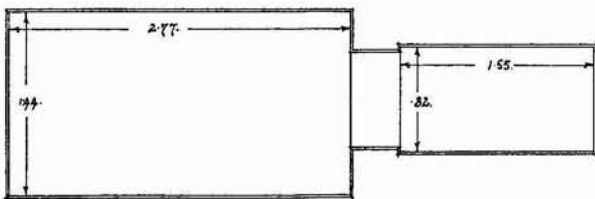
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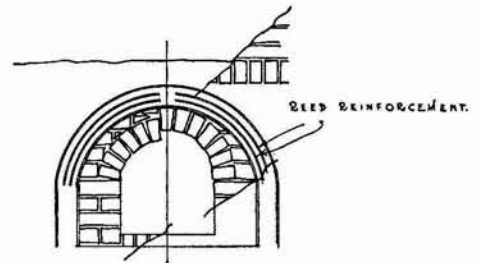
~ LONG SECTION ~



~ PERSPECTIVE SKETCH. ~



~ PLAN. ~



~ CROSS SECTION. ~

FIG. 6.

Objects from 69:

30/293. Fragment of ivory swimming girl from a spoon.

30/296. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.

Objects from 78:

30/379. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) false-necked vase.

Ostrakon 30/32 (Pl. LVIII. 37).

The next group, which consists of **T. 36. 14, 52, and 53**, is likewise much ruined. It gives the impression of having been jammed into the only available open space. **T. 36. 53**, probably includes **14** as a dependant. It is a fairly well appointed house, having a recognizable Central Room paved with brick, and it is possible that the room at the south-east corner was the master's bedroom, though the walls are so ruined that it is difficult to be certain of a niche.

Objects from 14: None of importance (see p. 84).

Objects from 52:


- 30/124. Bronze situla. 12 cm. high.
- 30/126. Clay stele incised with dots, 4.5 cm.
- 30/129. Green faience pendant.
- 30/134. Wooden kohl-stick.

Rings I. A. 2j (Akhenaten). Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Objects from 53: Ring I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē). Ostraca, 30/25 (Pl. LVIII, 15), 26.

T. 36. 13, 20, 27, 30 is a complex of small houses to the north of a court, which lies behind a retaining wall which curves inwards in the middle and which starts at its east end 2 bricks deep, to end with a depth of about 2 metres at its western corner. Towards its northern end there was a brick-lined storehole in which were found:

29/312. Limestone shawabti uninscribed, $22\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 cm.

29/313. Ivory shawabti, broken, inscribed:  (Pl. XXXV. 7).

From the complex derive furthermore:

- 29/287. Pottery head of a gazelle, presumably from baby's rattle.
- 29/296. Rectangular bead, inscribed *Rr Hr-šhty nfr nb* and on the reverse: *ḥnh 'Itn* (Pl. XXIX. 1).
- 29/299. Fragment of very thin alabaster toilet spoon, 14 cm. long.
- 29/301. Grey limestone vase.
- 29/305. Clay figurine of woman.
- 29/306. Fragment of polychrome faience in the shape of a fish (Pl. XXX. 1).

T. 36. 13, accessible with a ramp from the south, and situated to the east of **T. 36. 20**, has a curious arch (Pl. XXI. 2) in its south-eastern corner, perhaps underneath the stairs.

Objects found: 29/294. Flanged clay disk. Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

T. 36. 27 is very much robbed. It is jammed in between 13, 5, and the stables, 22.

Object found: 29/297. Clay spool.

T. 36. 30 is a small much ruined house whose sheds and outhouses extend westwards.

Objects found:

- 29/303. Bronze fish-hook, 4 cm. long.
- 29/304. Fragment of polychrome faience tile with flower design, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (Pl. XXX. 1).
- 1 Blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Amenhotep III (I. A. 1a).
- 1 " " " " Akhenaten (I. A. 2e).
- 1 " " " " Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4e).
- 1 " scarab " " Akhenaten (II. A. 2a).

T. 36. 58 lies west of the outhouses of 30. The Central Room is built over a large rubbish-pit into which the dais and possibly the owner had collapsed. In the north-east corner is a room with thickly-plastered walls, it may be a bathroom.

Objects found:

- 30/188. Large coarse clay ring with cartouche of Smenkhkarē.

30/195. Part of alabaster spoon in shape of a fish.

30/196. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pilgrim bottle of Rhodian fabric. Rings, I. A. 2b (Akhenaten); I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē); Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

The next group of houses, comprising T. 36. 24, 29, 31, 32, 33, 38, 47, 48, 49, 51, surrounds T. 36. 21 to the north and west. It is in a very ruinous condition, most of the walls are badly broken, and for that reason it will be as well to point out in the text what could only be made out on the spot.

24 consists of four houses of the normal type of small house, with a small centre room and other cubby-holes opening off it. 38 was probably entered from Greek Street. It had a brick-paved entrance-hall to the north. The Central Room and West Hall were both paved with brick, and their roofs may have been supported on columns. The rooms to the south are in great confusion owing to the desire of the builder to avoid running walls over older rubbish-pits. In the north-east corner of the house was found the body of a child wrapped in palm matting. The next building to the south is 29, the south-west rooms of which were called 31. The walls here were so ruined that it was impossible to place any doors whatsoever; the plan, therefore, only shows the foundations. South of this is 47, which is an open court surrounded by small store-rooms, to the roofs of which led a stairway on the east wall. It seems to have belonged to 48, 49 which was entered from the south, and consisted of a mud-paved Central Room with stairs to the roof, a north hall, and a few small rooms. This house may also have possessed the court and sheds 32, 33.

The last house of the group, 51, is almost unintelligible. There are traces of mud paving and of stairs in what must have been the main living-room.

Objects found in 24. None of importance; see p. 84.

Object from 29: 29/295. Piece of glazed tile.

Objects from 31:

29/308. Polychrome faience tile (fragment) showing water, 3.4 cm. long (Pl. XXX. 1).

29/309. Fragments of Cypriote "wishbone bowl".

29/310. Steatite, rectangular bead. Obverse inscribed: *itn nfr hpr*; reverse: Smenkhkarē (Pl. XXIX. 1).

Objects from 32. None of importance; see p. 85.

Objects from 33: 29/310. Blue faience kohl-tube.

Objects from 38:

30/12. Scarab fragment. Cartouche IV. E. 8 (Akhenaten, Amenhotep name).

Wine-jar handle 30/1.

Ostrakon 30/4.

Objects from 47:

30/66. Bronze ring engraved with the name of Akhenaten.

Rings, I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn); I. A. 4b (Tutankhamūn). Ostrakon 30/12. Jar sealings 30/5. 7.

Objects from 48. None of importance; see p. 86.

Object from 49. Ring, I. A. 2b (Akhenaten).

Objects from 51:

- 30/85. Fish's tail in faience.
- 30/86. Blue glazed steatite scarab, figure of Taurt.
- 30/87. Part of cartouche of Smenkhkarē in white and blue faience.
Ring, I. A. 2a (Akhenaten). Cartouches IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti) (two), IV. E. 6 (The Aten). Ostrakon 30/17.

T. 36. 84 is an isolated house of neat construction. It was entered up a flight of steps, now destroyed, into a porch on the north-west corner. There was a north entrance-hall, and a small room which may have done duty for a West Hall. The master's bedroom was in the south-west corner with the niche to the East.

Objects found:


- 30/412. Wooden kohl-stick.
- 30/413. Bronze nail.
- 30/420. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/422. Fragment of painter's palette in stone. Cartouche IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

T. 36. 40, 41, 43, 44, 46, 50, 54, 85, 86, 87. This block of houses lies north of the last house and occupies the space between it and Greek Street. Here again the exceedingly ruinous condition of the houses makes the detail plan exceedingly difficult to follow. Of the houses fronting on to Greek Street, **43** is so ruined as to be almost unintelligible. There are traces of mud paving but the rest is lost. **44** is separated from it by a narrow lane. This house is better preserved, the dais on the east wall of the Central Room still surviving. West of this is **54**, the Central Room of which has partially collapsed into a rubbish-pit. Outside to the north is a well, with a brick retaining wall running down for the first 3 metres.

From the passage between **43** and **44** access was obtained to **40**, which has now practically disappeared, **41**, **46**, and **50**. **41** has some pretensions, for traces of a column base about 50 cm. in diameter were found in the Central Room. In a court to the north-west of the house was a vaulted cellarette, the vault being formed by leaning bricks together and plastering them over the top with mud into a drum. **46** has no claim to independence, except for the distinct traces of a dais up against one of the otherwise meaningless walls. Of **50** nothing remains but the thicker walls, the mud-paved Central Room and traces of a staircase to the west. The three remaining houses, **85**, **86**, **87**, were approached from the south and west. **85** boasts a curious serpentine wall fronting on to the square. **87** is comparatively well preserved. On the south side of the dais in the Central Room was a painted niche decorated with a band of yellow 30 cm. broad between red bands 20 cm. across. It is possible that **86**, a number given to a meaningless set of walls, belongs to this house as its outbuildings.

Objects from 40:

- 30/22. Uraeus head in lapis lazuli.
- 30/35. Wooden kohl-stick.
- 30/658. Large clay vase decorated in blue with a large head of Bes and festoons.

Objects from **41**: 30/29. Fragment of flat faience seal with  and lion.

Ostrakon 30/35 (Pl. LVIII. 30).

Objects from **43**: 30/52, 53. Fragments of fine alabaster bowls.

Objects from **44**: 30/46. Bronze knife fragment.

30/128. Bronze fish-hook.

30/130. Handle of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) false-necked vase.

30/135. Three fragments of Cypriote (?) pottery, with light on dark decoration reminiscent of Middle Minoan II.

Ring, I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē). Ostraca, 30/19, 22, 23 (Pl. LVIII. 10). Jar sealing 30/8.

Objects from **46**:

30/53. Fragment of cornelian ring.

30/70. Fragment of rim of pottery trough painted with fishes.

30/72. Blue faience inlay.

30/118. Fragment of pottery showing part of figure carrying a tray of vases.

Ring I. A. 2g (Akhenaten). Cartouches IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti); IV. E. 5 (the Aten).

Object from **50**: 30/136. Pottery cup with white paint inside.

Objects from **54**:

30/149. Faience ring with frog in the round on the bezel.

30/150. Miniature bronze adze-head 6.2 cm. long.

30/152. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pilgrim bottle.

Ring I. A. 2b (Akhenaten). Jar handle 30/4.

Objects from **85**. Nothing of importance; see p. 90.

Objects from **86**:

30/414. Blue faience spindle-whorl.

30/431. Pottery mould for figurine of a woman.

30/437. Limestone figurine of a monkey.

30/438. Wooden back of model chair.

Objects from **87**:

30/427. Wooden kohl-stick.

30/429. Figurine in glass of Taurt.

30/432. Blue faience vase in shape of cornflower.

Rings, I. A. 2b (Akhenaten); I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn). Cartouche, IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

T. 36. 62 and 80. West of the last group lie these two detached houses. Both of these were built over rubbish-pits and the builders had been careful to sink the foundations to a safe depth. **62** was entered direct from Greek Street. It is remarkable for the number of brick-lined cellarettes, some rectangular, some oval. **80** presents a blank wall to Greek Street and was approached from the south-west. It is so ruined that the character of the different rooms is impossible to determine.

Objects from **62**:

30/245. Greater part of Cypriote jug of black pottery, decorated in white.

30/339. Gold leaf from end of a box in shape of door, with lunette above and traces of double cartouche (Amenhotep and Ty ?).

30/345. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.

- 30/346. Limestone group of monkeys.
- 30/351. Bronze ornament. Rings, I. A. 1b (Amenhotep III); I. A. 2c (Akhenaten); Cartouche IV. E. 5 (The Aten).

Objects from 80:

- 30/376, 377. Pair of bronze tongs ending in hands, 40 cm. long.
- 30/378. Bone weaving instrument. Cartouche IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

T. 36. 76, 79, 81, 82, 83. These form a compact group, the southern and eastern ends of which have been lost. **76** was entered from Crock of Gold Square, by a door in the curved boundary wall. The house is largely destroyed, but one can make out that a tree shaded the front door at the north-west corner; that there was a column base of about 50 cm. in diameter in the Central Room where the dais still remains, and that there was a white plastered room, perhaps a bathroom, to the east. **79** was also entered from Crock of Gold Square, and here too the boundary wall was curved. Of the house itself little remains but the dais in the Central Room. East of these two houses lies **82**. It seems to have been entered from the north-east corner, from a prolongation of the passage leading down from Greek Street between T. 36. 54 and 62. The outbuildings lie to the north. The house itself is much destroyed. To the east again lie **81** and **83**. They were both probably entered from the open space east of them.

Objects from 76:

- 30/323. Head of faience pendant of Bes.
- 30/337. Small paint-pot.
- 30/350. Child's ring of electrum 1.5 cm. diameter.
- 30/368. Part of group of monkeys in limestone.
- 30/371, 372. Fragments of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/373. Miniature stela in clay incised with dots.


Objects from 79:

- 30/391. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/393. Small bronze adze-head, 2.7 cm.
- 30/433. Group of monkeys in limestone.
- 30/487. Fragment of pottery incised with kneeling figure. Cartouche IV. E. 5 (the Aten).

Objects from **81**. No objects but pottery; see p. 81.


Objects from **82**: 30/399. Bronze knife, 10 cm. long. Ring I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

Objects from 83:

- 30/400. Bronze axe-head, 17 cm. long.
- 30/404. Stone rosette, 6.5 cm. in diameter.
- 30/406. Stone stool inscribed in hieratic  (Pl. XLII. 4).
- 30/423. Limestone group of monkeys.
- 30/424. Bronze ring of Akhenaten.
- 30/425. Part of faience plaque.
- 30/426. Part of scarab of Amenhotep III. Cartouche IV. E. 1 (Akhenaten).

T. 36. 57, 63, 65, 73, 74 lie to the west of the preceding group. **57** and **73** appear to belong together. They were approached evidently from the south-east. First come the three magazines (**57**), in the central one of which is a stone trough. Farther north are two corn-bins which are connected by an underground passage with a room to the east. The house itself (**73**) has a mud-paved Central Room built over a big rubbish-pit.

Objects from **57**:

- 30/218. Small oil-flask in fine burnished clay.
- 30/230. Clay uraeus on a stand.
- 30/231. Faience openwork plaque of goat and tree.
- 30/232. Three fragments of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
Ring I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn). Cartouche IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).
- 30/301. Fragment of limestone, inscription: 
- 30/302. Fragment of limestone relief, showing head of a man.
- 30/313. Fragment of hard sandstone shaped like an ear (Pl. XXXV. 5).
Ring I. A. 4b (Tutankhamūn).

T. 36. 65 lies half under the cultivation, the domestic quarters alone are to be seen. It was evidently a big house and well built.

Objects found. None worth mentioning; see p. 88.

T. 36. 63 also lies half under the cultivation. It is difficult to say from the amount excavated whether it is an outhouse belonging to a big estate farther west, or whether it is independent. To the north and east are two small courts, in the latter of which lay a small jar with a saucer over the mouth as a lid. With a certain amount of unwillingness to perform what they knew by experience to be a fruitless and troublesome task, the workmen prized off the lid and shook the earth inside to loosen it. A bar of gold dropped out. There came twenty-two bars of gold, much silver, and a figurine of a Hittite god in silver with a gold cap. Now perhaps the name—"Crock of Gold Square" seems justified to you (Pl. XLIII (1) before opening, (2) in the act of opening).

Objects found:

- 30/250. Fragment of group of monkeys in limestone.
- 30/273. Two-legged clay vase.
- 30/275. Limestone statuette of a monkey playing a harp 8 cm. high (Pl. XXXI. 3).
- 30/277. Bronze stamp.
- 30/278. Copper ring.
- 30/297. Fragment of pierced blue faience decorated with spirals. Cartouche IV. E. 4 (2) (Nefertiti).
- 30/488. Vase in which the gold was found, 24 cm. high; lid 15 cm. in diameter, rough buff clay with matt brown paint (Pl. XLIII. 3).
- 30/489. Figure of Hittite god in silver with a gold cap 2.7 cm. high, weight 11 grammes¹: on base, a mark like the figure 4 (Pl. XLIII. 6).

¹ Professor Rostovtzeff says that the composition of the silver, with nearly 10 per cent. of gold corresponds to known specimens of Hittite silver.

30/490. Twenty-three bars of gold. They have all been run roughly into grooves in the sand, they conform to no weight system at all. Reading from left to right in Pl. XLIII. 5 the details are as follows:

	<i>Length</i> cm.	<i>Breadth</i> cm.	<i>Weight</i> gr.				
1. (Cairo 55395)	21.2	1.6	286.53				
2. (Cairo 55394)	22.0	1.6	276.51				
3.	24.4	1.6	283.70				
4.	20.4	2.0	273.60				
5. (Cairo 55397)	15.4	2.4	280.72				
6.	12.4	2.0	246.80				
7. (Cairo 55396)	16.6	1.2	132.90				
8.	15.8	1.5	123.35				
9. (Cairo 55399)	9.1	2.6	265.89				
10. (Cairo 55404)	15.6	2.0	200.74				
11. (Cairo 55405)	12.0	2.3	162.22				
12. (Cairo 55398)	15.1	1.2	80.25				
13.	15.2	1.6	193.70				
14.	8.4	1.2	99.65				
15.	11.6	1.2	90.40	<i>Specific</i>			
16.	10.3	1.1	70.35	<i>Gravity</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Carat</i>
17.	4.2	3.0	82.95		per cent.	per cent.	
18. (Cairo 55401)	4.8	3.1	104.63	17.0	74	26	17.76
19. (Cairo 55402)	6.1	1.5	83.96	16.8	72	28	17.28
20.	6.0	1.0	34.62	..	..	..	..
21. (Cairo 55400)	3.6	2.0	80.98	18.1	86	14	20.64
22. (Cairo 55403)	8.2	2.0	54.36	16.7	71	29	17.04
23.	8.8	1.9	66.55				
			<u>3,375.36</u>				

The analysis was done by Mr. A. Lucas in the Cairo Museum. The composition he tells me is merely approximate, being based on the specific gravity.

30/491. Silver fragments (Pl. XLIII. 4). These fragments had been crushed and twisted up ready for melting down. Two ingots had already been made in the same way as the gold. An analysis of one of the fragments made by Dr. H. E. Cox, F.I.C., gives the following: silver, 92.1 per cent.; gold 2.7; copper, 3.3; Lead, a trace; not determined (probably compounds of silver formed during surface corrosion), 1.9¹.

27 rings, mostly twisted and broken. Three have incised designs on the end. Weights: 48.5 gr. 26.95; 31.25; 13.45; 16.50; 11.46; 9.53; 8.51; 10.55; 6.23; 6.52; 3.67; 3.50; 3.05; 2.55; 1.03; 2.52; 11.31; 1.06; 4.50; 8.87; 2.45; 6.00; 10.73; 4.69; 4.00; 4.71.

10 spirally fluted rings, similarly twisted and broken, 5.52; 5.43; 9.50; 5.50; 5.61; 5.09; 3.63; 5.49; 2.50; 1.47.

2 ingots of silver (1) length 20 cm., breadth 2, weight 287.95 gr.

(2) length 19.8 cm., breadth 4.2, weight 479.20 gr.

2 ear-rings, one crescent-shaped 3.62 gr., one drop-shaped 1.25.

¹ For comparison see other analysis. Lucas, *Silver in Ancient Times, Journal*, XIV. 313.

2 pieces of silver spelter. 6 fragments from one cup with a rope-like handle and thickened rim.

Several similar fragments from a cup with incisions on the rim.

Three fragments of a fluted vase. The rest are from thin sheets of silver varying from 2 millimetres to 5 millimetres in thickness.

This hoard, found as it was in the courtyard of a hovel, must have formed part of a thief's loot. Perhaps he had even raided the Hall of Foreign Tribute, less than a mile away; he had melted down all the gold and was already using it, for he had cut off pieces as he needed them, from the bars; he had crushed up the silver ready to be melted down and then the end came.¹

T. 36. 74 would seem to be a public well, facing on to Crock of Gold Square. It was approached by a flight of six steps down to a door on your right, then on down to the well proper from there. To the west may have been the Well House.

Objects found:

30/319. Bronze nail.

30/320. Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) bead-spacer of white paste (Pl. XLII. 1 bottom row).

30/327. Egyptian imitation of Mainland "Dolly".

30/329. Head of uraeus in blue faience.

30/330. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery. Cartouche IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten).

Between the street, which runs west from Crock of Gold Square, and Greek Street, is another compact group of small, much ruined houses:

T. 36. 67, 68, 70, 71, 75A, 75B. **67** projects up into the square into which Greek Street opens out. It had a fine gateway in the north wall from which you entered a court. On your right was a deep well with a long flight of steps descending into it. In contrast to this, the house is wretched in the extreme and probably belonged to the well-guard. This was in fact another public well-house like **T. 36. 74**.

68 was entered on the west side from the lane running down south from Greek Street. It consists of two rooms and a number of bins, the walls of which run up to nearly 1.50 m. From this house came the charming head of a statuette in painted limestone 30/300 (Pl. XLIV. 1-3). There is still dispute as to its sex, but whatever, or whoever it is, it is a very delightful piece of work.

71 is a miserable hovel entered from the lane connecting Greek Street with Crock of Gold Square. **75A** and **B** are entered from the east and from the south respectively. They both consist merely of a central room, in both cases overlying earlier rubbish pits, and a number of small rooms all round.

Across the lane from **68** lies **70**. Most of it is under the cultivation, but enough remains to show that it is of a larger size than its neighbours. It stands askew within its estate walls. Its entrance may have been to the west or to the north. In the North Hall was found a column base 50 cm. in diameter.

¹ The vase was lying less than a foot below the surface. A chip had been made in the lid (Pl. XLIII. 2) by the tethering stake of a local worthy. His feelings on hearing what he had missed are recorded, but inconvenient to print.

Objects from 67:

- 30/283. Small stone stele showing a man offering before an altar, 7.0 by 3.5 cm. (Pl. XXXV. 5).
- 30/287. Fragment of pottery stool.
- 30/288. Pottery uraeus.

Objects from 68:

- 30/300. Small head in painted limestone (Pl. XLIV. 1-3), 3.5 cm. high.
- 30/304. Fragment of group of monkeys.
Scarab II. A. 1 (Amenhotep III).

Objects from 70:

- 30/298. Faience knob of a box.
- 30/308. Three bronze hooks.
- 30/493. Large stone ring (Roman).
Ostrakon 30/38 (Pl. LVIII. 16).

Objects from 71:

- 30/281. Head of glazed stud.
- 30/305. Fragment of limestone group of monkeys.
Rings, I. A. 1a (Amenhotep III); I. A. 2g (Akhenaten). Cartouches IV. E. 2 (Akhenaten). Mould IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

Objects from 75:

- 30/317. Fragment of faience grape cluster.
- 30/364. Two fragments of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.

T. 37. 1. Finally, the isolated building T. 37. 1 (Fig. 7) should be considered. It was the only establishment situated in the wady, and was consequently badly denuded. Now this exceptional position must have had a special cause, for the ordinary dwelling-houses, even the slums, avoided the wady throughout the suburb. When we consider the plan, it also becomes obvious that T. 37. 1 has not been an ordinary dwelling. The fact that some rooms, we know not how many, are washed away on the northern side, obscures matters greatly, but it appears already that the Front Hall, on the west, does not communicate with the Central Room, and that the Central Room is not the most important room in the house. That is the room in the north-eastern corner of the extant ruins. Tentatively, we suggest that this building was a police station. It lies on the West Road, where it bends to the south-west after having passed through the suburb. Anything which happened in the northern part of the site, between the Custom House, discovered by Professor Whittemore at the northern entrance of the bay, and the wady in which our building is situated, could be notified to the station by a runner along the shortest route; and subsequently, nobody could leave the northern part of the town for the Main City site, without being seen by a watcher from our station at the moment he would try to cross the wady. The importance of such a station in this part of the site becomes even more clear, if we remember that the first buildings to be reached if we go south past the station, are the Great Aten Temple, the Palace, the Archives and other public buildings. Nevertheless, our explanation is, of course, purely hypothetical.

In this building was found: a blue faience ring-bezel with the name of Tutankhamūn (I. A. 4a) and 29/298, fragment of a faience plaque.

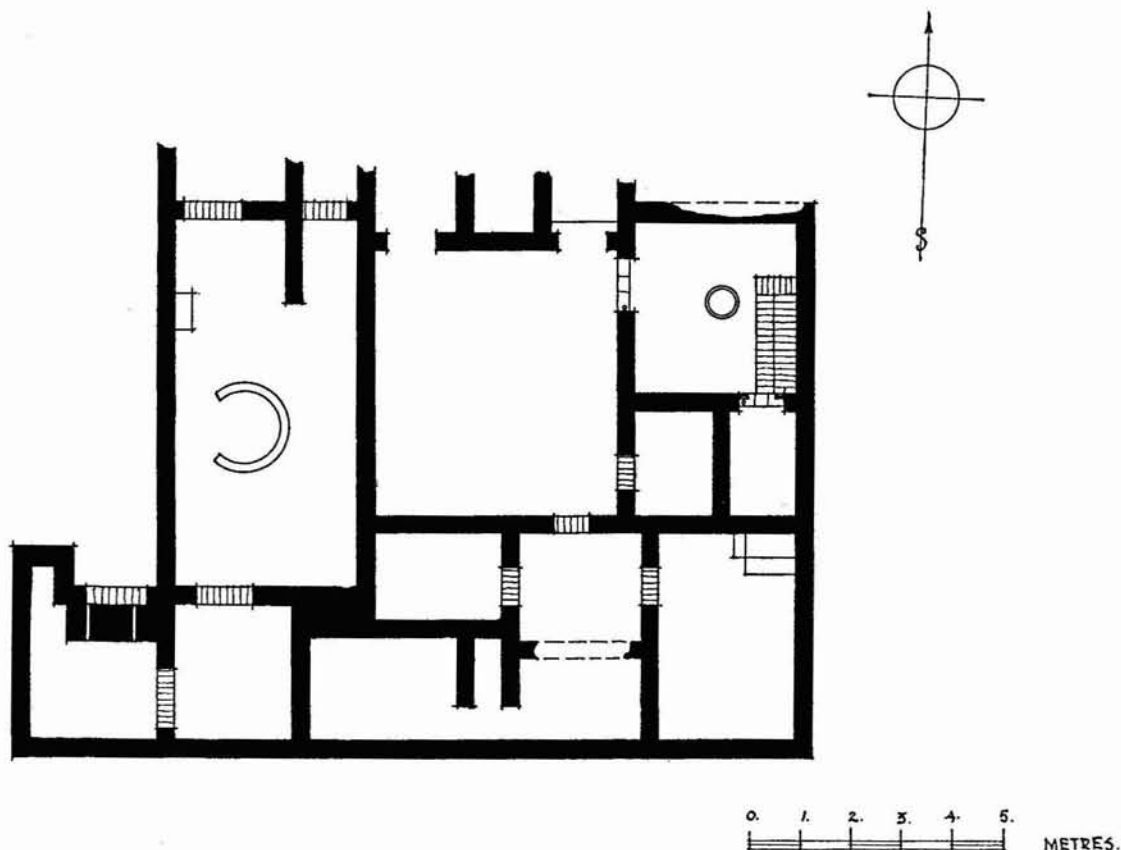


FIG. 7.

8. QUARTER IN THE WADY, AND NORTH OF THE WADY WEST OF
WEST ROAD (Plate X) (J.D.S.P.)

a. *The Houses in the Wady*

These houses lie some 220 metres north of the North-Western Quarter. They are placed on a slight elevation in the Wady-bed, which, together with the fact that the main channel of the floods seems in the old days to have run past the Northern and North-Western quarters, accounts for their excellent state of preservation.

T. 34. 1 and 4. The house of Hatiay, Overseer of Works (Plate XV). The tomb which probably belongs to this Hatiay was cleared by Daressy at Thebes.¹ The estate was about 54 metres square, surrounded by a wall which has in one place fallen in its entirety, and gives the total height 3.05 metres. The entrance to the grounds was on the west side. It gives us an interesting sidelight on Hatiay's advancement, for originally the path led directly up to a flight of steps and a porch on the west side of the house. Here was found a fragment of a stone door-jamb inscribed with the $\text{𓂏} \text{𓂏} \text{𓂏}$ formula, but breaking off after the beginning of the first cartouche. Later, on an increase in wealth, if not in honour, this entrance was not considered sufficiently imposing. A new porch was added on the north side, the wall was cut through and a threshold slipped in.² To prevent any mistake a wall was built out to screen off the old

¹ *Annales*, II. 1 ff.

² That this is a later addition is further proved by the fact that the bricks of this north porch do not bond in with the rest of the house.

entrance, and the visitor was led round to the north. A further advantage was that he could not fail to see, and be impressed by, the fine chapel (Pl. XXII. 6).




This chapel presented a number of unusual features. To begin with, there seemed to be no evidence for the normal ramp. There was the pier in the middle to support an altar, a stela, or a statue, but you could walk round this and out through a door in the back wall where a short mud path, flanked by two trees on either side, led to the altars (Pl. XXIII. 3). At present there are two, but the probability is that the third one has been destroyed, leaving no trace. The larger altar was painted red, including the steps, except for the back, which was whitewashed. The smaller altar was painted blue and white, the steps white, with stripes of blue, yellow, and red. This group is unique at Amarna. Was the central altar that of the Aten, the flanking ones those of Akhenaten and Nefertiti? That would explain the total disappearance of one, for the suburb in general and this group of houses in particular, shows, as we shall see, a considerable hatred of the king and an equal reverence for the queen.

This alteration of the entrance system had diminished the available space, and it is therefore not surprising that it was found advisable to stable the chariot and its horses outside the main entrance, where traces of mangers can be made out in the small enclosure. In plan, the house presents no unusual points, except for the small building opening off the inner sitting-room to the south. It may have been his wife's quarters. The position of the dais in the north-west corner of the Central Room is not common, particularly since it ends half-way along a niche (Pl. XXIII. 1). The more usual plan was to prolong the dais at right angles on to the other wall as well.¹ It is curious too that the "hob" of the hearth should be on the far side away from the dais. The excavation of the stairs clearly showed how the second flight was supported on sloping poles of wood, presumably with cross-pieces laid on them, which in their turn supported the brick treads. There was also very clear evidence of an upper story over the inner living-room, for a small column base was found here 30 cm. above the floor-level; with it were circular pads of mud which may have been placed between the wooden column and the stone base.

Of painted decoration, the only traces were a few fragments of pink beams, too small to be measured, in the North Hall, and a number of bricks painted pink from near the West Entrance.

But the most striking feature of the house was the great amount of stonework. Evidently Hatiay succeeded in getting some advantage out of his position, for every threshold was of stone, and every door was framed in limestone painted red. Fragments found by the Estate Entrance indicate the presence of stonework there too. The original front door had boasted not only the inscribed jambs, but also apparently a decorated lintel, for pieces of a painted torus and cavetto were lying there. In front of the entrance to the Central Room in the North Hall there lay a great sculptured and painted lintel (Pl. XXIII. 4), 2.22 m. long. This had crashed down from above the door, turning over in mid air, for the upper part of the cornice was broken off and was underneath the main part as it lay face downwards. The text is sufficiently clear from the illustration. The kneeling figures and the royal names and titles have been carefully worked, and the latter exquisitely painted, but the remainder of the text, the signs in which are painted

¹ At least it saved us from making false "Mycenaean" capital out of the dais in the inner sitting-room of T. 36. 36, where we had originally compared the position with that in the Room of the Plaster Couch at Knossos and had commented on the unEgyptian asymmetry.

blue, is very hastily done. The  in his name is reversed,  is substituted for  by an amusing error. It can be clearly seen how strongly the lintel was built into the wall, with holes at the side for a wooden pin to go through to strengthen it still further. While it was still in position the names of Akhenaten on either side had been savagely erased, though care seems to have been taken not to touch those of the Aten or of the queen. This differentiation between the king and the queen is even more strikingly shown on the light blue faience knob of a box, inlaid in white (Pl. XLII. 2) 30/586, which, though found in a house farther east (T. 34. 3), must have come originally from that of Hatiay. Here great care was shown, in chipping off the king's name, to avoid that of the queen.

Connected with the lintel¹ was a split door-jamb painted red, 2 m. in length. Another door-jamb in this hall was 1.80 m. In the domestic corridor, the door leading into Hatiay's bedroom was found complete and was set up in position (Pl. XXIII. 2). The opening was 1.82 m. high, by 0.70 wide. The architrave including the cornice was 0.60. Within was a big stone socket for a bolt and outside, on the left hand jamb, a small hole (just visible in the photograph) in which a peg had been slipped on to which a sealing string would have been wound.² The jamb of the door leading into the lavatory was 1.54 m. The doors then on the whole are high.³

Belonging to this house, though found in T. 34. 3, was a red-painted window frame in limestone (30/675) of the same pattern as Fig. 3.

The mass of stonework still remaining in the house implies that Hatiay had no cause to remove it when he returned to Thebes. An overseer of works was certain of good fittings.

The grounds to the east (T. 34. 4) call for little comment. There was evidently a shelter in front of the magazines, covering the ovens, for eight tall bases of mud were found. From this court a service door led into the house; by this, the meals would be carried in, and it is no good objecting that they would be cold, because our meals are carried down to the dig in a wooden box, often as much as two miles, and they arrive too hot to be eaten.

There was one most interesting coincidence. In the cultivation near by there stands to-day a chapel of the Sheikh 'Atiya, and among the workmen engaged on this house were two men who bore this uncommon name.

Objects from T. 34. 1:

- 30/388. Large alabaster bowl, 20.4 cm. diameter.
- 30/389. Pedestal bowl in soft brown stone with central division, 12.5 cm. high (Pl. XLIV. 8).
- 30/405. Bronze weight in shape of a gazelle's head, 3.60 grammes (Pl. XXVIII. 4).
- 30/408. Wooden comb, 8 cm. long.
- 30/411. Haematite kohl-stick, broken and mended in antiquity (Pl. XLII. 1).
- 30/445. 446. Faience uraeus heads.
- 30/467. Miniature bronze mirror.
- 30/492. Bronze pin covered with gold leaf.
- 30/510. Two small faience uraeus heads.
- 30/540. Small stone saucer.

¹ It may be of interest to record the chorus of the song chanted by the fifty men who carried the lintel to the house. "Wallah negib", "By God we're bringing it".

² Cf. an exactly similar arrangement in the door leading into the pillar crypt of the Temple Tomb at Knossos, found in 1931.

³ That in M. 50. 13 was only 1.48 (cf. *C. of A.* I. 18, Pl. VIII. 3).

- 30/559. Small limestone stela, painted and gilded, showing Thoth as an ape, and an altar. 6.7 by 4 cm. (Pl. XXXV. 3) (found in connexion with squatters' walls in the later porch).
- 30/578, 610. Head and part of body of a dog in green faience (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 30/599. Neck of Cypriote vase.
- 30/602. Fragments of copper and silver found under the floor of the inner sitting-room.
- 30/605. Three bronze adze heads found under the floor of inner sitting-room.
- 30/606. Bronze fleshing-knife 18 cm. long, from same place.
- 30/609. Gold openwork brooch. "Aten Lord of Eternity" from same place (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 30/613. Incised alabaster spoon from the same place.
- 30/663. Bronze coin of Justinian I, A.D. 527-65, struck at the Alexandria mint.
Rings, two I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē),
,, three I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).

Objects from 4:

- 30/548. Block of limestone with lotuses in relief, 27 by 38 cm.
- 30/571. Variegated glass bottle, blue, white, and yellow, 7 cm. high (Pl. XLII. 2).
- 30/561. Flint saw.
- 30/685. Faience uraeus head. Rings I. A. 4a (three, Tutankhamūn).

T. 34. 2. This house is built up against the east wall of Hatiay's estate. Its original entrance is somewhat obscured by squatters' walls, but it was certainly up a flight of steps on the east side, and thence via an East Hall, a very unusual feature, to the Central Room. The south end of this, as well as all the domestic quarter, has been washed away. A column base 50 cm. in diameter was found here. North of the house was a court with five well-preserved corn-bins, and north of that, apparently, a number of enclosures for animals, with mangers and cobbled floors.

Objects found:


- 30/441. Tethering stone.
- 30/447. Bronze fish-hook.
- 30/460. Fragment of faience plaque.
- 30/500. Bronze pair of scissors, 8.7 cm. (Pl. XLVII. 1).
- 30/504. Bronze fish-hook.
- 30/505. Bronze coin of Justinian I, A.D. 527-65, struck at the Alexandria mint.
- 30/628. Fragment of group of monkeys in limestone.

T. 34. 3. The area to which this number has been given consisted originally either of slums or else of a large number of outhouses and servants' rooms belonging to a big house, now entirely washed away by the wady. If we postulate such a house, we must make T. 34. 2 part of its estate. To make matters more confusing, a massive Roman blockhouse has been built above it, whose thick walls drive down well below the early foundations. The walls of this were comparatively easy to disentangle. They lie at an angle to the earlier walls, they are thicker, and the bricks of which they are built are noticeably smaller, being 26-30 by 12 by 7 instead of the 33-36 by 15-16 by 9 cm. of the Egyptian work. The whole of this area, as well as that of Quarter 9 (Quarter north of the Wady, east of West Road), is honeycombed with Roman

burials, mostly of children.¹ This cemetery, save for the first few graves, we have left undisturbed. The burials were invariably sunk below the XVIIIth Dynasty level, and we could excavate that and leave the graves untouched.²

In the list of objects which follows it is obvious that several are too fine to have graced these miserable hovels, but we are left in doubt as to whether they originally belonged to Hatiay, or to the owner of the hypothetical estate now washed away.

Objects:

- 30/449. Fragment of group of monkeys in limestone.
- 30/450. Bronze coin of Justinian II, A.D. 565-8.
- 30/478. Flint, inscribed with the Greek alphabet forwards and backwards in black ink (Pl. XLII. 4).
- 30/480. Fragment of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) pottery.
- 30/533. Small stone jar, 10.5 cm. high.
- 30/544. Bronze fish-hook.
- 30/549. Lump of granite with end of a cartouche (Ankhesenpaaten ?).
- 30/550. Three granite blocks in which to set the legs of a bed, 8 cm. square.
- 30/586. Knob of a box in light blue faience inlaid in white with the divine and royal names all chipped out, except that of Nefertiti, 6.8 cm. in diameter (Pl. XLII. 2).
- 30/592. Cornelian ring with  engraved on it.
- 30/596. Alabaster jar inlaid in blue with the names of Amenhotep III and Ty.
- 30/600. Limestone brick covered with dark blue glaze on which is a design in light blue of papyrus round a pool. Perhaps a paper weight: 11 by 6.3 cm. (Colour Pl. XLI. 2).
- 30/639. Barbed bronze pin.
- 30/640. Large limestone ring.
- 30/642. Four shell scoopers.
- 30/643. Haematite kohl-stick.
- 30/675. Red painted limestone window frame, remaining fragment, 44 by 16 cm.
Rings, I. A. 2i (Akhenaten); I. A. 3a (Smenkhkarē).

S. 33. 1 is an isolated house north-west of Hatiay's house. Nothing of its grounds remain except the court to the north, the north wall of which acted as a retaining wall for the bank of the wady. That there certainly were grounds we can see from the fact that this wall continues east and west before it is broken off, and also from the magazines built up against the east wall of the house, which were certainly not open to the public. The house was entered through a small porch with a curving south wall in the south-west corner. The entrance-hall opened into the Central Room by means of a single door flanked by niches on which traces of red paint survived. The Central Room had been divided up by squatters into a number of compartments. A very broad flight of stairs (2.12 m. across) led up to a higher floor, whose presence is further proved by a fallen column base found at the south end of the Domestic Corridor. The main

¹ One at least, however, was later. The funeral furniture included a coffin (Tate's sugar box) and a German toy pistol.

² An exploration of the Roman remains at Amarna is essential. There is a very fine fort to be excavated north-east of Maruaten.


living-room of the house, however, seemed to be the North Hall. It possessed both a dais and a brick-set hearth, which the Central Room did not.

The service approach to these reception rooms was curious. The domestic corridor had an exit at its south end directly into the grounds. Through this door the service must have come, turned left and then right immediately inside when it arrived in a small room, in the north wall of which was a hatch through into another small service-room adjoining the Central Room.

The domestic quarters also were peculiarly arranged. As was said above, the corridor which served the private rooms was directly accessible from without. The master's suite seems to have had more doors into it than is absolutely necessary. In the middle of the dais in which the bed was set, was an oblong brick pier 20 cm. high, as if the springs of the bed alone were insufficient to support the fat old gentleman (Pl. XXIV. 2). In the inner sitting-room the wooden column had been replaced by a square brick pier which stood on the stone base (Pl. XXIV. 1) (cf. p. 3).

In this house there was further evidence that the Egyptians prized wood, for the owner had thought it worth while to remove his doors. The sockets for the hinges in the threshold had been cut away to allow the hinges to slide out.

Objects:

- 30/452. Painted limestone figure of a naked woman wearing a wig, finished off below the knees, 11 cm. high.
- 30/457. Bronze saw with  inscribed on the blade near the handle, 31 cm. long (Pl. XLVII. 1).
- 30/458. Bronze knife, 29 cm. long.
- 30/464. Base of Late Helladic IIIa (Late Mycenaean A) amphora.
- 30/466. Figure of sand grouse in stone, 8 cm. high (Roman ?)
- 30/519. Clay rattle for a child, 8.3 cm. high.
- 30/522. Bronze fleshing-knife, 19.6 cm. long.
- 30/533. Pottery figurine of a woman, 14 cm. long.
- 30/554. Lotus bud in faience.
- 30/555. Faience ring.
- 30/591. Pottery figurine of recumbent woman on a bed. 8.1 cm. high. Ring I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).
- Ostrakon 30/42. (Pl. LVII. 4).

T. 33. 1 and 3. It is possible that these are two separate houses entered from a common courtyard between them. More likely, however, 1 is the main house and 3 the servants' quarters (Pl. XXIV. 3). The only peculiarity in the house itself is the position of the hole for the column base in the porch. It is towards the south-west corner. In the Central Room facing the dais was a small brick altar built up against the north wall.

In 3 are a great number of squatters' walls and an intrusive fireplace.

Objects from 1:

- 31/10. Alabaster disk, 2.8 cm. diameter (Pl. XLVI. 5).
- 31/11. Large bronze nail.
- 31/19. Group of two monkeys embracing, 6.5 cm. high (Pl. XXXI. 8).
Ring, I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).
Ostrakon. 31/43.

Objects from 3:

31/55. Small pottery head, 2 cm. high (Pl. XLIV. 7).

T. 33. 2 is another small house quite isolated. It has no peculiar features except the presence in the small room in the south-east corner of the house, of a pottery bowl, set 63 cm. above the ground in a corner, like a urinal.

Objects:

31/18. Bronze needle 9 cm. long.

Ring, I. A. 6b (Ankhesenpaaten.)

Ostrakon 31/2.

b. Quarter North of the Wady, West of West Road

This quarter lies on the wady bank, which is here strengthened by a thick retaining wall. It borders the west side of West Road but does not reach as far west as **T. 33. 1**. This seems at first peculiar, until it is realized that the quarter, as we have it now, is in the same state as was that west of West Road south of the wady, when it was first built. That is to say that the owners were lining the main thoroughfares. In this case the city was deserted before the second stage was reached, even before the first stage was completed. Whereas in the south part of the suburb all the available intervening space had soon been built over by the poorer classes, here the open space which had not been snapped up immediately was still being used as a common refuse dump.

The Roman cemetery which covers the whole of the next quarter with which we have to deal here seems to avoid the part which has actually been built over, although immediately to the north it begins again and covers the whole area, reaching as far as the cultivation and the wady, south of the North Palace.

T. 33. 6 is a small house much ruined. Its Central Room, however, is well preserved with a square pier in the middle and a dais in the south-east corner running past a niche. The arm of the dais, 27 cm. high and plastered, is to the west.

Objects:

31/221. Wooden kohl-stick.

31/225. Fragment of limestone, 19 cm. long, inscribed Akhetaten.

Ostraca. 31/41, 42 (Pl. LVIII, 44, 35).

T. 33. 7 A. The south part of this house has been swept away by the wady. Part of the Central Room, with a stone lustration slab on the west wall, still remains. To the north appears to be a court with manglers.

T. 33. 7 B is a small compact house north of A and at a higher level. It consists of nothing but a number of small rooms opening off a surprisingly ambitious Central Room, with a broad flight of stairs leading to the roof, and a large column base.

Objects from both houses:

31/215. Fragment of limestone mould for metal amulets. Bes with cymbals, pendant in shape of falling bird.

31/234. Bronze weight of lentoid form, 9.1 grammes.

- 31/235. Bone hair-ring.
- 31/236. Faience daisy plaque.
- 31/250. Slate measuring rod (broken), divided into fractions of the cubit 1, 2, 3, fingers; 1 palm; 1 palm 1 finger, &c., each finger division is further subdivided, the first into two, the second into three and so on 13 cm. long (Pl. XLVI. 4).
- 31/260. Half a blue faience knob with inlaid cartouche of Tutankhamūn. Ring, I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn). Cartouche IV. E. 4 (Nefertiti).

T. 33. 8 A, B, C, D, E. This group of five small houses, impossible to distinguish apart at the time of excavation, is separated from the previous group by a narrow ascending street. **A** is entered from the north by a flight of steps *descending* from the road direct into the Central Room. Though all the houses are small and very simple, they are all well built and neatly arranged. At first sight it looks as if they might all belong to T. 33. 1. But the only communication between that house and this group is a later break in the west wall of T. 33. 8 D.

Objects from all five houses:

- 31/232. Alabaster lid: (Pl. XLVI. 5). 31/245, bronze needle.
- 31/247. Pierced faience disk.
- 31/263. Fragment of limestone group of monkeys.
- 31/266. Large blue faience scaraboid with name of Akhenaten (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 31/269. Green glazed steatite scarab of the XII Dynasty inscribed with the name of Amenemhat Seneb (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- Ostraca 31/48, 49, 54.
- Rings, I. A. 1a (Amenhotep III); I. A. 4a (2) (Tutankhamūn) I. A. 6d (Ankhesenamūn).

T. 33. 9, 10, 11, 12. This building, to which four numbers were given during the course of excavation, is the northernmost in this quarter. It is a compact, self-contained block of buildings entered from the east, with smaller entrances to the north and west—the gaps in the south wall were made later. As you entered from the east, a very large chapel lay on your right, while on your left lay a big open court, at the south end of which were a number of mud bases, presumably belonging to a “khan” as in T. 36. 39 (q.v.), which had an awning over it supported on posts. (All this area was labelled 9.) The part west of this was occupied to the north by a number of magazines, an open court, and a square building divided into three parts (12); to the south by another open court in which was a pond, two deep corn-bins and a number of outhouses (11), and a building consisting of a central gangway, flanked by rooms with square piers to support the roof, leading up to a row of six long magazines entered over stone thresholds (10). In some ways it resembles the group V. 36. 7, &c. (q.v.), the Tax Collector’s. But this group does not seem to be directly connected with any dwelling-house, and no part of it conforms to a house. It may be the business quarters and shop of some merchant prince resident elsewhere.

Objects from 9. Nothing of importance; see p. 79.

Objects from 10:

- 31/289. Pair of wooden uraei, the disks pegged on to a wooden bar, traces of blue, green, and yellow paint. 23 cm. high. Ring, I. A. 2. i (Akhenaten). Ostraca 31/58. 62 (Pl. LVIII. 31).

Objects from 11:

- 31/270. Two bronze bracelets.
- 31/277. Roman glass bottle, 9.7 cm. (Pl. XLVIII. 5).
- 31/278. Bronze knife, 8.7 cm. long.
- 31/280. Part of cornelian ring with cartouche of Smenkhkarē.
- 31/281. Faience amulet, ♀ between sceptres.
- 31/283. Part of red painted limestone window bars.
Rings, I. A. 1a (Amenhotep III); I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).
Ostrakon 31/59 (Pl. LVIII. 42).

Object from 12. 31/285. Roman glass bottle, fluted, 9.1 cm. high (Pl. XLVIII. 5).

North of these buildings there appeared to be, from surface indications, the wall enclosing another large estate of about the same size which had never been used. Excavation, however, revealed no single brick, and it is probable that what we saw was either the foundation trench for the wall, or a boundary trench dug by the authorities to show the size of the estate they were allotting.

9. QUARTER NORTH OF THE WADY, EAST OF WEST ROAD (Plate XI) (J.D.S.P.)

This quarter is divided in two by East Road, which here continues as a main thoroughfare after its temporary stoppage south of the wady (see above, p. 31). The estates are of a good size and neatly laid out. Not all of them, however, have been taken up, or developed. As we shall see in detail below, this quarter gives every sign of having been in process of construction when the city was deserted. The whole area is honeycombed with Roman burials, which seem to date from the fourth or fifth centuries A.D. The graves have been cut down through walls and floors. This may well account in part for the scarcity of objects, though in the main, that is undoubtedly due to the short space of time during which this quarter was inhabited. The Roman cemetery has been left, as far as possible, undisturbed. Owing to the depth to which the burials go down, this was comparatively easy, for the Egyptian houses could be excavated without touching the later material below. In the description which follows, then, the Roman objects catalogued, unless otherwise stated, are isolated finds.

The first group of houses lies in the south-east corner, and comprises U. 33. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 9.


U. 33. 1 is a small well-built house with a number of dependent buildings. The estate is entered from the south over a stone threshold. Within is a porter's lodge. The house itself is unusual. It is entered by a porch on the south side. There are no entrance steps. Hence access was obtained to a South Hall with two columns. The Central Room had a dais on the north wall, and a lustration slab, most of which has disappeared, to the east. There seem to be no domestic quarters; the two rooms north-west of the Central Room certainly have brick shelves, but there is no trace of a bedroom, unless it is the north-east room. Between the Central Room and the court to the west is a corridor, and set back from that is a stone slab with two containers in front, a trough on one side and stone panelling round the walls (Pl. XXV. 2). It can hardly be a bathroom in this draughty, unsuitable position, for wherever the domestic quarters may be, they had no direct access to it. Most probably it is a mixing-room of some sort. Two jars would be placed on the two containers, their ingredients would be mixed on the slab and allowed to

run off it into the trough. In the courtyard opening off this room are four corn-bins. These bins are peculiar in that they are thickly covered within with white plaster (Pl. XXV. 1), they have no trap-door below, and it seems most probable that they were not beehives with a small hole above, but only stood 2 or 3 feet high and were roofed in with palm branches or wood.

Dependent on the house are four smaller ones (A-D on the plan). A certainly belongs, and, in spite of the fact that B at least of the others has an exit eastward of its own, it appears most probable that the rest did also. That the plan shows no entrances is due to the fact that the foundations only remain.

The boundary wall of the estate is very thin, only half a brick instead of the usual full brick in width. This, together with the fact that, contrary to custom, the house faces south, indicating perhaps that it was built later than the seemingly intrusive houses to the north,¹ and the fact that at some period a doorway was cut through the west wall in the south-west corner just south of A, may mean that all this was a later addition to U. 33. 2 immediately to the west.

Objects:

- 31/7. Bronze knife, 8.8 cm. long.
- 31/21. Two granite stands for the legs of a bed.
- 31/23. Green glazed steatite scarab, lotus design (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 31/33. Alabaster lid (Pl. XLVI. 5).
- 31/45. Five bronze needles.
- 31/46. Alabaster jar, 15 cm. high (Pl. XLVI. 2).
- 31/47. Three left-foot sandals.
- 31/49. Leather axe-binding (Pl. XLVIII. 1).
- 31/50. Bronze razor 11.5 cm. long.
- 31/68. Headless seated statuette in clay (Pl. XLIV. 7).
- 31/70. Bone stud, 31/77, red painted ivory mandrake.
- 31/78. Bronze ring inscribed:  (Pl. XLVI. 1).
- 31/118, 209. Faience plaques with goats in relief. Ring, I. A. 2a (Akhenaten).
Ostraca. 31/1, 3, 4 (Pl. LVII. 3; LVIII. 33; 12), 6.

U. 33. 2 lies to the west of U. 33. 1, which may have belonged to it, as we have seen. It had a fine entrance to its grounds, facing on to East Road whence a mud-brick ramp ascended to a stone threshold. The front steps have gone, together with most of the west side of the house. There was a stone lustration slab in the north-west corner of the Central Room half blocking a niche. To the east are five corn-bins, again with no trap-door. The northernmost of these is joined to the house by a wall in which is a low corbelled arch (Pl. XXIV. 4). In one of these bins was found the skeleton of a ram.

Objects:

- 31/34. Small slate stela, 3 cm. high, engraved with a figure of Ptah (Pl. XXXV. 6).
Ostracon. 31/5.

U. 33. 3, 4, 5. The next group of houses consist of the small independent buildings

¹ It should of course be easy to decide this. Unfortunately in this quarter, even more frequently than elsewhere, the corners are not bonded.

U. 33. 3, 4, 5. These three houses seem to have been built later than U. 33. 8 (see below) and 2, for they block up the east-west passage between them. 3 is entered from the north, 4 by a curious built-out porch to the east, while the front door of 5 is uncertain, though it is probably in the south-west corner. The houses call for little comment. 3 has a beehive vaulted cellar below the floor of the Central Room (Fig. 8), 4 has a queer divided corn-bin in the court to the

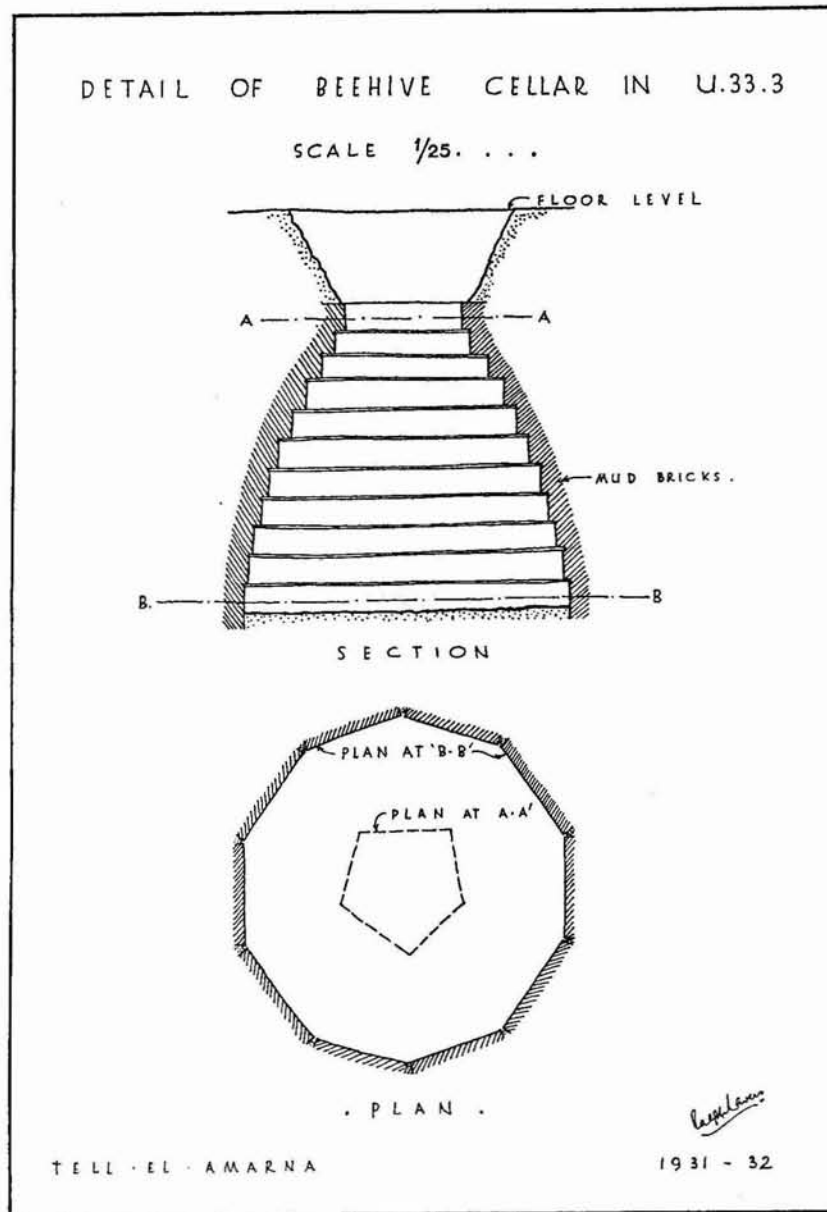


FIG. 8.

south, while 5 has, in the north-east corner, a contemporary male burial supine, with a vase of the type XV. 3 at his head.

Objects from 3:

- 31/53. Green faience scarab *mn* between two *nb* signs (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 31/67. Green faience scarab of Tuthmosis III (Pl. XLVI. 3).

Objects from 4:

- 31/62. Green glazed steatite scarab of Tuthmosis III (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 31/63. Fragment of limestone with part of cartouche of Tutankhamūn between uraei.
- 31/64. Stone die. 31/65, lead pendant (as Pl. XXVIII. 5).
- 31/79. Green faience scarab of Amenhotep III (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- Ostrakon. 31/45.

Objects from 5:

- 31/80. Stone stool 53 by 25 cm.
- 31/96. Fragment of faience plaque with lotus decoration.
- 31/111. Alabaster roundel (Pl. XLVI. 5).

U. 33. 9 is a neat rectangular estate entered from the south-west corner. In the central room were found many fragments of painted plaster from the beams (Pl. LVI). In the same room were found red plaster door-jambs imitating the painted limestone jambs of the wealthier houses (Pl. XXV. 3). In the inner sitting-room which lay to the south of the Central Room were the remains of a number of pink beams, the depth of which ranged from 12 cm. (of which 8 pink) to 8 cm. (of which 6 pink), and of the white plaster from the ceiling, which seems originally to have had some rough linear decoration in pink, though in its broken condition it was hard to say whether it was not due to carelessness in painting the beams. Below the master's bedroom lies a long brick-lined cellar. In the south-west corner of the long room, with the two square piers east of the house, were found the remains of the inlaid box 31/112 (Colour Pl. XLI. 1). The wood had perished and the ivory overlay alone has survived. One long side, one short side, and part of the lid were successfully raised after arduous work by Mrs. Pendlebury, Miss Chubb, and Mr. Sherman. The rest had already collapsed with the pressure of sand from without. The lunette at one end shows the throne name of Amenhotep III between winged uraei. There is a similar cartouche at the other end, but it is left blank. There is no question of the erasure of the Amūn name. In the grounds to the east are three corn-bins sunk deep below the surface level, and in the south-east corner what may possibly be glazing furnaces (Pl. XXV. 4) in an excellent state of preservation.

Objects:

- 31/112. Wooden box covered with overlay of ivory slats and panels. At one end, cartouche of Amenhotep III (*Nb mꜣt Rꜥ*), at the other end, a blank cartouche. 19 by 12 cm. (Colour plate XLI. 1).
- 31/122. Bone bead-spacer, 3 cm. high.
- 31/135. Stone stool, 52 by 26 cm.
- Ring, I. A. 2b (Akhenaten).
- Jar sealing. 31/4.

U. 33. 6, 7 and 10 are three small neat houses in a row, with no grounds or garden. The only point worth noting is the presence of a bread-drying rack similar to that in T. 36. 42 (q.v.) in the north-east corner of 6.

Objects from 6:

- 31/83. Blue glass scaraboid (Pl. XLVI. 3).
- 31/92. Bronze ring inscribed: *'Itꜣ nb nḥḥ* (Pl. XLVI. 1).
- 31/94. Part of alabaster spoon in form of a fish inlaid in blue (Pl. XLVI. 5).
- 31/100. Pair of bronze tongs, the ends shaped like hands, length 45 cm.

Objects from 7:

31/113. Fragment of limestone group of monkeys.

31/114. Handle of a mirror in the form of a papyrus stem, 11.5 cm. long.

31/115. Bone ear stud. 31/116, Bronze nail. Ring, I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).

Objects from 10: Nothing but pottery; see p. 91.

U. 33. 8 is the most northerly of this section east of East Road. It is also the largest house and the best appointed. It was, however, never completed, for lying outside the front steps was a stone lintel roughly blocked out but never inscribed (Pl. XXV. 6). The house itself was well built, though, as often happens, the stone thresholds show the splashes of red paint which had carelessly been left after the jambs had been decorated. The only unusual feature is the flight of stairs leading up in the room next to the master's bedroom. To the west of the house was a paddock with a number of mangers, one divided into four like a *hors d'œuvres* dish. To the east lie the magazines and in the south-east corner a bakery similar to that in T. 36. 42 with ovens and drying-racks.

Further confirmation of the theory that the house was in process of construction when the site was deserted lies in the fact that so few objects were found in the house or grounds. It is rare, of course, for the finer houses to produce many large objects—they have been too well robbed. But they invariably produce a great quantity of rings, beads, pendants, &c. Yet in this estate, practically every centimetre of sand from which has been removed, there were only fourteen beads, one ring, one scarab and one pendant. The pottery also showed that it could not have been inhabited for long. Apart from the fourteen vases listed, there was hardly another sherd.

Objects:

31/119. Bronze ring inscribed with the name of Akhenaten (Pl. XLVI. 1).

31/144. Bronze needle.

31/173. Bronze ring inscribed with the name of Akhenaten (Pl. XLVI. 1).

31/188. Bronze ornament. 31/189, part of pair of bronze scissors.

31/274. Red bone stud. Ring, I. A. 4g (Tutankhamūn).

Jar sealing. 31/3.

Immediately north of the wady, between East Road and West Road, lies a great open space about 120 m. square, which had evidently been intended to receive a number of houses, one at least of which, if we may judge by the elaborate gateway called **T. 33. 4**, was to have been of considerable size. Evidently, however, there was no time to build more than one house and two smaller structures before the city was deserted, for in spite of careful examination, no trace could be found even of foundation trenches in the rest of the area. That **U. 33. 11** did not own the whole estate is proved by the fact that it has no access to it, its entrances being from the east and south. Nor does it seem likely that it was built after the abandonment of the site, for in this case too, it would surely have been given some access to the rest.

U. 33. 12 and **13**, however, are in another category. They have no approach from without and give the impression of an after-thought. They may have been run up, either, after the general departure from Amarna, as shops to serve those who stayed behind, or have been built by some opportunist in the transition period, when no one was certain what would happen, and when it was certainly not worth while risking the lease of a large estate.

U. 33. 11 has no steps up to its front door. In spite of the two daises in the Central Room, the southern of which is plastered, the North Hall appears to have been the main living-room of the house, for it had a stone lustration slab in the south-east corner (Pl. XXIV. 6), and decorated beams, as well as the remains of the torus and cavetto of a plaster lintel over the door into the Central Room (Pl. LVI). There was a bathroom below the second flight of stairs. In the south-east corner of the estate lay paddocks with a large manger divided into four (Pl. XXIV. 5). The stables would seem to have been near the South Entrance. Both house and grounds were honeycombed with Roman burials.

U. 33. 12 and **13** seem to be of the nature of shops. **12** certainly has a Central Room with a stone lustration slab in the north-west corner, but **13** consists of nothing but a long room, whose roof was supported on four slender columns, and three magazines to the south of this (Pl. XXV. 5).

Objects from **T. 33. 4**:

- 31/168. Roman painted terra-cotta figurine, 10·7 cm. high (Pl. XLVIII. 3).
- 31/169. Roman terra-cotta horse and rider, 12·5 cm. high (Pl. XLVIII. 3).
- 31/172. Roman terra-cotta horse, 11·8 cm. high (Pl. XLVIII. 3).
- 31/184. Roman glass goblet, 10 cm. high (Pl. XLVIII. 4).
- Ring, I. A. 4g (Tutankhamūn).

Objects from **U. 33. 11**:

- 31/146. Pair of leather sandals.
- 31/147. Bronze needle.
- 31/148. Bone weaving tool.
- 31/150. Small stone stele with figure of Ptah in black (Pl. XXXV. 6).
- 31/152. Fragment of inscribed limestone door jamb, bottom of a cartouche.
- 31/155. Bronze knife, 9·7 cm. long.
- 31/230. Bronze figurine of Bes. Back view only; the front is flat (Pl. XLVI. 1).
- Rings, I. A. 1a (Amenhotep III). I. A. 4a (Tutankhamūn).
- Ostraca. 31/24, 31, 32 (Pl. LVII. 5; LVIII. 22).

Objects from **U. 33. 12**: Nothing of importance; see p. 91.

Objects from **U. 33. 13**: Nothing of importance; see p. 91.

North of this lies another great unused estate, again stretching from West Road to East Road, from the latter of which it was entered. There are two very large deep wells here. Again there is no house worthy of the size of the estate.

U. 33. 14. This has been very much ruined by the Romans. It is possible that it may have been part of the original scheme, and was run up first for the steward or the architect, to supervise the erection of the big house. It consists mainly of a square room with four square brick piers to support the roof. The room to the east is heavily plastered and may possibly be a bathroom.

Object: Ostrakon. 31/37. (Pl. LVIII. 28).

U. 33. 15 was also much destroyed by Roman burials. There seems to be a Central Room with a dais on the east wall, and niches on the north-east and south-east corners. The room

north of this has a dais all along the east wall, on the other side of which is also a dais in the next room. The whole house is whitewashed.

Object: Ostrakon. 31/38. (Pl. LVIII. 23).

Finally, north of this enclosure lies—

U. 32. 1, an ill-built house standing by itself. It has some pretensions, for all the details for a much larger house are included; a north hall, a Central Room with dais and red painted niche, an inner sitting-room with a dais, a bathroom, and a master's bedroom. East of the house are two corn-bins. The buildings to the south-west may be outbuildings, or possibly another small house; the walls have been too much destroyed by the Romans for there to be any certainty.

Objects:

31/200. Pair of bronze tongs, the ends shaped like hands, 30 cm. long.

31/202. Fragment of inscribed sandstone, mentioning the Royal Daughter Meritaten.
Jar sealing 31/7 (Pl. LVII).

CHAPTER III

INDEX OF HOUSES. WITH A CATALOGUE OF CONTENTS (J.D.S.P.)

THIS chapter combines an index of the 298 houses excavated with a complete catalogue of all the objects found in them which are not worthy of mention in Chapter II. In the margin are the house numbers, arranged numerically; below is the quarter in which that house is to be found and the page on which it is discussed. Then in the text are first, such objects from the card indexes as are of little importance; next, the Rings, Scarabs, Udat Eyes, Pendants, Inlays, Moulds, Beads, and Pottery. Every object of importance and every Ring, Scarab, Eye, Pendant or Mould bearing a royal name has already been mentioned when the house was described in Chapter II.

It is hoped that in this way we may most economically and usefully give every piece of information which we have collected, and that those who wish to draw conclusions which we have not attempted may have all the material at their disposal.

Finally, as in the second chapter, the number preceding the object number shows the season in which it was found. 26/101 means 1926-7 season, card-index number 101. 29 is the 1928-9 season (1928 was spent at Armant; 1929 at Amarna). 30 is the 1930-1 season and 31 is the 1931-2 season.

- S. 33. 1.** 30/465 fragment of pottery figurine. 30/509 flint knife. 30/520 fragment of inscribed stone. 30/523 fragment of faience lid. 30/545 Egyptian pilgrim bottle. 30/556 fragment of faience. 30/590 fragment of worked limestone. 30/595 miniature clay vase. 30/603 fragment of pottery figurine. Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 2 (7). Pendants IV. A. 7, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 18, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 24 (2), IV. D. 2, IV. D. 7. Inlay 458. Beads VI, VIII (many), XIV, XXII (2), XXIV, XXV, XLIII, L. Pottery III. 1, III. 5, VII. 1, VII. 3 (3), VIII, XII. 1 (2), XII. 2, XII. 3, XIII. 1, XIII. 2, XIV. 1, XIV. 3, XIV. 6, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 2, XVI. 3, XVIII. 4.
- 8a, Wady Houses.
p. 67.
- S. 35. 1.** 29/347 alabaster lid. Rings I. B. 9, I. C. 5 (several). Scarab II. B. 3. Pendants IV. C. 13a (2), IV. D. 6 (2). Beads III, VI, XII, XIV, XIX, XXII (2), XXXIII, XXXIV (2), XL, LIII. Pottery III, VII. 4, XIII. 1.
- 5, NW.
p. 43.
- S. 35. 2.** Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (4). Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13c. Beads III, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXX (2), XXXII, XXXV (3), LV, LVI, LXII. Pottery IV. 5, XII. 1, XIII. 9.
- 5, NW.
p. 43.
- S. 35. 3.** Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5, I. D. 5. Udat Eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 20, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 10. Beads IV, XXV, XXIX, XXXIV, L. Pottery II. 5, III. 5 (3), IV. 5, VII. 3 (2), VII. 4, VII. 5, XIII. 1, XIV. 2, XIV. 13, XV, XVI. 5.
- 5, NW.
- S. 35. 4 and 5.** Rings I. C. 5 (3). Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 4 (2), IV. A. 10 (2), IV. B. 14, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13a (2), IV. C. 13b. Beads XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXI. No pottery.
- 5, NW. p. 44.
- T. 33. 1.** 31/9 head of animal in pottery. 31/12 bronze fragment. 31/20 alabaster fragment. Rings I. B. 11, I. D. 10. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 13b. Inlay 446. Mould V. Beads I, III (3), VI, VIII (2), X, XIX, XXI (2), XXII (4), XXIV (5), XXV, XXXI (2), XXXII (2), XXXVIII, XLI, XLII (2), XLIII, XLIV, XLVIII, LV (2), LVI. Pottery II. 5, IV. 1, VI. 1, VI. 3, VII. 4, VIII. 6, VIII. 14, XII. 1, XIII. 9 (two, one painted), XIV. 1, XIV. 3, XV. 25, XVI. 1, XVI. 2, XVII. 10.
- 8a, Wady Houses.
p. 68.
- T. 33. 2.** Rings I. B. 10, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 23, I. C. 27, I. D. 9. Pendants IV. B. 26, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11. Moulds IV. C. 1a. Hair-ring. Beads VIII, XX, XXII (3), XXV, XXVI (2), XXXI, XXXII, LV. Pottery VII. 2, XIII. 2, XVI. 1.
- 8a, Wady Houses.
p. 69.

- T. 33. 3.** 31/36 fragment of faience. 31/37 fragment of alabaster. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. D. 6. Mould ring. Bead XXII. Pottery XII. 1 or 3, XIII.
8a, Wady Houses.
p. 68.
- T. 33. 4.** 31/163, 164 fragments of pottery figurines (Roman). 31/165 fragment of Roman glass. 31/166, 167 fragments of Roman pottery. 31/170, 171 fragments of pottery figurines of horses (Roman). 31/174 fragment of Roman glass. 31/175, 176 fragments of Egyptian faience. 31/185 fragment of Roman glass. Bead XXXI. Pottery III. 1, XI. 3, a number of very broken Roman sherds.
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 75.
- T. 33. 5.** Omitted. Number originally given to U. 33. 15.
- T. 33. 6.** 31/219 fragments of alabaster spoon. 31/220 fragment of alabaster. 31/222 bronze fragment. 31/223 fragment of leather with the original stitching. 30/254 headless pottery figurine (Roman). Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 11, I. C. 25 (2). Scarabs II. D. 1 (2). Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6. Inlay 447. Beads III, IV, V, VIII, X, XIV, XVIII, XIX (2), XXII, XXIV (5), XXIX (2), XXXI (5), XXXII (2), XXXIII (2), XXXVIII, XLI, XLIII, XLV, XLVII, L, LV (2). Pottery III. 1, VI. 1, IX. 1, IX. 6, XI. 1, XII. 3, XIII. 7, XIV. 7, XVI. 3, XXIII. 1.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter.
p. 69.
- T. 33. 7, A and B.** 31/211 miniature clay vase. 31/212 bronze nail. 31/213 three bronze fragments. 31/214 red-painted stud head of bone. 31/233 fragment of wood. 31/249 stone cylinder. 31/251 faience ball, pierced. 31/252 alabaster fragment. 31/253 bronze needle. 31/262 eleven mud hair balls. Rings I. B. 17, I. B. 18, I. C. 10, I. C. 24, I. C. 25 (2), I. C. 27, I. C. 46, I. D. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Udat Eyes III. A. (2), III. B. 4. Pendants IV. A. 4a, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 14, IV. A. 15, IV. A. 22, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10, IV. D. 12. Inlays 448, 458, 595. Beads III, IV, V, X, XVIII, XXIV (2), XXVIIIa, XXVIIIb, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XLIII, XLIX, LV. Pottery I. 3, III. 4, V. 5, VII. 3, XII. 1, XVI. 3, XXII. 1.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter.
p. 69.
- T. 33. 8, A, B, C, D, E.** 31/231 upper part of clay figurine. 31/244 two flint knives. 31/246, 248 bronze fragments. 31/264, 265 fragments of alabaster. 31/267, 268 bronze fragments. Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 25, I. C. 27 (2), I. C. 59, I. D. 6. Pendants IV. A. 8a, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 25, IV. C. 28, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Beads III (2), IV, VIII, X (2), XII, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV (2), XXV, XXVI, XXVIIIa (2), XXIX, XXXI, XXXII (4), XXXV, XXXVIII (3), XLI, XLIII (2), LV. Pottery VI. 1, VII. 3, VII. 6, XIII. 9, XIV. 1, XVI. 2, XVII. 12.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter.
p. 70.
- T. 33. 9.** 31/261 fragment of bronze. 31/275 fragment of Roman glass. 31/276 part of late Roman or Coptic decorated cup. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 51, IV. D. 10. Bead XXIII. Pottery I. 3, III. 5, V. 4, VI. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 10, XIV. 7, XVI. 1.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter. p. 70.
- T. 33. 10.** 31/290 fragment of glazed limestone. 31/291 fragment of yellow faience daisy. 31/292 fragment of glazed limestone. 31/293 bronze fragment. 31/294 pierced bronze coin. 31/295 part of blue faience jar (Roman). Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. D. 17. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11 (2). Inlay 522. Beads I, IV, VIII, IX, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXXI, XXXII, XLII, XLIII (2), L, LV. Pottery III. 5, IV. 1, VII. 2, XIII. 7, XIV. 7, XVI. 1, XVIII. 3, XXI. 5.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter.
p. 70.
- T. 33. 11.** 31/271 bronze fragment. 31/272 fragment of stone reel. 31/273 fragment of alabaster lid. 31/279 bronze bar. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12c, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. D. 6 (2). Inlays 447, 539. Moulds I. C. 11. Beads III, VI, VIII (4), X, XIV, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVII, XXVIIIb, XXXI, XXXII (2), XXXIII (5), XXXVIII, XXXIX, XLIII, LIII, LV. Pottery III. 1, IV. 3, VII. 1, XII. 3, XIV. 1, XVI. 3, XXIII. 2.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter.
p. 70.
- T. 33. 12.** 31/282 part of late Roman or Coptic cup, red and black decoration. 31/284 piece of Roman glass. Pottery VI. 1, XII. 1.
8b, N. of Wady,
W. Quarter. p. 70.
- T. 34. 1.** 30/397 fragments of gold leaf. 30/396 bronze needle. 30/409, 410 fragments of pottery with Hathor heads in relief. 30/442 bronze nail head. 30/443 stone loomweight. 30/444 fragment of bronze. 30/475, 476 fragments of pottery with Hathor heads in relief. 30/477 piece of worked flint. 30/483 rough cup in pottery. 30/484 piece of decorated limestone. 30/511 pierced pottery disk. 30/512 fragment of wood. 30/514 whetstone. 30/539 fragment of pottery figurine. 30/542 fragment of large blue faience ring. 30/562 pottery Hathor head.
8a, Wady Houses.
p. 63.

T. 34. 1. (cont.)

30/564 papyrus fragments. 20/566 wooden kohl-stick. 30/569 blue faience ring-bezel. 30/570 fragment of dark blue faience. 30/575 fragment of alabaster. 30/576 pottery Hathor head. 30/587 pottery stand with hooves of a goat (?). 30/589 fragment of alabaster. 30/597 handle of blue glaze vase. 30/596 piece of blue glazed limestone. 30/601 a number of pottery figurines of animals. 30/604 legs of pottery figurine. 30/606 two bronze pins. 30/608 fragment of decorated faience. 30/611 fragment of faience. 30/612 two alabaster fragments. 30/614 fragment of inscribed limestone. 30/632 limestone roundel. 30/633 green whetstone. 30/634, 635 fragment of faience. 30/636 upper half of female figure in pottery. 30/637 fragment of faience. 30/638 fragment of bronze. 30/659, 660, 661, fragments of stone bowls. 30/662 fragments of bronze and silver. 5 hair-rings. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 11, I. B. 13 (2). I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 14, I. C. 27, I. C. 32 (2), I. D. 4, I. D. 5 (2), I. D. 6. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. A. 14, IV. B. 21, IV. B. 23, IV. B. 26, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 10, IV. C. 11 (3), IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 1, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 7, IV. D. 10, IV. D. 12, IV. D. 18. Inlays 448, 456, 458 (2), 539. Moulds IV. C. 1a (2). IV. C. 11, IV. C. 57. Beads I, II, III, IV, V, VIII (3), X (7), XII (2), XIV (3), XXII (12), XXV (3), XXIX (4), XXXII (16), XXXIII, XXXV (6), XXXIX, XLI, XLIII (4), XLVI, XLIX (3), L (21), LI, LV, LVII, LIX, LX, LXIV (3). Pottery I. 18, VI. 4 (2), VII. 1, VII. 4, XII. 1, XIII. 12, XIV (two painted), XV. 6 (painted), XV. 14, XVI. 1, XVI. 5 (3), XVII. 12, XXI. 14.

T. 34. 2.

8a, Wady Houses.
p. 66.

30/448 fragment of bronze. 30/459 fragment of Roman glass. 30/461 fragment of bronze. 30/462, 463 fragment of glass. 30/468 rim of limestone jar. 30/469 pottery disk. 30/470 Hathor head in pottery. 30/485, 486 fragments of late Roman or Coptic pottery. 30/496 Hathor head in pottery. 30/497, 498, 499, pottery figurine fragments. 30/501 grooved pottery disk. 30/502 fragment of Roman glass. 30/503 small lid in bronze (Roman). 30/506 stone fragment. 30/507 fragment of Samian ware. 30/508 fragment of faience. 30/531, 532 two fragments of Late Roman or Coptic pottery. 30/621 fragment of stone bowl. 30/622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627 fragments of Late Roman or Coptic pottery. Rings I. B. 11, I. B. 26, I. C. 5 (4). Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. B. 4, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 5 (2), IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 2 (2), IV. D. 6 (2), IV. D. 12. Inlays, 430, 448. Mould IV. C. 11. Beads VIII (3), XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXIV, XXV, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XLI (2), XLIII (6), L, LV, LVI, LX. Pottery III. 5, IV, VI. 5, VII. 3, XI. 4, XII, XIII. 5, XIII. 7, XV, XVI. 1, XVI. 3, XXIII. 5.

T. 34. 3.

8a, Wady Houses.
p. 66.

30/451 fragment of Roman glass. 30/453 fragment of faience. 30/454, 455 fragments of Roman glass. 30/456 fragment of bronze. 30/471 fragment of Roman glass. 30/472 shell on piece of bronze wire (Roman). 30/473 fragment of faience grape cluster. 30/474 bronze hair-ring. 30/479 Late Roman or Coptic sherd. 30/481 bronze hair-ring. 30/482 crude head in pottery. 30/513, 515 Roman lamps. 30/516 Roman iron nail. 30/517 grooved pottery disk. 30/518 fragment of shallow alabaster bowl. 30/521 fragment of limestone lid. 30/527 alabaster fragment. 30/528 fragment of pottery figurine. 30/529 fragment of blue faience grape cluster. 30/530 base of faience statuette. 30/534 stone reel. 30/535 fragment of faience. 30/543 flat bronze ring. 30/546, 547 fragments of pottery figurines. 30/558 Roman lamp. 30/560 fragment of pottery figurine. 30/561, 563 sherd of Late Roman or Coptic pottery. 30/567, 568 fragments of Roman pottery figurines. 30/585 fragment of Coptic pottery. 30/593 Roman lamp. 30/616 fragment of faience grape cluster. 30/617 head of pottery animal. 30/618 fragment of Roman glass. 30/619 clay fragment. 30/620 bronze fragment. 30/641 fragment of openwork vase. 30/644 bronze fragment. 30/645 two small painted vases of type XVII. 5 found in a vase, XI. 3. 30/646 whetstone. 30/647 pierced stone reel. 30/648 cylindrical mould, Roman? 30/649 small clay vase. 30/650, 651 sherds of Late Roman or Coptic pottery. 30/678 pilgrim flask in Egyptian clay. 30/679 faience fragments. 30/680 pottery fragment. 30/681 bronze fragment. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 38, I. D. 33. Scarabs II. C. 5, II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 7, IV. A. 10 (2), IV. A. 15, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 13a, IV. D. 6 (2), IV. D. 10. Inlays 531, 573, 595. Beads I, VI (2), VIII (5), IX (2), XIV (2), XVIII, XIX (3), XXII, XXIV (2), XXV, XXVI, XXXI, XXXII (3), XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI, XLIII, XLVII, XLIX, L, LI, LV. Pottery III. 5, IV. 11, VII. 4, XII. 1, XII. 3, XIII (painted), XIII. 7, XIII. 10, XIII. 11, XIV. 5, XIV. 12, XV. 4, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XIX. 3, XX. 3, XXIII. 7.

- T. 34. 4.**
8a, Wady Houses.
p. 63.
- 30/524, 525, 526 fragments of Roman glass. 30/536, 537 alabaster fragments. 30/538 faience fragment. 30/541 hoop of bone ring. 30/551, 552 faience fragments. 30/557 Roman beads. 30/565, 572 fragment of Roman glass. 30/573 broken scarab. 30/574 fragment of faience. 30/577 small stone ring. 30/579 fragment of hindquarters of pottery animal. 30/580 fragments of incised limestone. 30/582 beads of type XXXII stuck together. 30/583 Late Roman or Coptic painted sherds. 30/584 bronze fragment. 30/594 fragment of Roman glass. 30/682 fragment of pottery figurine. 30/683 fragment of Hathor head in pottery. 30/684 bronze pin. 30/686 miniature pot containing blue paint. Faience hair-ring. Rings I. B. 11, I. B. 27, I. C. 5, I. D. 21. Pendants IV. A. 5 (2), IV. A. 9, IV. A. 10 (2), IV. B. 4, IV. B. 14, IV. C. 5 (3), IV. C. 6, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 24, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 18. Inlays 448, 458 (2), 595. Mould, hair-ring. Beads I, VI, VIII (4), IX, XIV, XIX (2), XXI, XXIV, XXV (2), XXVI, XXIX, XXXII (2), XXXV (2), XLIII, LX. Pottery VII. 1, XI, XIII. 3, XIV. 5, XIV. 13, XV. 4, XV. 6, XV (painted). Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 32. Scarab II. C. 4. Pendants IV. C. 24. Beads XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXII. Pottery III. 5 (3), VII. 4, XII. 1, XV. 3 (2), XVIII. 1.
- T. 35. 1.**
4, N. p. 35.
- T. 35. 2.**
5 NW.
p. 38.
- Rings I. C. 5 (5), I. C. 25, I. D. 10, I. D. 14, I. D. 21. Scarab II. D. 1 (3). Pendants IV. A. 11, IV. A. 13, IV. B. 2, IV. B. 8, IV. C. 6, IV. C. 24. Inlay 458. Beads XVIII, XXII (2), XXV, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXV. Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 5, XIII. 8, XV. 3 (2), XVI, XVII. 12, XVIII. 6, XX. 11, XXI. 4.
- T. 35. 3.**
5 NW.
p. 40.
- 29/322 limestone pigeon. 29/333 alabaster fragment. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 21, I. C. 5, I. C. 24, I. C. 25, I. C. 26, I. C. 27, I. C. 28, I. C. 38 (2), I. C. 40. Udat eye III. B. 4. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 5, IV. B. 8 (2), IV. B. 10, IV. C. 1, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 11 (10), IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13a (3), IV. D. 2, IV. D. 10. Inlay 581. Beads I, III, VI (2), VIII (3), XIV, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XXXII (7), XXXV, XXXVIII, XLIII (12), XLVII (3), L (16), LV (3), LVII, LIX, LX, LXI, LXIV (3). Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 2, IV. 5, VII. 4 (2), IX. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 4, XIII. 8, XIV. 1, XIV. 13, XV. 3 (2), XV. 4, XVI. XVI. 1, XVII. 12, XXI. 1.
- T. 35. 4.**
5, NW.
p. 43.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. B. 23 (2), I. C. 5, I. C. 26, I. C. 52. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4 (12), IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 35. Mould I. C. 5. Inlay 430. Beads I, V, VIII (2), XIV, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXV (3), XXVIII, XXXI, XXXVII, XL. Pottery III. 5, IV. 2, IV. 5, VII. 4, XII. 1, XV. 3, XXII. 11.
- T. 35. 5.**
5, NW.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 2, I. C. 5, I. C. 30, I. C. 40. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 1c, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 30, IV. D. 10, IV. D. 12. Inlay 582. Beads VII, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXVIII (2), L, LIII. No pottery. Ostrakon 29/15 (Pl. LVIII. 9).
- T. 35. 6.**
5, NW.
p. 42.
- Rings I. B. 5, I. C. 5, I. D. 28. Scarab II. D. 1. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. B. 11, IV. B. 21 (3), IV. C. 5 (2), IV. C. 13a, IV. D. 1. Inlay 576. Beads I, III, VII, XIV, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXIII, XXXV (2), XLV, LI. Pottery II. 4, III. 5 (2), IV. 5 (4), V. 7, VII. 5, XI. 3, XII. 1, XIII. 7, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 12 (2), XVIII. 1 or 3, XXII.
- T. 35. 7.**
5, NW.
p. 38.
- Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 6. Pendant IV. A. 10, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 11. Beads I (3), VI, VIII, XIV, XXV, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, L, LI, LX. Pottery III. 5 (3), XVI. 1, XVII. 12.
- T. 35. 8.**
5, NW.
p. 40.
- 29/340 painted clay spiral. Rings I. C. 26, I. C. 38, I. C. 56. Udat eye III. B. 3. Pendants IV. A. 9, IV. B. 20, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 12b (2), IV. C. 18, IV. C. 46. Beads III, VIII, XVIII, XXII, XXV, XXX, XXXIV, LII, LV. Pottery I. 6, III. 5 (4), IV. 3, IV. 5 (2), V. 7, VII. 4, IX. 7 (2), XII. 1, XIII. 7, XIV. 13, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XXI.
- T. 35. 9.**
5, NW.
p. 41.
- 29/346 steatite lid. Rings I. B. 13, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 26, I. C. 50, I. D. 29. Pendants IV. A. 16, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 15 (2), IV. C. 24, IV. D. 1, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 9. Beads I, XIX, XXIII (3), XXVIII a, XXX (4), XLV, XLVI (2), L (3), LXII. Pottery II. 5, III. 4, III. 5 (2), IV. 5, V. 7, VIII. 4, VIII. 6, XIV. 2, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 5, XX. 11, XXIII.
- T. 35. 10.**
5, NW.
p. 38.
- Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 22, I. C. 5 (3). Udat eye III. B. 1. Pendants IV. B. 8, IV. B. 9 (2), IV. B. 10, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 9, IV. D. 10. Inlays 446, 523. Moulds I. C. 4, IV. C. 25. Beads I, III (several), VIII, X, XIII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, XL, LI, LII, LIII, LV, LX. Pottery II. 5, III, XV. 3, XVI, XX. 8.

- T. 35. 11.**
5, NW.
p. 38.
- T. 35. 12.**
5, NW.
p. 39.
- T. 35. 13.**
5, NW.
- T. 35. 14.**
5, NW.
- T. 35. 15.**
5, NW.
p. 38.
- T. 35. 16.**
5, NW.
p. 40.
- T. 35. 17.**
6, WC.
p. 46.
- T. 35. 18.**
6, WC.
p. 46.
- T. 35. 19.**
6, WC.
p. 46.
- T. 35. 20.**
6, WC.
p. 47.
- T. 35. 21.**
6, WC.
p. 47.
- T. 35. 22.**
6, WC.
p. 47.
- Rings I. B. 1. Udat eye III. A (2). Pendants IV. B. 21 (3), IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 13c, IV. D. 6. Beads V, XIX, XXII, XXX, XXXI, XLIII, LV. Pottery III. 5 (7), IV. 5 (2), IV. 8, XI. 5, XII. 1, XII. 2, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XXIII. 6, XXIII. 7.
- 29/380 two rolls of bark. Rings I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 13, I. D. 30. Scaraboid II. E. 4. Pendants IV. B. 24, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15, IV. D. 10. Inlay 267. Beads III, XIV, XIX, XXII (several), XXV, XXVIII (2), XXXII, XLVIII. Pottery II. 1, III. 5 (5), IV. 5 (2), XII. 1, XIII. 7, XIV. 13, XVI. 1, XVI. 3, XVII. 12, XXII, XXIII. 11.
- Rings I. C. 5 several. Pendants IV. C. 2, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11. Beads VI, VIII, XXV, XXVI, XXXI (2), XXXV, LXII. Pottery III. 5, XVI. 5.
- Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 8, I. C. 20. Scarab II. D. Pendants IV. A. 13, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13b. Mould IV. D. 6. Beads VI. XVIII, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXIV. Pottery II. 5, VII. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 8, XIV. 1, XVI. 3, XVII. 12, XXII.
- Ring I. C. 5 (3). Udat eye III. A, III. B. 4. Pendants IV. B. 10, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlays 456, 558. Beads I, III, VI (2), VIII, X, XIV, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXV, XXXVII, XXXVIII, XLVIII, LII. Pottery XII. 1, XIV. 4, XIV. 13. Ostrakon 29/21 (Pl. LVIII. 38).
- Rings I. C. 27. Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 27, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 7. Beads VI, XIV (2), XXII, XXIV, XXXI, XXXII, LXIII. Pottery XII. 1, XIV. 4, XIV. 13, XXI. 3.
- Objects 30/2 plain bronze ring. 30/3 fragment of bronze. 30/179 broken scarab. Rings I. B. 10, I. B. 11, I. C. 5, I. C. 38 (2). Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 9, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13d, IV. C. 18. Inlay 526. Beads III, X (3), XIX (2), XXII (2), XXIV, XXV, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, LVI. 3 glass rods. Pottery I. 15, II. 1, III. 4, III. 8, IV. 2, IV. 9, V. 3, VII. 3, VII. 4, VII. 7, IX. 11, XIII. 2, XIII. 7, XIII. 10, XIII. 14, XIV. 1 (painted), XIV. 7, XV. 5, XV. 6, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XIX. 4.
- 30/37 part of *shu* feather in faience. 30/38 bronze stylus. 30/39 fragment of bronze. 30/40 upper part of female figurine in pottery. 30/41 head of Sekhmet in pottery. Rings I. C. 3, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 40. Pendants IV. C. 13d, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlay 447. Beads III, VIII (2), XXII, XXIX (2), XXXI, XXXII, XLIX. Pottery III. 7, III. 8, III. 11, IV. 5, VII (2), VIII. 8, XI. 1, XIII. 3, XIII. 5, XIII. 11 (2, 1 painted), XIV. 3, XIV. 7, XV. 4, XVI. 5, XX. 5, XXI. 14, XXII. 1.
- 30/82 pierced disks of lapis lazuli and bone. 30/96 fragment of fossilized wood. 30/97 small pierced slate rod. 30/98 fragment of bronze. 30/106, 107, fragments of decorated pottery. 30/108 large inlay representing a mandrake in red and blue faience. 30/109 fragment of animal in pottery. 30/131 bronze needle. Hair-rings. Rings I. B. 1, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 26, Scarab II. C. 5. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 11, IV. C. 4 (2), IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12 (2), IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 23 (2), IV. D. 6 (2), IV. D. 10. Moulds IV. C. 11. Ring. Inlays 430, 535, 542. Beads V, VIII (3), IX (2), X, XVIII, XIX, XXII (many), XXV, XXIX, XXXI (3), XXXIII, XXXV (2), XXXVI, XXXVII, XLIX, L (many), LV (2), LXII. Pottery II. 2, III. 1, III. 2, III. 3, IV. 3, IV. 4 (3), VI. 1, VII. 2 (2), VII. 6, XI. 1, XII. 3, XIII. 13, XIV. 7, XIV. 13, XIV (painted), XV. 2, XV. 3 (7), XV. 4 (5), XVI. 1 (2), XVII. 10 (2), XXI. 13.
- 30/59 fragment of variegated glass. 30/60 bronze stylus. 30/61 head of bronze pin or nail. 30/121 base of alabaster goblet. 30/122 fragment of pottery. Lumps of resin. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 10, I. C. 5 (several). Pendants IV. C. 8, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlay 448. Beads V, XXIX, XXXI, XXXV, XXXVI, XLI (2). Pottery III. 2, III. 5, III. 8, IV. 3, IV. 4, V. 1, V. 3, VI, VII. 2, VII. 3, VII. 4, XII. 1, XIV. 4, XV. 4, XVI. 1, XVII. 10, XX.
- 30/119 torso of female figurine in pottery. 30/120 stone disk. 30/137 foot of alabaster vase. 30/138, 139 miniature clay vases. Hair-ring. Bronze needle. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (6), I. C. 18. Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 11, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 13, IV. C. 23, IV. D. 6. Mould IV. C. 11. Inlays 448, 564. Beads III (2), XXII, XXIV, XXIX, XXXI (2), XXXII, XXXV (2). Pottery III. 3, IV. 3, IV. 4, VII (3), XII. 1, XIV. 3, XVI. 1, XX. 2.
- 30/164 fragment of shallow dish. 30/169 fragment of faience plaque. 30/170 fragment of bronze. 30/171 fragment of bronze. 30/172 mould waste showing fingermarks. Glass rod. Rings I. B. 3, I. C. 13. Pendants IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. D. 10. Inlay 591. Beads VIII, XIX,

- XXIV, XXXVI. Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 5, VII. 1, VII. 2 (3), VII. 3, VII. 4 (2), VII. 6, XII. 1 (4), XIII. 2 (3), XIII painted (2), XIV. 5, XIV. 12, XV. 2, XV. 3 (3), XV. 4 (3), XV. 11, XVI. 1 (4), XVI. 3, XVII. 1, XVII. 2, XX. 5, XXI. 5.
- T. 35. 23.** 30/101 fragment of alabaster pyxis. 30/102 part of mouth of alabaster jar. 30/103 fragment of blue faience. 30/104 fragment of glaze stud. Rings I. C. 4, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 30, I. C. 32, I. C. 35. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5a, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11a, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 40, IV. D. 2 (2), IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6 (3). Inlays 577, 590. Beads VIII (2), XIX, XXII (many), XXIV, XXV, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII (many), XLI (2), L (many), LV (5), LXII. Pottery III. 1, VII. 4, IX. 15, XIII. 7 (2, one coloured), XIV. 12, XV. 1, XV. 4 (2), XVI. 1 (2), XXII. 2.
- T. 35. 24 A and B.** 30/157 miniature clay vase. 30/158 fragment of pottery head of gazelle. 30/159 pottery head of dog. 30/165 fragment of the lug of a bowl. 30/166 small clay head of animal. 30/174 fragment of a blue faience vase. 30/176 six dark and light blue faience disks. Rings I. B. 10, I. C. 3 (2), I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 7, I. C. 8 (2). Pendants IV. A. 4, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 26, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 24, IV. D. 10. Mould IV. C. 24. Inlays 430 (2), 481. Beads VI (5), VIII (2), XIX (8), XX, XXII (4), XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII. 6, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIX, XLVIII, LII, LIII, LXV. Pottery III. 2, V. 6, VII, XII. 1, XIII. 2, XIII. 3, XV. 2, XV. 3, XV. 4, XVI. 5.
- T. 35. 25.** 30/186 mud hair ball. 30/191 blue faience disk. 30/192 fragment of green faience scarab. 30/201 stone spindle whorl. 30/202 coloured pottery fragment. 30/314 pottery fragment. Rings I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 13 (2), IV. D. 10. Moulds IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 24. Beads VIII, X (2), XVIII, XIX, XXII (3), XXIV, XXIX, XXXI (4), XXXII (3), XXXV, XLIII, XLIX, L (2), LV (2). Pottery III. 2 (2), IV. 3, V. 8, VII. 2, VII. 4, VII. 6, XII. 1, XII. 3, XIII coloured, XIV. 2, XV. 4 (5), XVI. 1, XVII. 10, XX. 7, XXI. 3, XXI. 4, XXIII. 4.
- T. 35. 26.** 30/206 fragment of alabaster vase. 30/216 fragment of alabaster vase. 30/226 fragment of alabaster. 30/227 fragment of grey faience pyxis. 30/228 head and shoulders of clay female figurine. 30/229. bronze nail. 3 hair-rings. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 5. I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 27, I. C. 32, I. D. 13. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A. 10 (3), IV. A. 11, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 9, IV. B. 11, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 5 (3), IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a (3), IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 24 (2), IV. C. 33, IV. D. 1, IV. D. 2. Pottery V. 6, VI. 9, XIII. 2, XIII. 7, XIII. 10, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 1.** Pendant IV. D. 5. Inlay 595.
- T. 36. 2.** Pendants IV. B. 12, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 4. Beads XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXXII. Pottery III. 5, XI. 3, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 13, XX. 3.
- T. 36. 3.** Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 25, I. C. 38. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 15.
- T. 36. 4.** No record.
- T. 36. 5.** Rings I. B. 1, I. C. 5, I. C. 25, I. C. 30. Scarab II. D. 1. Udat eyes III. A (3), III. B. 5. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 1, IV. B. 3, IV. B. 8, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 28, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 40, IV. C. 55, IV. D. 2. Beads XVIII, XXII, XLII, LI, LVII.
- T. 36. 6.** No record.
- T. 36. 7.** No record.
- T. 36. 8.** No record.
- T. 36. 9.** No record.
- T. 36. 10.** Rings I. C. 1, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 5 (2), IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 5, IV. B. 18, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 13, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 20, IV. D. 6. Inlays 587, 595.

- T. 36. 11.**
2, SC.
p. 24.
Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 4, I. B. 10, I. C. 3 (2), I. C. 5 (7), I. C. 20, I. C. 40. Scarabs II. C. 6, II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 6, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11 (3), IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 18. Beads III (2), VIII, XVI, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXIX, XXXI, XL, XLI, XLII. Pottery III. 5 (5), III. 7, IV. 3 (2), V. 4, VII. 4, XI. 3, XII. 1 (5), XIII. 14 (2), XIII. 15, XIV. 12, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 5, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XVII. 2, XVIII. 3, XX. 11; from grounds and outbuildings I. 7, III. 5, IV. 1, VI. 13, VII. 4, VII. 7, VIII. 6, IX. 7, XI. 3, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 10, XXIII. 1.
- T. 36. 12.**
7, SW.
p. 51.
Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 11, I. C. 5, I. C. 36, I. C. 38, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. A. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 20, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6. Beads IV, XIV, XIX, XX, XXX, XXXV, XXXVIII, XLI, XLIII, LI, LII, LIII, LV. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- T. 36. 13.**
7, SW.
p. 54.
Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 7, I. C. 13, I. D. 14. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 6, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12c, IV. C. 13b. Inlays 430, 595. Beads VIII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXVIII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVIII. Pottery III. 5, III. 6, IV. 5, IX. 7, X. 2, XIV. 2, XV. 14, XVII. 12.
- T. 36. 14.**
7, SW.
p. 53.
Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5, I. C. 10, I. C. 18, I. C. 26. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 9, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 28, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Beads XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, L. Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 5, XII. 1, XIV. 7, XIV. 13, XV. 3, XVI. 5.
- T. 36. 15.**
7, SW.
p. 51.
Rings I. C. 5, (several), I. C. 7, I. D. 25. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13d, IV. C. 14, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 18. Inlays 430, 516. Beads III, VIII, XXII, XXXI, XXXV, XXXVII, XLIII. Pottery (including that from 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 26, 28, 34), I. 9, I. 15, III. 3, III. 4, III. 5 (5), V. 7, VII. 3, VII. 5, VII. 6, IX. 5, IX. 7, XI. 3, XII. 1, XIII. 4, XIII. 10, XIV. 12, XV. 5, XVI. 3, XVII. 5, XVII. 12, XX. 11 (2), XXIII. 1.
- T. 36. 16.**
7, SW.
p. 51.
Rings I. C. 5, I. B. 15. Pendants IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24. Beads I, VI, X, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XLIII (2), LIII (2). Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- T. 36. 17.**
7, SW.
p. 51.
Rings I. B. 14, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 8. Udat eye III. B. 4. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 24. Inlays 458, 516, 553. Beads IX, XVI, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXVII, XXXI, XXXIII. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- T. 36. 18.**
7, SW. p. 51.
Rings I. C. 5, I. D. 26. Pendants IV. C. 5, IV. C. 12a. Beads XX, XXII, XXXV, LIII. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- T. 36. 19.**
7, SW. p. 51.
Rings I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13b. Beads I, II, VII, XIV, XIX, XXII (2), XXV, XXXI, XXXIV, XL, L. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- T. 36. 20.**
7, SW.
p. 54.
Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 10, I. C. 53. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 19, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Beads IV, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXX, XXXI, XXXVI, XLVIII, LV. Pottery III. 5, IV. 5, V. 7, VII. 3, XIII. 2, XIII. 8, XIII. 14, XV. 25, XVI. 1, XVIII. 3, XX. 2.
- T. 36. 21.**
7, SW.
p. 49.
Rings I. C. 11, I. D. 27. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10 (3), IV. B. 8, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. D. 4, IV. D. 12. Inlays 267, 430, 448, 456, 458, 563. Beads III, VI, VII, XXIII, XXV, XXVIIIb, XXXII. Pottery III. 5, XI. 3, XVI. 1.
- T. 36. 22.**
7, SW.
p. 49.
Rings I. B. 9, I. B. 11, I. B. 17, I. C. 5, I. C. 7, I. C. 11, I. C. 14. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 1, IV. A. 5, IV. A. 6, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 9, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 13, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 25, IV. D. 6. Beads XIX (5), XXII (2), XXV, L, LIV. Inlay 456, 595. Pottery II. 1, VII. 3, XIV. 5, XXI.
- T. 36. 23.**
7, SW. p. 49.
29/288 ape's head in clay. 29/290 two fighting monkeys. Pendants IV. C. 13b (21). Beads VI, XXV. Pottery XII. 1, XIII. 8, XIV. 13.
- T. 36. 24.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
Rings I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 1, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 10 (2). Beads I, IV, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXII, XXXV, L, LI, LX. Pottery III. 5, IV. 3, XX. 1.
- T. 36. 25.**
6, WC. p. 44.
Pendants IV. C. 1c, IV. C. 18. Beads, XXIII, LVI. Pottery III. 4 (2), III. 5 (2), XVI. 5 (2).
- T. 36. 26.**
7, SW.
p. 51.
Pendants IV. A. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 18. Beads II, IV, VI, VII, XIV, XIX, XX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, XLII, LII, LV. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.

- T. 36. 27.**
7, SW. p. 54.
- T. 36. 28.**
7, SW. p. 51.
- T. 36. 29.**
7, SW. p. 55.
- T. 36. 30.**
7, SW.
p. 54.
- T. 36. 31.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
- T. 36. 32.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
- T. 36. 33.**
7, SW. p. 55.
- T. 36. 34.**
7, SW. p. 51.
- T. 36. 35.**
6, WC.
- T. 36. 36.**
6, WC.
p. 44.
- T. 36. 37.**
6, WC.
p. 44.
- T. 36. 38.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
- T. 36. 39.**
6, WC.
p. 44.
- T. 36. 40.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
- Scarab II. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13b. Beads XIV, XXIII, XXV, XXIX, XXXI, XXXIV, LV, LVIII. Pottery I. 9, III. 5, IV. 3, VI. 9, IX. 7, XVI. 1.
- Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 10. Pendants IV. C. 8. Beads XXII, XXXII, XXXIV, LIII. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 27. Pendant IV. B. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18, IV. D. 10. Inlays 551, 587, 595. Beads XIV, XXIII, XXIX, XLIII, LIII, LV. No recognizable pottery.
- Rings I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 5, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11 (2), IV. B. 12, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 24 (3), IV. C. 25, IV. C. 51, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10 (2). Pottery III. 5, XII. 1 (4), XIII. 13 coloured, XV. 5, XVI. 1 (3).
- 29/307 black glass kohl-stick. 29/311 fragment of faience. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 52. Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 15, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 24. Inlay 456. Beads III, VI, XXII, XXV (3), XXXI, XXXV, XLIII, XLIX, LII, LV. Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 5, XIV. 12, XV. 3, XVI. 5.
- Rings I. C. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24. Beads I, XIV, XX, XXII, XXV, XXVIII, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXV, LV, LVI. Pottery III. 3, III. 5 (2), V. 6, VII. 4, XIV. 12, XV. 3, XV. 12.
- Rings I. C. 5 (several). Pendants IV. C. 24. Beads XIV, XXIV, XXXV. Pottery III, IV. 5, V. 6, VII. 4, XV. 3.
- Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 24. Beads XIX, XXI. Pottery, see T. 36. 15.
- Pottery III. 5 (2), IV. 4, XVI. 5.
- Ostraca 30/3, 5, 6. Jar sealings 30/1, 3, 5, 6, six unstamped. Hair-rings, obsidian flake, resin, faience fragments. Other objects, 30/16 plaster cake. 30/26 fragment of scarab of Akhenaten (?) Amūn name? 30/28 fragment of faience plaque. 30/32 fragment of inscribed limestone. 30/47 fragment of animal's head in pottery. 30/75 part of alabaster saucer. 30/83 and 110 fragments of unworked carnelian. 30/105 bronze rod. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 57. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 3 (2), IV. A. 8, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 12d, IV. C. 26, IV. D. 10, IV. D. 15. Mould IV. C. 4. Beads XIX, XXII (2), XXIV (2), XXVII, XXVIIIb, XXXI (2), XXXII, XLI, XLII, L, LV. Pottery III. 6, IV. 3, VI. 4, VI. 6 (several), VII. 1, VII. 2, VII. 3, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 2, XIII. 3, XIII. 5, XIII. 11 (painted), XIV. 5, XIV. 7, XIV. 11, XV. 6, XVI. 1 (several), XVII. 7, XVII. 8. Pendants IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13d. Beads XXIV, XXIX. Fragment of gold leaf. Pottery III. 1 (2), III. 5 (2), IV. 1, IV. 2, IV. 3, V. 1, VI. 1, VII. 2 (2), VII. 3 (2), VII. 4, VII. 5, XII. 2, XIII. 2 (2), XIII. 3 (coloured), XIII. 7, XIV. 2, XIV. 5, XIV. 10, XIV. 13, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 6, XV. 10, XV. 14, XVII. 3 (2), XVII. 13, XX. 5, XXII. 2.
- 30/5 alabaster handle. 30/6 pierced pottery lid. 30/8 grooved pottery disk. 30/9 faience fragment. 30/10 alabaster polisher. 30/11 small shell. Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 24, I. C. 3, I. C. 5 (6), I. C. 25, I. C. 26. Pendants IV. A. 3 (2), IV. A. 5, IV. B. 2, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 55, IV. D. 7, IV. D. 14. Mould II. D. 1. Beads I, III, VI, VII, X, XIX (2), XXII, XXIV, XXIX, XXXI, XXXV, XLVII, L, LIII, LV, LIX, LX. Pottery I. 2, III. 3, III. 5 (3), VI. 13, VII. 2, XII. 1, XIII. 5, XIV. 3, XIV. 4, XV. 3 (3), XV. 4 (2), XV. 11, XVI, XVIII. 3.
- 30/13 fossilized sea urchin shell. 30/14 plaster head of Sekhmet 0.04 m. high. 30/15 piece of bronze. 30/23 fragment of pottery idol. 30/42 oval object in pottery. Rings I. B. 3, I. C. 5 (2). Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10 (3), IV. B. 16, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 13, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 23, IV. D. 7 (8). Moulds IV. C. 3, IV. C. 13, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 7. Inlay 583. Beads II, VI, X (2), XVIII, XIX, XXII (4), XXIV (5), XXXI (4), XXXII (3), XXXVI, XLI (3), XLII, XLIII. Pottery III. 4, III. 7, VI. 1, VII. 2 (2), XIII. 2 (3), XIII. 5, XIII. 13, XIV. 10, XV. 2, XV. 3 (2), XVI. 3, XVI. 5, XVI. 6, XXII. 1, XXII. 6.
- 30/21 flint saw. 30/33 pottery lid. 30/36 fragment of *shu* feather in slate. Rings I. B. 15, I. C. 4, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 9, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13d. Inlays 448, 465. Moulds IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b. Beads I, VIII, X (3), XVIII (2), XIX, XXI, XXII (2), XXIV, XXX, L. Pottery III. 3, VII. 2, XII. 1, XIV, XV. 3, XV. 4.

- T. 36. 41.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
Ring I. C. 5. Pendant IV. C. 11 (3). Beads XIX, XXII (9), XXIV, XXVI, XXXVI, XXXVIII, XLI (2), XLVIII, LV. 2 glass rods. Pottery V. 1, VI. 1, VII. 2, XIII. 6, XIV, XV. 4, XVI. 1, XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 42.**
6, WC.
p. 44.
Objects: 30/45 fragment of bull's head in pottery. Rings: I. C. 5 (4), I. C. 17. Scarabs II. D. 1 (2) Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 18. Beads VI (2), VIII, XVIII (2), XIX, XXII (11), XXIV, XXV, XXIX, XXXI (3), XXXV (2), XLI (3), XLIII (2), XLV, XLVIII, L, LV (3), LVI, LXIV.
- T. 36. 43.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/51 flint implement. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 36, IV. D. 6. Inlay 512 (of slate). Mould XXIX. Beads X, XIX, XXII (3), XXXII, XLIX. Pottery IV. 1, VII, XII. 1 (2), XIV, XV. 4, XV. 5, XVI, XXIII. 7.
- T. 36. 44.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (several), I. D. 1a, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. A. 11, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a (2), IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6 (4). Inlay 577 (2). Moulds IV. A. 15, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, 448, 456, 562, 590 (2). Beads VI, XVIII (3), XIX (5), XXII (7), XXIV, XXIX, XXXI (several), XXXII (3), XXXV, XLIII, L (2), LV, LXIV. Pottery V. 2, XI. 15.
- T. 36. 45.**
6, WC.
p. 44.
Objects 30/43 stone knife sharpener. Bronze needle. Rings I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 25. Pendants IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11 (2). Beads XXII, LV. Pottery III. 1 (4), III. 2 (2), III. 3 (2), III. 5 (4), III. 8, IV. 2, IV. 3 (2), IV. 4 (3), IV. 5, IV. 6, VI. 1 (2), VII. 1, VII. 2 (5), VII. 3, VII. 4, VII. 5, XI. 1, XII. 1 (4), XIII. 7, XIII. 10, XIII. 12, XIV. 2, XV. 2, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 5, XV. 9, XV. 11, XVI. 1, XVI. 3, XVI. 5, XIX. 7, XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 46.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/57 fragment of wooden kohl-stick. 30/58 fragment of faience plaque. 30/64 fragment of faience feather. 30/65 head of pottery figure. 30/71 fragment of green faience scarab. 30/73 fragment of animal figurine. 30/79 miniature clay vase. Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 10, I. C. 5 (several). Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 1, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 11, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 9, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 55, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 10 (3). Inlays 430, 458, 591, 596. Mould IV. C. 10. Beads III (2), V, VI (3), X (3), XVIII, XIX (2), XXII (4), XXIV, XXV (3), XXVII, XXXI (2), XXXII (5), XXXV, XXXIX, XLI, XLIII, LV (9). Pottery VII. 2, VII. 4, XV. 4, XVII. 12 (2), XXIII. 5.
- T. 36. 47.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
30/62 dark blue glass fragment. 30/67 faience plaque fragment. 30/68 scarab fragment. 30/69 green slate knife sharpener. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 3, I. C. 5, I. D. 5. Scarab III. B. 5. Pendants IV. A. 12, IV. B. 10, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6 (3). Inlay 448. Beads IV, VI, VIII (4), XXII, XXIV, XXVII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XLI (5), LV (4). Pottery IV. 11, XII. 1, XIII. 3, XIV. 8, XIV. 12, XV. 3, XVII. 3, XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 48.**
7, SW. p. 55.
Pottery VII. 4, XIII. 1.
- T. 36. 49.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
30/76 fragment of swathed pottery figure. 30/77 trunk of animal in clay. 30/78 clay figurine of cat. Rings I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 13. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 23, IV. D. 6 (2). Inlays 430 (3), 458, 591. Beads VIII, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXXI (2), XXXII (2), L, LIII, LV. Pottery III. 2, VII. 4, XV. 3, XV. 4.
- T. 36. 50.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/80 fragment of alabaster pyxis. 30/81 fragment of incised stone showing part of human foot. Rings I. C. 5 (3). Pendants IV. C. 3, IV. C. 32. Inlays 448, 458, 526. Moulds I. C. 5, 573. Beads X, XXXVIII. Pottery XII. 1 (2), XIII, XIV, XV. 1, XV. 3, XV. 4.
- T. 36. 51.**
7, SW.
p. 55.
30/88 pottery loom weight. 30/89 fragment of monkey group in limestone. 30/90 miniature clay vase. Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (6), I. D. 30. Pendants IV. A. 5 (2), IV. A. 15, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 10, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12, IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 25, IV. C. 34, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 5, IV. D. 6 (4). Inlays 430, 535, 591 (3), 592. Moulds I. B. 1, II. D. 1, IV. C. 4. Beads VIII, X, XXII (7), XXVIIIa, XXIX, XXX (3), XXXII (7), XLI, XLV, XLVIII, L (8), LV, LXII. Pottery XV. 3.
- T. 36. 52.**
7, SW.
p. 53.
30/123 bronze fragment. 30/125 miniature clay pot. 30/132 fragment of alabaster spoon. 30/133 fragment of alabaster. Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (several), I. D. 5. Udat eye III. B. 2. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlays 430, 591. Beads VIII, XIX, XXII (4), XXIV, XXXI (5), LV, LXIV. Pottery XIII. 3, XIV. 2, XVI. 1.
- T. 36. 53.**
7, SW. p. 53.
30/141 animal's head in pottery. 30/142 faience fragment. 30/143 fragment of faience cartouche of the Aten. 30/144 pierced pottery lid. 30/145 fragment of faience. 30/146 glass fragment.

- 30/161 small clay pot. 30/162 grooved limestone disk. 30/163 stone disk. Rings I. B. 4 I. B. 25, I. C. 5, I. C. 18, I. C. 25. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 3 (2), IV. C. 5 (2), IV. C. 6, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b. Inlay 482. Mould IV. C. 4. Beads I, VI (2), VIII, XII, XVIII, XXII (2), XXIV (2), XXXII (4), XLIII, LV, LIX.
- T. 36. 54.** 30/147, 148 miniature clay vases. 30/151 alabaster reel. 30/153 base of faience vase. 30/154 vase decorated in blue. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 46. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 13, IV. B. 25, IV. C. 16, IV. C. 2 (2), IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11. Inlays 590, 591. Beads VIII, XVIII, XXII, XXIV, XXXII (3), XXXV, XLIII, XLVII (2), LV. Pottery III. 2, V. 2, VII. 2, VII. 3, XII. 1, XIII. 10, XIV (painted), XVI (several).
7, SW.
p. 56.
- T. 36. 55.** 30/177 faience fragment. 30/203 fragment of alabaster. 30/204 fragment of faience. Rings I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 6. Inlays 448, 458, 558. Beads III, VIII, XVIII, XXII (5), XXIV, LV, LXIV. Pottery I. 7, XV. 4, XV. 5, XVI. 1.
7, SW.
p. 51.
- T. 36. 56.** Objects 30/181 fragment of bronze. 30/185 fragments of decorated bowl. 30/205 fragment of decorated bowl. Rings I. C. 5 (2). Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 56, IV. D. 10. Moulds IV. C. 3, IV. C. 6. Ring. Inlay 595. Beads VI (2), VIII, X (3), XXII, XXVII, XXX, XXXI, LV (3), LXII, LXIV. Pottery VII. 3, IX. 15, XIII. 1, XIV. 2, XV. 3.
6, WC.
p. 44.
- T. 36. 57.** 30/219 faience fragment. 30/240 roughly worked head of baboon in limestone. Rings I. B. 9, I. B. 10, I. C. 5, I. C. 11, I. C. 22, I. C. 29, I. C. 48. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A. 7, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 5 (3), IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6 (3). Inlays 448, 460, 596. Moulds XXVII. Ring. Beads XIX (2), XXI (2), XXII, XXIV, XXVI, XXVII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII (4), XLI, XLII, XLIX, L (2). Pottery VI. 8, VII. 2, VII. 4, XII, XIII, XIV. 3, XV. 3 (4), XV. 4 (3), XV. 5 (2), XVI, XVII, XXIII. 4.
7, SW.
p. 59.
- T. 36. 58.** 30/187 fragment of stone vase. 30/193 fragment of alabaster spoon. 30/194 flint saw. 30/197 snout of paste figure of Taurt. 30/198 flint knife. 30/199 fragment of pottery figurine. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 30. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 11 (2), IV. C. 1, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 24, IV. D. 1, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6. Inlays 430, 448. Moulds hair-ring XXXVI. Beads VI, X (2), XXII, XXIX, XXXI (3), XXXV (3), XXXVI, XL, XLI, XLIII, L, LV. Pottery XII. 2, XIV. 1, XVI. 2, XVII. 3.
7, SW.
p. 54.
- T. 36. 59.** 30/208 part of stone bracelet. 30/209 fragment of wood. 30/220 bronze fragment. 30/221 flint knife. 30/222 fragment of alabaster pyxis. 30/233 head of woman in bad painted limestone. 30/235 fragment of blue glass vase with traces of cartouche. 30/236 alabaster roundel. 30/237 flint saw. 30/238 limestone spindle whorl. Rings I. C. 4, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 27, I. C. 32 (2), I. C. 56. Scarabs II. D. 1 (2), II. E. 2. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. A. 13, IV. B. 8, IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6 (4), IV. D. 8, IV. D. 10. Inlays 430, 448, 481, 535, 591. Moulds IV. C. 8, 588. Hair-ring. Beads VI (2), VIII, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII (3), XXV, XXXI (8), XXXII, XXXV, XLI, XLIII (3), XLVII, L (6), LV, LXI. Pottery IV. 4, VII. 4, XIII, XV. 3, XV. 4, XVI. 1.
7, SW.
p. 52.
- T. 36. 60.** 30/211 fragment of animal's head in pottery. 30/217 mud hair ball. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 10. Pendants IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 11, IV. D. 6. Moulds IV. B. 6 hair-ring. Beads IX, X, XXXII, XXXVI, XLII, L (2). Pottery XIV. 10 (painted).
7, SW.
p. 51.
- T. 36. 61.** 30/215 fragments of gold leaf. 3 hair-rings. Rings I. C. 5 (4), I. C. 10. Scarab II. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 7, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 27, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlays 448, 458, 591, 592. Beads V, VI, VIII (3), XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXVII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVII, XLIII, XLVII, LI, LV, LXIV. Pottery III. 5, VII. 2, XIII. 7, XV. 4.
6, WC.
p. 48.
- T. 36. 62.** 30/246 alabaster fragment. 30/247 faience fragment. 30/248 2 grooved disks. 30/249 faience fragment. 30/251 bronze fragment. 30/344 upper half of pottery figurine of woman. 30/347 alabaster fragment. 30/348 glass fragment. 30/349 fragment of gold foil. Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (several). Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 2, IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 1c, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 6, IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 8, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 14, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 33, IV. D. 6 (2), IV. D. 10 (2). Inlays 447, 535, 591. Moulds I. B. 1, IV. B. 5, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 43, X, XXX, XXXI. Beads VI, VIII (3), XII,
7, SW.
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- XIV (4), XIX, XX, XXII (3), XXV, XXVII (2), XXX, XXXI (3), XXXII (7), XLI, XLIII, LV, LXIV (2). Pottery V. 4, XVI. 1, XXI. 3.
- T. 36. 63.** 30/274 fragment of pottery figurine of a woman. 30/276 two hair balls. 30/280 pottery bowl decorated with bands of colour. 30/290 fragment of pottery figurine of a woman. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (2). Scaraboid II. E. 4. Pendants IV. A. 2, IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 2, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 23, IV. C. 24 (2). Inlays 458 (2), 512, 578. Moulds IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13b. Beads X (7), XII, XIX, XXII (3), XXIV, XXVI, XXXI, XXXV, XXXVI, XLIII (2), XLVII (3), L (2), LI, LV (3), LXIV. Pottery I. 7, III. 4, XIII. 7, XIV. 1, XIV. 5 (2), XV. 2, XV. 7, XVI, XIX. 7.
- 7, SW.
p. 59.
- T. 36. 64.** 30/243, 244 bronze fragments. 30/252 fragmentary group of monkeys in limestone. 30/253 fragment of Hathor head in pottery. 30/254 alabaster fragment. 30/255 limestone fragment. Rings I. B. 14, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 10, I. C. 25, I. C. 26, I. C. 28. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 1c, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 23, IV. C. 24. Inlay 448. Moulds IV. C. 11. Two for a ring. Hair-ring. Beads VIII (3), X (2), XIV (2), XVIII, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXV, XLIII, XLV, LI, LIII, LV (2). Pottery III. 2, IX. 15, XV. 4, XV. 5, XV. 6.
- 7, SW.
p. 52.
- T. 36. 65.** Rings I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. C. 11. Inlay 458. Beads V (2), XIX, XXII (3), XLVIII, LXIV. Pottery V. 6, VII. 2, XIII. 1, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 9, XV. 13, XVI, XVII, XXI. 4, XXII. 1.
- 7, SW.
p. 59.
- T. 36. 66.** 30/259 fragment of alabaster. 30/260 miniature clay pot. 30/261 head of cow in clay. 30/263 pottery fragment. 30/264 alabaster fragment. 30/265 faience fragments. 30/266 flint saw. 30/268 fragment of bronze. 30/269 fragment of bronze knife. 30/270 pottery ear of animal. Rings I. C. 5 (several). Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 26, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 23, IV. C. 24, IV. D. 6 (4), IV. D. 2. Inlays 591, 592. Moulds I. D. 5, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6. Beads VI, XVIII, XXI, XXII (4), XXVII, XXXV, XLIII, XLVIII, LV, LVIII. Pottery VII. 6, XII. 1, XIV. 3.
- 7, SW.
p. 51.
- T. 36. 67.** 30/284 pottery loom weight. 30/285 stone spool. 30/286 alabaster fragment. 30/289 fragment of female figurine in pottery. Pendants IV. B. 12, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7. Inlay 595. Beads VIII, XII, XIV, XVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XLVII, LV. Pottery IV. 8, IX. 8, XVI. 6, XV. 3, XV. 4, XXI. 3.
- 7, SW.
p. 61.
- T. 36. 68.** Rings I. B. 9, I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. B. 9, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 56, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlays 458 (2), 590. Moulds IV. C. 9, IV. C. 11. Beads XXIV, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, L (3). Pottery III. 5, V. 4, V. 5, VII. 2, XII. 1, XIII. 4, XV. 4, XVII. 10, XVII. 12, XXI. 13, XXII. 2.
- 7, SW.
p. 61.
- T. 36. 69.** Rings I. C. 5 (several). Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 11, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 17. Inlays 430, 447, 465, 591. Moulds IV. C. 6, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 24. Beads XIX, XXII (5), XXIV, XXXI, XXXV, LV. Pottery VI. 2, VII. 2, XII. 4, XIII. 5, XV. 2, XV. 4, XVI. 4.
- 7, SW.
p. 52.
- T. 36. 70.** 30/494 pierced pottery disk. 30/495 bronze nail. Rings I. C. 5 (2), I. D. 5. Pendants IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 10 (2). Beads VI, VIII (3), XXII (2), XXIV, XXV, XXXI, LV. Pottery V. 5, VII. 2, VII. 5, XII. 1, XIII, XV. 3, XV. 4, XVI, XXII. 2, XXIII. 3.
- 7, SW.
p. 61.
- T. 36. 71.** 30/306, 307 alabaster fragments. Rings I. B. 15, I. C. 5 (several), I. C. 13, I. C. 32, I. D. 31. Scarabs II. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. B. 9, IV. B. 12 (2), IV. B. 21, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19. Moulds I. C. 5, IV. C. 3 (four in a row), IV. C. 8, IV. C. 25. Beads VI, VIII (2), X (4), XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XXXVI, XLI (2), XLIII, L (2), LV (4), LVI. Pottery XV. 4, XVI.
- 7, SW.
p. 61.
- T. 36. 72.** 30/267 dog's head in pottery. 30/291 fragment of worked granite. 30/292 fragment of pottery arm. 30/294 fragments of pottery legs. 30/295 part of sandstone pierced lid. 30/299 wooden kohl-stick. 2 glass rods. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 13, IV. B. 12 (3), IV. B. 13, IV. C. 3 (2), IV. C. 4 (2), IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b (8), IV. C. 34, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Beads V, VIII, X, XXI, XXII, XXVII, XXVIIIa, XXXI, XXXIV, XXXV (2), XLIII. Pottery XII. 1, XIV. 3, XVI. 2.
- 7, SW.
p. 51.

- T. 36. 73.**
p. 59. 30/303 fragment of pottery trough. 30/309 fragment of alabaster bowl. 30/310 fragment of bronze. 30/311 fragment of faience. 30/312 fragment of alabaster. Rings I. C. 5 (several), I. D. 5 (2). Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 12 (6), IV. B. 20, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b (9), IV. C. 24, IV. C. 28, IV. D. 6 (3), IV. D. 16. Inlay 447. Moulds I. C. 10, I. C. 19, IV. C. 13. Ring. Beads XXII (14), XXIV, XXIX (2), XXXI, XXXV, XXXIX, XLI, XLIII (2), XLVII (2), LVI, LVIII. Pottery XIV. 1, XVI. 2.
- T. 36. 74.**
7, SW.
p. 59. 30/321 faience fragment. 30/325 stone spindle whorl. 30/326 miniature clay vase. 30/328 fragment of faience plaque. 30/331 alabaster fragment. 30/332, 333 faience fragments. Rings I. C. 5 (several). Pendants IV. B. 8, IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 24. Inlays 430, 535. Moulds IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6, hair-ring. Beads III (2), VIII, XVIII, XXII (4), XXIV, XXVIIIb, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXV, XLIII, XLVII, L, LV (2), LX. Pottery III. 2, IV. 5, VII. 4, XIII. 3, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XVI, XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 75 A and B.**
7, SW.
p. 61. 30/315 pierced stone disk. 30/316, 318 faience fragments. 30/365, 366 pottery heads of animals. 30/367 miniature clay vase. Rings I. C. 4, I. C. 5. Pendant IV. C. 11. Mould IV. B. 6, XXVII. Beads X, XIX, XXIV, XLIII (2). Pottery V. 1, XII. 1, XIV. 2, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 6, XV. 7, XVI, XVII. 12, XXII. 1.
- T. 36. 76.**
7, SW.
p. 58. 30/324 pierced pottery lid. 30/336 animal's head in pottery. 30/338 miniature clay vase. 30/369 Hathor head from pottery vase. 30/370 fragment of animal in pottery. 30/375 fragment of painted pottery. Rings I. B. 1, I. C. 5a. Scaraboid II. E. 4. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 8 (3), IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 6 (3), IV. D. 10. Inlay 595. Moulds IV. C. 7, IV. C. 8, ring. Beads VI, VIII, XIV, XXI, XXII (7), XXIV (2), XXXVIII, XLVII, XLIX, L, LV (3). Pottery III. 2, XIII, XV. 3, XVI. 1.
- T. 36. 77.**
7, SW.
p. 51. 30/335 faience handle. 30/362 bronze nail. 30/363 bone kohl-stick. Rings I. A. 1, I. C. 5 (5), I. C. 10, I. C. 27. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 19, IV. B. 2, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b (5), IV. C. 24, IV. D. 6 (4). Inlays 430, 458, 534, 590. Moulds I. C. 5, II. D. 1, IV. C. 13b, XXIX. Beads III, X, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XXXII, XXXV, XLIII. Pottery XI. 4, XII. 1, XIII. 5, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 7, XVI. 5, XVII. 1, XX. 2.
- From the square to the North: 30/381 alabaster fragment. 30/382 hair ball. 30/389 miniature pot. 30/385, 6, 7 fragments of faience. 30/396 fragment of foot in faience. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 15, I. C. 27, I. C. 29, I. C. 32. Pendants IV. A. 5 (2), IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. B. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 4 (5), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 2 (2), IV. D. 6 (3), IV. D. 10 (2). Beads V, VI, VIII (3), X, XVII, XIX (2), XXI (3), XXII (3), XXV, XXXII, XXXV, XLI, XLIII (3), LV (6), LXIV.
- T. 36. 78.**
7, SW.
p. 52. 30/340 fragment of faience. 30/341 fragment of limestone group of monkeys. 30/342 pottery disk. 30/343 bone object. 30/352 small clay pot. 30/353 fragment of bowl with Hathor head. 30/354 fragment of stone bowl. 30/355 pottery spool. 30/356 part of human foot in pottery. 30/357 piece of variegated glass bottle. 30/358 fragment of dark blue glass. 30/359 white glass rod. 30/360 wooden fragment. Hair-ring. Bronze needle. Rings I. C. 27, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. C. 3, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 11. Inlays 447, 458. Mould IV. C. 13b. Beads VIII, XIV, XXII, XXXII, LV. Pottery V. 3, XV. 3, XV. 4, XV. 6, XVI 3 (2), XXII. 2.
- T. 36. 79.**
7, SW.
p. 58. 30/390 bronze fragment. 30/392 miniature clay pot. 30/394, 395 fragments of alabaster rim. 30/434, 436 upper half of pottery female figurine. 30/435 lower half of pottery female figurine. Rings I. C. 5 (3). Pendants IV. C. 3, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 25, IV. C. 54. Inlays 430, 448, 456. Moulds IV. C. 7, XIV, XXIX, ring. Beads V, XVIII, XIX (2), XXII, XXIX, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVIII, XLI, XLVIII, LV (2). Pottery III. 3, XII. 2, XIII, XV. 3, XV. 4, XVII.
- T. 36. 80.**
7, SW. p. 57. Udat eye III. B. 5. Pendant IV. B. 9. Moulds IV. C. 3, IV. C. 8. Beads III, VI, VIII (4), XXXI. Pottery VII. 2, XII. 3, XIII, XV. 3, XVI.
- T. 36. 81.**
7, SW. p. 58. Pottery III. 5, VII. 2, XIII. 7, XIV. 2, XV. 4 (2), XVII.
- T. 36. 82.**
7, SW. p. 58. Rings I. C. 5, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. B. 21, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10 (2), IV. D. 13. Beads VIII, XIX, XXII, XXVII, XLI, XLVI, XLVIII, LV. Pottery V. 4, VII. 4, XIII.

- T. 36. 83.**
7, SW.
p. 58.
30/401 miniature clay vase. 30/402 faience fragment. 30/403 glass fragment. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 46, I. D. 14. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. C. 3 (3), IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13a (2), IV. C. 19, IV. C. 43, IV. D. 6. Inlays 430, 438. Moulds IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 7 (3), IV. C. 12, IV. C. 30, III, XIV. Hair-ring. Beads III, VIII, XIV, XIX (2), XXI, XXII (2), XXIV (5), XXXI, XXXII (3), XLIX, LV (several). Pottery VI. 1, XV. 5, XVI. 2 (2). 5 glass rods.
- T. 36. 84.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/417 alabaster fragment. 30/418 fragment of stone bowl. 30/419 fragment of ebony. 30/421 fragment of worked stone with traces of blue paint. Rings I. C. 5 (4), I. D. 5. Pendant IV. C. 13b. Inlays 458 (2). Moulds IV. C. 13b, hair-ring. Beads II, VIII, XXII (3), XXV, XXIX, XXXII (3), XXXV, XLVII, LV (2), LVI. Pottery V. 3, VIII. 4, XI. 1, XV. 6.
- T. 36. 85.**
7, SW. p. 56.
Pendant IV. D. 10. Beads I, XIV (5), XXV, LXVI. Pottery IV, V. 6, XIII (2, one painted), XIV. 3, XVI. 2.
- T. 36. 86.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/415, 416 fragment of bronze. 30/439 fragments of clay sealing. 30/440 fragment of bronze. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. C. 4, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 19 (2), IV. D. 10. Beads VII, VIII, IX, XIV, XIX, XXII, XXIV (2), XXV, XXXII, XLVI, XLVII, LIX. Pottery XII. 1, XV. 3, XVII. 10.
- T. 36. 87.**
7, SW.
p. 56.
30/428 fragment of bone object. 30/430 side piece of ring bezel in carnelian. Rings I. C. 5 (2). Scarab II. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. A. 2, IV. A. 4, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 22, IV. C. 51. Beads VI, VII, VIII (3), XIV, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXII (4), XLVII (4), XLIX, LV (2). Pottery VI. 6, VII. 1, XIII, XIV (painted), XV. 3, XV. 4 (2), XVI. 1.
- T. 37. 1.**
7, SW.
p. 62.
Rings I. B. 1 (2), I. C. 6, I. C. 10, I. D. 21. Scaraboid II. E. 2. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A. 10 (3), IV. A. 11, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11. Beads III, VI, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV (2), XXXV, XLI, XLIII, LIII, LV. Pottery III. 5.
- U. 32. 1.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 77.
Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 4, I. C. 5 (2). Scarab II. D. 1. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. B. 26, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 13a. Mould IV. C. 1a. Beads I, X, XXII, XXV, XXVII, XXXI (2), XLVII, LV (2). Pottery IV. 9, VI. 4 (2), XII. 1 (2), XIII. 7 (painted), XIII (3), XIV. 13 (painted), XV. 7, XVI. 1, XVII. 11.
- U. 33. 1.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 71.
31/6 bronze needle. 31/8 bronze rod. 31/17 fragment of rectangular faience seal. 31/22 alabaster fragment. 31/24 round stratified glass bead with bone peg. 31/25, 29 bronze fragment. 31/30 mud hair ball. 31/31 grooved pottery disk. 31/32 whetstone. 31/44 rim of blue faience vase. 31/48 miniature clay saucer. 31/69 clay die. 31/81 blue faience fragment. 31/84 bone roundel. Rings I. B. 4 (2), I. C. 5 (6), I. C. 38 (2), I. D. 10, I. D. 14, I. D. 13, I. D. 22, I. D. 32. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 6, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 8 (2), IV. C. 13b (4), IV. C. 19, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Inlays 446 (2), 465, 494, 498, 539, 577. Beads I (4), III, IV, VIII (4), X, XIV (3), XVIII (28, 14 yellow, 14 white), XIX, XXII (9), XXIV (2), XXV, XXIX, XXXI (5), XXXII (3), XLIII (4), LIII, LV (9), LVI (4), LIX. Pottery (House) VI. 12, VII. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 2, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 5. (Porter's Lodge) VI. 3, VII. 1. (House A) V. 3, XII. 1, XV. 2, XVI. 1. (House B) VII. 1, XII. 1, XV. 19 (painted). (House C) VII. 1, XIII. 2, XIII. 10, XVI. 1, XVI. 3, XVII. 12. (House D) V. 3, VII. 1, IX. 5, XII. 1, XIII. 5, XIII. 12, XV. 6 (painted), XVI. 1, XVII. 6, XVII. 12.
- U. 33. 2.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 72.
31/85 bronze needle. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 6 (2), I. C. 20, I. C. 40, I. D. 5. Udat eyes III. A (3). Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. B. 12, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 5, IV. D. 10. Inlay 523. Beads I (2), III, IV (2), VIII (5), IX, XIII, XVIII (3), XXII, XXIV (2), XXV, XXIX, XXX, XXXII (10), XXXV, XXXVI, XL, XLI, XLIII (2), XLIX, L (5), LV, LIX, LXI. Pottery IX. 5, XII. 1, XVI. 1.
- U. 33. 3.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 72.
31/51 part of leather sandal. 31/52 polishing bone. Ring I. D. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Udat eye III. A (2). Pendant IV. B. 13. Beads IV, VIII (2), IX (2), XXII (2), XXVI, XXXV, XLIII. Pottery I. 3, III. 4 (2), III. 9, IV. 1 (2), VI. 6, VII. 1, XII. 1, XII. 2, XIII. 7, XIII. 10 (2), XIII. 13 (very large), XIV. 3, XIV. 7, XV. 3, XV. 12, XVI. 1, XXII. 5, XXIII. 3, XXIII. 6.
- U. 33. 4.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 72.
31/98 piece of scored limestone. 31/99 pottery animal's head. 31/101 fragment of wood. 31/102 two shells. Rings I. C. 20, I. C. 27, I. C. 40. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendant IV. D. 10. Inlays 465, 542. Beads III, IV, XIII, XXII (2), XXV, XXVIIIa, XXXII (2), XLVII, LVI. Pottery III. 1, III. 4, III. 7, IV. 8, VII. 5, XI. 3, XII. 1, XIV. 3, XIV. 13, XVI. 1, XXIII. 3.

- U. 33. 5.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 72.
- U. 33. 6.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 74.
- U. 33. 7.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 74.
- U. 33. 8.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 75.
- U. 33. 9.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 74.
- U. 33. 10.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 74.
- U. 33. 11.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter.
p. 75.
- U. 33. 12.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 75.
- U. 33. 13.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 75.
- U. 33. 14.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 76.
- U. 33. 15.**
9, N. of Wady,
E. Quarter. p. 76.
- U. 35. 1.**
4, N.
p. 33.
- U. 35. 2.**
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 3.**
4, N.
p. 34.
- U. 35. 4.**
4, N. p. 33.
- U. 35. 5.**
4, N. p. 33.
- U. 35. 6.**
4, N. p. 32.
- 31/86 bone stud. 31/87 bronze needle. Rings I. C. 6, I. C. 27, I. C. 38, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Inlays 458, 542. Beads I (6), VIII (2), IX (3), XII (2), XVIII, XXII (8), XXIV, XXXI (2), XXXIII, XLVII, XLVIII. Pottery I. 7, VII. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 2, XIII. 5, XIII. 10, XIII. 14, XIV. 8, XV. 7, XVI. 1.
- 31/91 flint knife. 31/93 fragments of alabaster bowl. 31/95 fragment of worked lapis lazuli (Pl. XLVI. 3). Pendants IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19. Beads XIV, XXII, XXVIIIa (2), XXXI, LX. Pottery IV. 3, VI. 1, VII. 1, XIII. 2, XIII. 5, XIII. 7, XIII. 10, XVI. 2.
- Rings I. C. 5, I. D. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendant IV. C. 13b. Beads VI, VIII, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXXI, XXXIX, XLIII, XLVIII, L, LV (3), LXVI. Pottery III. 1, V. 3, XII. 1, XIII, XV, XVI. 1, XXIII. 5.
- 31/117 terra-cotta head of 19th century A.D. dairymaid. 31/120 flint knife. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendant IV. A. 8. Beads I, VIII, X, XXIII, XXIV, XXXI (2), XXXII (2), XXXV, XXXVIII, LV (2), LXV. Pottery VI. 4, VII. 2 (2), XII. 1 (2), XIII (several, one painted), XIV. 3, XV. XVI. 1, XVII. 7 or 10, XIX, XX. 2 (2).
- 31/121 long glass stratified bead. 31/123 three bronze fragments. 31/145 leather fragment. Rings I. C. 5 (5). Udat eyes III. A, III. B. 3. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10, IV. A. 15, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Inlay 430. Beads III, IV, XIV, XXIV (2), XXVIIIa, XXXI (2), XXXII (2), XLI, XLIII, XLV, L, LV (2). Pottery III. 5 (3), IV. 5 (3), V. 6, V. 7, VI. 1, XII. 1, XIII. 10, XIV. 7, XVI. 1 (2), XVI. 3, XXV. 2.
- Pottery II. 5, III. 1, V. 4, VII. 1, VII. 6, XII. 1, XIII. 9, XIII. 13, XV. 4, XVI. 1, XX. 6.
- 31/149 fragment of gold leaf on plaster. 31/154 fragment of decorated pottery. 31/229 shell. Rings I. B. 19, I. C. 5, I. C. 46, I. D. 13. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. B. 9, IV. B. 14 (3), IV. B. 18 (2), IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 20, IV. D. 6. Beads VI, VIII (5), XIV, XVIII, XXIII, XXXII, XXXIX, LV (2). Pottery I. 6, IV. 4. (2), V (painted), VI. 1, VI. 4, VII. 1, VII. 4, XV. 11, XVI. 1, XVI. 3, XVII. 10, XVII. 15.
- 31/143 pottery lid. 31/151 fragment of gold leaf on wood. Ring I. C. 5. Pendant IV. C. 11. Bead XLVI. Pottery IX. 15, XII, XVI. 1.
- Pendant IV. B. 14.
- Beads XXXII, LI. Pottery VII. 2, XVI. 1.
- Beads XXII (8). Pottery III. 1, XVI. 1, and a number of small Roman sherds.
- Rings I. B. 1, I. B. 11, I. C. 4, I. C. 5, I. C. 8, I. C. 28. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 13, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13, IV. C. 13b. Beads IX, XIV, XXII, XXV, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXV, XXXVI. Pottery I. 2, I. 5, I. 9, III. 5 (2), IV. 3, V. 7, IX. 7, XII. 3, XIII. 14, XIV. 4, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 1, XVII. 11, XX. 5.
- Ring I. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 6. Inlay 446. Beads III (2), VII, XVI (2), XXII (2), XXIV, XXXIV. Pottery IV. 6, XII. 1, XIII. 5, XIII. 7, XIII. 12, XV. 3 (3), XVI. 1.
- Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 38, I. C. 42. Scaraboid II. E. 2. Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18, IV. D. 9. Beads VIII, XIX, XXII, XXVI, XXIX, XXXII, XXXV. Pottery III. 2, III. 5 (3), IV. 3, XII. 1, XIII. 2, XV. 3, XV. 6 (2), XV. 9, XV. 25, XXI. 3, XXI. 5.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. C. 13b. Inlay 446. Beads XVI, XIX (3), XXII (several). Pottery XIII. 5, XV. 3.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. C. 13b. Beads XI, XIV, XXI, XXII (2), XXV, XXIX, XXXIV. Pottery VI. 1, IX. 7, XII. 1, XV. 3.
- Pottery XII. 1, XIV. 11, XVI. 1. Ostrakon 29/47 (Pl. LVII. 6).

- U. 35. 7. Rings I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 26. Pendants IV. A. 11. Inlay 595. Beads XII, XXVII. Pottery XII. 1, XII. 3, XIV. 5, XV. 3, XX. 4 (2).
4, N. p. 33.
- U. 35. 8. Pottery XI. 5, XIV. 3.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 9. Ring I. D. 5. Beads XXI, XXII, XXIX, XXXI. Pottery III. 5, III. 7, V. 5, IX. 11, XIII. 7, XV. 3, XVII. 9, XVII. 10.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 10. Rings I. C. 5 (3). Scarab II. C. 4. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 13d, IV. C. 18. Inlay 456. Beads VI (2), VIII, XIV, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXVII, XXXV, XXXVIII. Pottery III. 5 (2), XVI. 5.
4, N.
- U. 35. 11. See the following house.
4, N.
- U. 35. 12. Ring I. C. 24. Pendant IV. C. 11. Beads VI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, XXXI (2), XXXII (2), XXXIII, XL. Pottery IV. 3.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 13. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5, I. C. 40. Scarab II. C. 7. Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24. Beads XIX, XXV, XXXIV. Pottery III. 5 (2), VII. 3, IX. 7, XIV. 2, XIV. 12, XV. 15, XXIII. 5.
4, N. p. 33.
- U. 35. 14. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 6, I. C. 13, I. C. 17, I. D. 22. Pendants IV. A. 7, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 18, IV. D. 6. Beads III, VIII, XVIII, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXVII, XXXIV (2), XL. Pottery I. 17, III. 1, III. 5, XII. 3, XX. 11.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 15. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 13. Scarab II. C. 3. Pendants IV. B. 21, IV. C. 13b (4). Beads XXV, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV. Pottery XIII. 14, XIV. 11, XVI. 6, XVII. 10.
4, N.
- U. 35. 16. Ring I. C. 5. Udat eye III. B. 3. Pendants IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Inlay 458. Beads VII, XIV, XVIII, XIX, XXII (5), XXV, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLIV. Pottery III. 5, XV. 3, XV. 6, XV. 25. All these from 16 and 24.
4, N. p. 36.
- U. 35. 17. Rings I. B. 13, I. C. 5 (2), I. C. 25, I. C. 40. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12, IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 13b (3), IV. C. 18 (2), IV. D. 2. Inlay 483. Beads III, XV, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXXI, XXXII (4), XXXIII, XLI. Pottery III. 3, III. 5, XII. 1, XIII. 5, XIII. 7, XIII. 14, XVII. 12, XXI. 3.
4, N. p. 36.
- U. 35. 18. Rings I. B. 4 (2), I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 38 (3), I. D. 5. Scarabs II. C. 5, II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 9, IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24 (2), IV. C. 44, IV. D. 6. Inlay 591. Beads III, VII, XIV, XV, XIX, XXII, XXV (3), XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXVIII, XLIII, XLIV, XLV. Pottery III. 3, XII. 3 (2), XX. 4 (2).
4, N. p. 36.
- U. 35. 19. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 15, IV. B. 18, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Beads X, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXIX, XXXI. Pottery III. 1, XIV. 5, XVI. 1.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 20. Rings I. C. 5 (3). Scarab II. C. 4. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 13d, IV. C. 18. Inlay 456. Beads VI, VIII, XIV, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXVII, XXXV, XXXVIII. Pottery III. 5 (2), XVI. 5.
4, N. p. 34.
- U. 35. 21. Rings I. C. 5 (2). Beads VI, XIX, XXIV, XXV, XXVI, XXXIV. Pottery IV. 8, VII. 4, IX. 15, IX. 19, XII. 2, XII. 3, XIII. 7 (2), XIV. 3, XIV. 6, XV. 3, XV. 15, XVII. 10, XVIII. 3.
4, N. p. 32.
- U. 35. 22. Rings I. B. 19, I. C. 5, I. C. 10, I. C. 26, I. D. 24. Scarab II. C. 4. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Inlay 589. Beads XVIII, XIX, XXII (many), XXIV, XXV (2), XXXII, XXXIV (several), XL. Pottery XI. 1, XII. 1, XII. 2, XV. 3.
4, N. p. 35.
- U. 35. 23. Ring I. C. 28. Pendant IV. C. 13b. Beads III, VIII, XII, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XXXII. Pottery III. 5, VII. 7, VIII. 4, XI. 3, XIV. 3, XV. 6.
4, N.
- U. 35. 24. See U. 35. 16.
4, N. p. 36.
- U. 35. 25. Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 25. Scaraboid II. E. 3. Pendants IV. B. 21, IV. C. 13a. Inlay 458. Beads VI, XIX, XXIII, XXV, XXVIIIa, XXXI. Pottery V. 7, XI. 1, XIV. 11, XVI. 3, XVI. 5.
4, N. p. 35.
- U. 35. 26. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 27, I. C. 32, I. C. 43, I. D. 5, I. D. 13. Pendants IV. A. 1, IV. A. 3, IV. B. 24, IV. C. 6, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b (3), IV. D. 2 (3), IV. D. 10. Inlay 583. Pottery III. 5, IV. 3, XII. 1, XII. 3, XIV. 4, XV. 3, XVII. 12.
4, N. p. 34.
- U. 35. 27. Rings I. C. 5 (2). Pendant IV. A. 10. Pottery XIII. 2, XIV. 4, XIV. 5, XIX. 4, XXI. 11, XXIII. 6.
4, N. p. 35.
- U. 35. 28. Ring I. B. 11. Beads XII, XIV, XXII, XL, LV. Pottery XII. 1, XIII. 3.
4, N. p. 35.

- U. 35. 29.**
4, N. Rings I. C. 13, I. C. 40. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 9, IV. D. 2. Beads XIV (3), XIX, XXII, XXXI (3). Pottery XII. 1, XII. 3, XIV. 5, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XVI. 2, XVII. 1.
- U. 35. 30.**
4, N. Rings I. B. 4, I. C. 5, I. C. 26, I. C. 27, I. C. 54, I. C. 55. Scaraboid II. E. 4. Pendants IV. A. 13, IV. B. 20, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 7 (2), IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 10. Beads I, IV, VI, XVIII (2), XIX, XXII (2), XXV (2), XXXI, LV, LIX. Pottery IV. 3, VII. 7, IX. 7, XII. 3, XV. 11, XVII. 12, XX. 4.
- U. 35. 31.**
4, N. Rings I. B. 4, I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (3). Pendants IV. B. 10, IV. B. 20, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12b, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 42, IV. D. 4, IV. D. 10. Beads IV, VI, VIII (2), XIV, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXVIIIa, XXIX, XLIII, LV. Pottery III. 5, IV. 3, XIII. 14, XV. 3.
- U. 36. 1.**
1, SE. p. 14. Scarabs II. D. 1 (2). Udat eye III. A. Pendant IV. C. 1a. Beads XXVIIIb, XXXIX, XLIX.
- U. 36. 2.**
2, SC. p. 15. Ring I. C. 25. Scarabs II. C. 4, II. D. 1. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 11, IV. B. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 12a, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 25, IV. C. 26, IV. C. 56, IV. D. 6.
- U. 36. 3.**
2, SC. No record.
- U. 36. 4.**
2, SC. p. 15. Rings I. B. 25, I. C. 9. Pendants IV. C. 15, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 24. Inlays 426, 505, 595. Bead VIII.
- U. 36. 5.**
2, SC. p. 15. Ring I. D. 13.
- U. 36. 6.**
2, SC. p. 16. Pendant IV. C. 13a.
- U. 36. 7.**
2, SC. p. 16. No record.
- U. 36. 8 and 9.**
2, SC. p. 16. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 15, I. C. 38. Udat eye, III. C. 3. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 19, IV. D. 16. Bead XXI.
- U. 36. 9.**
2, SC. See U. 36. 8.
- U. 36. 10.**
2, SC. No record.
- U. 36. 11.**
2, SC. No record.
- U. 36. 12, 13, and 14.**
2, SC. p. 16. Rings I. B. 11, I. C. 5 (3), I. C. 10. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 1, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 19.
- U. 36. 13.**
2, SC. See U. 36. 12.
- U. 36. 14.**
2, SC. See U. 36. 12.
- U. 36. 15 and 16.**
2, SC. Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 13. Scarabs II. C. 4, II. D. 1 (2). Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 5 (2), IV. A. 10, IV. A. 16, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 1a (2), IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 33, IV. D. 2, IV. D. 10. Beads III, VI, XVII, XIX, XXIV, XXXII.
- U. 36. 16.**
2, SC. See U. 36. 15.
- U. 36. 17.**
2, SC. p. 21. Pottery VI. 4, XII. 1, XIII. 10, XV. 14, XVI. 5, XX. 11.
- U. 36. 17 A.**
3, E. p. 28. Beads III, XVIII, XIX, XX. Pottery III. 5 (2), XIV. 12, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 10, XVIII. 1.
- U. 36. 18.**
2, SC. p. 17. Pendants IV. D. 4 (2). Beads XXVII, XXIX.
- U. 36. 19.**
2, SC. Pottery IX. 2, IX. 7, XIII. 11, XIII. 12, XIV. 3 (2), XIV. 4, XV. 2, XV. 3, XVII. 12.
- U. 36. 20.**
2, SC. p. 17. Pendants IV. B. 12, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Bead XXI. Pottery II. 1, III. 5, VI. 6, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 13, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XXIII. 1.
- U. 36. 21.**
2, SC. p. 18. Rings I. C. 5, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 16. Beads XVIII, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV. Pottery III. 5 (2), III. 7, V. 6, XII. 1 (2), XII. 2, XIII. 7, XV. 3, XVI. 5.

- U. 36. 22.
2, SC. p. 21.
Rings I. C. 5 (2). Scarab II. C. 6. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. B. 8, IV. C. 8, IV. D. 5. Beads XIX, XXII, XXIII. Pottery VI. 4, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 10, XV. 14, XVI. 5, XX. 11.
- U. 36. 23.
3, E.
Pottery XII. 1, XVI. 5.
- U. 36. 24.
3, E. p. 27.
Pottery XIII. 5, XV. 1, XVI. 5, XX. 2. Ostrakon 29/22 (Pl. LVIII. 26).
- U. 36. 25 A and B.
2, SC. p. 18.
Pottery IV. 8, XIII. 2, XV. 3 (2), XVI. 1, XVI. 5. Ostrakon 29/94 (Pl. LVIII. 18).
- U. 36. 26.
2, SC. p. 17.
Pottery III. 3, III. 5 (2), IV. 2, IV. 5, IV. 7, VII. 4, XII. 1, XIII. 2, XIII. 3, XIV. 2, XIV. 11, XV. 2, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XXI. 1.
- U. 36. 27.
2, SC. p. 18.
Pendant IV. C. 13b.
- U. 36. 28.
2, SC. p. 19.
Rings I. C. 3, I. C. 4, I. C. 27, I. D. 5, I. D. 16. Pendant IV. C. 19. Beads III, XIX, XXII, XXVII. Pottery I. 8, III. 5 (2), XII. 1, XIV. 13, XVI. 5, XXI. 3, XXIII. 1.
- U. 36. 29.
2, SC. p. 18.
Rings I. C. 3, I. C. 5, I. C. 6. Pendants IV. C. 1, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 16. Beads XIX, XXV, XXVIIIa.
- U. 36. 30.
2, SC.
Beads XIX, XXV, XXIX, XXX.
- U. 36. 31.
2, SC. p. 18.
Rings I. C. 3 (2). Pendants IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 18. Beads III, VIII, XXII, XXV, XXIX.
- U. 36. 32.
2, SC. p. 18.
Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. A. 11, IV. C. 13b. Beads XXIII, XXV, XXVIIIb, XXXI (2), XXXII, Pottery III. 5 (2), XII. 1, XV. 3, XVI. 1, XX. 11, XXIII. 1.
- U. 36. 33.
2, SC. p. 18.
Bead XXV. Pottery XX. 2 (painted).
- U. 36. 34.
2, SC.
p. 22.
Rings I. C. 5, I. D. 10. Scarabs II. C. 6 (2). Pendants IV. A. 10 (5), IV. B. 12, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 1 (2). Beads VI, XIX, XXVII, XXXI, XXXIII. Pottery II. 5, III. 3, III. 5 (6), IV. 2, IV. 3, IV. 5, VII. 1, VII. 4, XII. 1 (2), XII. 2 (2), XIV. 13, XV. 3 (4), XVI. 5 (2), XVII. 12, XVIII. 3.
- U. 36. 35.
2, SC. p. 19.
Rings I. C. 4, I. C. 14. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 13, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15, IV. C. 26. Beads VII, XXIII, XXV, XXVI, XXVIIIb. Pottery III. 2, III. 5, VII. 1, XVI. 5.
- U. 36. 36.
2, SC.
Pendants IV. C. 4, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11. Beads XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXII.
- U. 36. 37.
2, SC. p. 18.
Ring I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 18. Beads XIX, XXIV (many), XXV (many), XXXII.
- U. 36. 38.
2, SC.
p. 19.
Ring I. C. 3. Scarab II. C. 5. Pendants IV. C. 5, IV. C. 7, IV. C. 11, IV. D. 6. Beads VI, XVIII, XXII, XXVI, XXIX, XXXI. Pottery III. 5 (3), XII. 1 (2), XIII. 2, XIV. 11, XVI. 1, XVI. 5 (2), XX. 4.
- U. 36. 39.
2, SC. p. 22.
Beads III, VI, VII, XXII, XXXI. Pottery III, IV. 5.
- U. 36. 40.
2, SC.
No objects.
- U. 36. 41.
2, SC. p. 19.
Ring I. B. 2. Bead XXVI. Pottery III. 5 (2), IX. 2, XII. 1, XIV. 13, XV. 3 (2), XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XXII. 1, XXIII. 1.
- U. 36. 42.
2, SC.
p. 23.
Rings I. C. 3, I. C. 6, I. D. 10. Pendants IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 12, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 19, IV. C. 24, IV. C. 27. Beads VII, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXVII, XXVIIIb, XXXV (7). Pottery XXII. 11.
- U. 36. 43.
2, SC.
Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 3, I. C. 5. Pendant IV. C. 25. Beads XIX, XXVI, XXXI, XXXIV. Pottery III. 5, XIII. 2, XIV. 13, XVI. 5 (4).
- U. 36. 44.
2, SC. p. 19.
Ring I. C. 6. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. C. 1, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 23. Beads VI (2), XIX, XX, XXII, XXV, XXIX, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV. Pottery III. 9, VII. 4, XXIII. 11.
- U. 36. 45.
2, SC.
Pottery XII. 2, XIV. 12, XVI. 5.
- U. 36. 46.
2, SC.
p. 26.
Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 7, I. D. 5. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 10, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 18 (2). Beads XIX, XXI, XXII, XXV, XXIX, XXXIV. Pottery III. 5, V. 7, XII. 1, XVII. 1, XXII. 11.

- U. 36. 47.
2, SC.
p. 20.
- U. 36. 48.
2, SC. p. 22.
- U. 36. 49.
2, SC.
p. 20.
- U. 36. 50.
2, SC.
- U. 36. 51.
2, SC. p. 20.
- U. 36. 52.
2, SC. p. 25.
- U. 36. 53.
2, SC.
p. 25.
- U. 36. 54.
2, SC. p. 25.
- U. 37. 1 with 2 and 3.
1, SE. pp. 12, 13.
- U. 37. 2.
1, SE.
- U. 37. 3.
1, SE.
- U. 37. 4 with 5, 6, and 7.
2, SC.
p. 15.
- U. 37. 5.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 6.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 7.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 8 with 9, 10, and 11.
2, SC. p. 15.
- U. 37. 9.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 10.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 11.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 12.
2, SC. p. 15.
- U. 37. 13.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 14.
2, SC. p. 16.
- U. 37. 15.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 16.
2, SC.
- U. 37. 17.
2, SC.
- Rings I. C. 5 (2). Pendants IV. C. 4, IV. C. 18, IV. C. 24. Beads III, XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXXIV. Pottery III. 5 (4), IV. 5, VII. 6, XII. 1 (2), XIII. 2, XIV. 3, XIV. 4, XV. 3 (2), XVI. 1, XVI. 5 (2).
- Pottery I. 9, III. 5 (3), VII. 4, XII. 1, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XXIII. 1.
- Rings I. C. 5 (2), I. D. 12. Scarabs II. D. 1 (2). Pendants IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 15. Beads VI, IX, XIV, XIX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXV (2), XXXI, XXXIX. Pottery III. 5 (2), III. 10, IV. 5, V. 7, XII. 1, XIII. 9, XIV. 2, XIV. 12, XV. 13, XVI. 1, XVI. 5, XVII. 6, XX. 4, XXI. 8.
- Pendants IV. B. 21, IV. C. 3. Beads III, XXII. Pottery II. 3, III. 5, IV. 3, IV. 5, XII. 1 (3), XVI. 5, XXIII. 3.
- Ring I. C. 5. Inlay 587. Beads IX, XIX, XXII, XXIV, XXVI, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXV, XXXVI. Pottery III. 5, XIV. 10.
- Beads III (3). Pottery III. 5, XII. 1, XVI. 1.
- Rings I. C. 5 (3). Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 20, IV. B. 21, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. D. 2. Inlay 591. Beads VI, XIX, XXI, XXV (3), XXXII, XXXIII (3), XXXIV. Pottery XVI. 5 (2).
- Pendant IV. C. 11. Inlay 460. Beads XXII, XXIV. Ostrakon 29/4 (Pl. LVIII. 50). This house had been previously excavated by the Germans.
- Ring I. B. 4. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 5, IV. B. 24, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 13b (2), IV. C. 33, IV. D. 5. Inlay 477. Beads III, VI, VIII, XXIII, XXXII, XL, XLIX, LVII. Ostrakon 27/695 (Pl. LVIII. 24).
- See U. 37. 1.
- See U. 37. 1.
- Rings I. C. 5 (2). Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 15, IV. C. 1a (2), IV. C. 3, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. C. 13c, IV. C. 15 (3). Inlay 505. Beads I, III. VI (3), VIII (2). XVII, XVIII, XXII, XXIV, L, LIV.
- See U. 37. 4.
- See U. 37. 4.
- See U. 37. 4.
- Ring I. D. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. B. 28, IV. C. 11 (2), IV. D. 4 (2). Mould I. D. 13.
- See U. 37. 8.
- See U. 37. 8.
- See U. 37. 8.
- Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. B. 14, IV. C. 13b (2). Bead XXVIIIa.
- No record.
- Rings I. B. 2, I. C. 7, I. C. 27, I. D. 5, I. D. 13 (2), I. D. 21. Scarab II. C. 5. Udat eyes III. A (2). Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. B. 9, IV. C. 1a, IV. C. 19. Inlay 481, 491. Bead XXIX.
- No record.
- No record.
- No record.

U. 37. 18. 2, SC.	No record.
U. 37. 19. 2, SC.	No record.
U. 37. 20. 2, SC.	No record.
U. 37. 21. 2, SC.	No record.
U. 37. 22. 2, SC. p. 21.	Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. B. 12, IV. C. 13b, IV. D. 10. Inlay 458.
V. 35. 1. 3, N. p. 31.	Ring I. C. 5. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendant IV. C. 11, IV. C. 13b. Beads XIX, XXV. Pottery III. 4, XI. 3, XIII. 6, XIII. 7, XIV. 5.
V. 35. 2. 4, N. p. 32.	Ring I. C. 5. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. C. 1b, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 18. Beads VI, IX, XIV (4), XIX, XX, XXIII, XXIX, XXXVII. Pottery VI. 6, XVII. 5, XVII. 7, XVII. 12, XXIII. 8.
V. 35. 3. 4, N. p. 32.	Ring I. C. 6. Pendant IV. C. 3. Beads I, XIX (3), XXIII (2), XXV (2), XXXIV (2), XXXV (2), XL. Pottery XIV. 5, XV. 4, XVI. 5 (2), XXI. 8.
V. 35. 4. 4, N. p. 32.	Scarabs II. C. 2, II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 1, IV. C. 4, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 23. Beads XIX, XXIII, XXV, XXVII, XXVIIIa, XXXI, XXXVII. Pottery IX. 4, XII. 1, XVII. 10, XXIII. 1. Ostrakon 29/36 (Pl. LVIII. 19).
V. 35. 5. 4, N. p. 32.	Pendants IV. B. 13, IV. C. 3. Beads XIX, XXIII, XXV (4). Pottery IV. 11, XII. 1, XIII. 7, XVI. 5.
V. 35. 6. 4, N. p. 32.	Rings I. B. 10, I. C. 41. Beads XXVII, XXIX. Pottery III. 5, IV. 3, XII. 1, XIII. 14, XV. 3, XVI. 4, XX. 12.
V. 3. 1. 1, SE. p. 11.	Rings I. C. 5, I. C. 10, I. C. 25, I. D. 14, I. D. 17 (2). Scarabs II. C. 3, II. D. 1. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 10 (2), IV. A. 15, IV. C. 5, IV. C. 13a. Mould IV. C. 13b. Beads III (2), XVIII, XIX, XXII, XXV, XXXI, XLII.
V. 36. 2. 1, SE.	No trace.
V. 36. 3. 3, E. p. 26.	Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 3, IV. A. 11, IV. B. 20, IV. C. 11. Pottery XII. 1, XIII. 6, XIV. 6, XV. 1, XVI. 5, XVII. 1, XXIII. 8.
V. 36. 4. 3, E. p. 26.	Pendant IV. C. 9. Beads XVIII, XXII. Pottery IV. 3, VII. 4, XII. 1, XIV. 12 (2), XV. 3, XV. 5, XVI. 5, XX. 11.
V. 36. 5. 3, E. p. 27.	Ring I. C. 4. Beads XXVI, XXVIIIa. Mould for ring. Pottery III. 5, XVI. 5, XXIII. 2.
V. 36. 6. 3, E. p. 28.	Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. C. 11, IV. D. 6. Beads XXV, XXVII, XXVIII. Pottery III. 5, IV. 5, VII. 4 (2), IX. 7 (2), XIII. 2, XIV. 4, XV. 3, XVI. 5.
V. 36. 7. 3, E. p. 30.	Ring I. C. 3. Pendants IV. B. 21, IV. B. 22. Beads XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, XXIX, XXXI. Pottery III. 5 (6), IV. 3, IV. 5, VI. 1, VI. 6, XIV. 11, XV. 3, XVI. 5, XVII. 10.
V. 36. 8. 3, E.	Pottery III. 5, IV. 7, XVI. 5.
V. 36. 9. 3, E. p. 28.	Ring I. D. 13. Beads XIX, XXIII. Pottery III. 5 (7), VII. 1, VII. 3, XVI. 5 (12).
V. 36. 10. 3, E.	See V. 36. 9.
V. 36. 11. 3, E. p. 26.	Ring I. C. 3. Beads XIX, XXII, XXIII, XXXI, XXXIII, XXXVI.
V. 36. 12. 3, E. p. 30.	Scarab II. C. 6. Pendant IV. D. 8. Beads IV, XIX, XXXII, XXXIV. Pottery III. 5 (3), XIII. 2, XVI. 5 (5), XVII. 7, XVII. 10, XVII. 12.
V. 36. 13. 3, E. p. 30.	Pendant IV. C. 15. Inlay 587. Beads XXXI, XXXII, XXXV. Pottery III. 5 (2), XII. 1, XVI. 5.
V. 37. 1. 1, SE. p. 5.	Ring I. C. 13. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 8 (2). Beads III, VIII, XX, XXVIIIa, XXXII, XLIII.
V. 37. 2. 1, SE.	Ring I. C. 21. Pendant IV. C. 13b. Mould IV. C. 13b. Bead XXVII.

- V. 37. 3. Ring I. C. 5. Pendants IV. B. 11, IV. C. 3, IV. C. 7. Beads III, XII, XV, XXII, XXXIII, LX.
1, SE. p. 12.
- V. 37. 4. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A. 10 (2), IV. B. 21, IV. C. 8, IV. C. 13a, IV. C. 19,
1, SE. p. 12. IV. C. 25, IV. D. 6, IV. D. 10. Bead XXVI.
- V. 37. 5. Pendants IV. B. 14, IV. C. 13, IV. C. 23. Beads XII, XIX.
1, SE. p. 12.
- V. 37. 6. Rings I. B. 1, I. C. 6. Scarab II. D. 1. Pendants IV. A. 10, IV. C. 13b, IV. C. 18 (2), IV. C. 24,
1, SE. p. 9. Mould IV. C. 11.
- V. 37. 7. No record.
1, SE. p. 8.
- V. 37. 8. Rings I. B. 2 (2), I. D. 13. Scaraboid II. E. 4. Udat eye III. A. Pendants IV. A. 5, IV. A.
1, SE. p. 8. 10 (2), IV. A. 15, IV. B. 9, IV. C. 11, IV. C. 18. Beads VIII, XXII, XXIII, LXIV.
- V. 37. 9. No record.
1, SE. p. 8.
- V. 37. 10. No record.
1, SE. p. 8.
- V. 37. 11. No record.
1, SE. p. 8.
- V. 37. 12. No record.
1, SE. p. 8.

CHAPTER IV

NOTES ON ARCHITECTURE AND OBJECTS (J.D.S.P.)

THERE would seem room for a short chapter or rather a series of notes on one or two points which, if discussed in the text, would be lost.

The size of the bricks used varies very little. They are from 33–36 cm. long by 15–16 wide by 9 high.¹ Some seem to have been made in wooden moulds, for splinters of wood were found adhering to them or driven a little way in. Usually a thin layer of mud was laid between each course, but sometimes the only binding they received was from the mud plaster which worked its way into the interstices from the face.

In using mud brick there is considerable danger that damage will arise owing to shrinkage when drying. This was minimized very often by allowing an air passage. That is to say that a wall of a thickness of two bricks would be built with only one and a half in several of the courses. For instance the north face of the bottom course would be a series of headers, behind those came an empty space half a brick wide while the south face would consist of a series of stretchers. This worked well enough when the wall was not very high and was not required to carry much weight. Thus in the two most noticeable cases (V. 36. 7 and T. 36. 36) it occurs only in the north wall of the North Hall. In no case does it occur in the walls of the Central Room which were carried up to a greater height. In more massive walls and other structures such as pylon towers the risk of weakening the wall was too great, and balks of wood were substituted for the free air space. This is well seen in the great ceremonial gate at the north end of the city and in the pylon walls of the King's Temple, Hat Aten.²

The proportion of the diameter of the column to the diameter of the base is fairly constant. It is always rather less than 1:2 except where the base is 30 cm. or less in diameter, when it sometimes approaches 3:5. The position of the column was carefully marked on the base by two lines passing through the centre at right angles to one another and stopping at the points where the circumference of the column would touch them. The column was then set in position. Wood suitable for columns being very rare it was evidently very often necessary to plaster the wood before painting. The most usual colour, for the lower part of the column at any rate, was red. Such splashes of paint as had fallen on to the base were concealed when the base was covered over with white plaster.

It is very common to find the bases broken or half buried in the floor, having been tunnelled under. This is due to the belief of the peasants that under every base is a fabulous treasure.

The question of large windows in the North and West Halls, making them true "Loggias" is a vexed one. As has been pointed out above, it is contrary to all oriental custom ancient or modern to allow any chance visitor to look right into the house. This rules out the possibility of a large window in the entrance hall. The other hall is another matter. Unfortunately,

¹ The bricks used in the temenos walls of the King's Temple, Hat Aten, however, were 38 by 16 by 16 cm.

² See *Journal*, XVIII and *C. of A.* III.

deprived as it is even of the meagre support of the front door steps, it is never preserved to a height great enough to tell us anything. It would seem natural that the master of the house should wish sometimes to look out on to his grounds, and certainly there is no danger here of any casual visitor looking in. On the other hand, corn-bins and even rubbish-pits are frequently built up almost against the wall, and neither view nor smell would be tempting. Like so much else the answer must be held over until we have all the material facts before us, that is to say, until the excavation of the city is completed.

The exterior of the house was undecorated even by the groovings in the mud plaster which delight the modern *fellahin*. The front of the house was sometimes whitewashed, that is to say, the side on which lay the entrance. No other exterior whitewashing has yet been discovered.

The circular corn-bins which are a feature of most houses are usually grouped in pairs with a flight of steps between to enable the grain to be poured in at the top. They are usually depicted as being some 8 feet high, domed over like a tall beehive. In a number of cases, however, this form is impossible, for the walls at the base are only half a brick thick and would be unable to withstand the lateral thrust. It is possible that in these cases the upper part consisted of palm-ribs coated with mud, but the fact remains that no trace of this has ever been found, and in U. 33. 1 the thick, white plaster with which the bins are lined implies that the interior was accessible. Furthermore, in none of these cases is there a trap-door below through which to extract the grain. There must, therefore, have been another form, only a few feet high, covered over with a flat roof.

Owing to a mistake the occurrence of "door stops" was not noted under each house. These objects are L shaped blocks of limestone, the longer arm being about 25 cm. the shorter about 15. They have a square section of about 10 cm.

One of the most common objects found on the site is a group of monkeys in limestone (Pl. XXXI). They are certainly toys, but in one or two cases they are, we believe, something more. Looking at the group shown in Plate XXXI. 4 of the monkeys in the chariot it is hard to believe that it is not a parody of the scene we so often see in the tombs of the king driving through the city. Here we even have a baby monkey playing the part of one of the princesses and poking the horse-monkeys with a stick to make them prance.¹ And, most unkind of all, it shows a very different sense of horsemanship to the airy ease with which the king manages his chariot on the monuments, for here it takes the combined efforts of the occupants and of a groom in front to make the horses move.

One would like to see in the group (Pl. XXXI. 8) of two monkeys embracing, a scurrilous memory of the unfinished statuette showing Akhenaten with one of the princesses on his knee, kissing her. And is it beyond the bounds of possibility that in the fine gentleman (Pl. XXXI. 3) playing his harp we have a ribald caricature of the king at his devotions? With his receding forehead and his guessed habits Akhenaten was made to be caricatured as a monkey.

Another class of objects, which must also be regarded as toys, consists of pottery figurines of women, naked but with a heavy wig, which sometimes appear lying on a bed of pottery, the cross-strings of the mattress shown in paint.

Foreign objects are rare in this part of the site. From Anatolia come the silver and gold

¹ Cf. Davies, *Amarna*, IV, Pl. XXII.

figurine of a Hittite god, found in the "Crock of Gold" (Pl. XLIII. 6), and the silver basket carrier (Pl. XXIX. 2). Mention has already been made of the bearded face from T. 36. 36 and its Mycenaean tradition. The Mycenaean pottery will be treated in Chapter VII. There was, however, one unusual object which we must attribute to the Aegean. That is the paste bead spacer (Pl. XLII. 1). It is of a type which is frequently found in tombs of the period in Greece, and it derives further importance from the fact that it is so far as I know the first Mycenaean object to be discovered in Egypt made of some material other than clay.

CHAPTER V

THE DESERT ALTARS (Plates XXVI, XXVII) (J.D.S.P.)

THESE buildings were excavated in 1931-2. They had been planned and named by Petrie (Pl. XLII), who had practically completely excavated the pit in the northernmost. They lie about a mile east of Quarter 9 in the North Suburb.

The Northern Altar, I (Pl. XXVII. 1 and 2). This building is, like the rest, of mud brick, originally painted with stripes of light blue and red. It is approached by four ramps more or less corresponding to local N. S. E. and W. These ramps were filled with desert sand, well rammed down. From the eastern ramp an ancient road runs to the cliffs, directly to the tomb of Panehsy. For some distance round there is a smooth mud paving. In the centre of the altar, at the top of the ramps, is a square depression, 1.20 m. deep, lined with mud brick. (This was cleared by Petrie.) Round this is mud-brick paving resting on a sand filling. North-east and south-west of the Altar are wells surrounded by brick walls.

The objects were: Pendant IV. C. 31. Bead LV. Small fragments of gold leaf and faience.

The Central Altar, II (Pl. XXVII. 3 and 4). This building lies on the same axis as Altar I. It has two periods: (1) A simple chapel of the ordinary type found in private houses, with a square pier in the centre to support an altar or a stele. The plan of this is shown on Pl. XXVI, hatched in below the later building. This chapel was razed to its foundations and a larger one built over it, on the same axis. (2) The second chapel, like the first, was approached by a ramp at the north end. This ramp was flanked by a mud altar on either side, of the same plan as the chapel. Within the chapel was a sand filling for 30 cm.; on this were built two square piers of mud brick up to the level of the top of the ramp, 94 cm. above the desert. Then the filling was continued round these.

Object: Inlay 592.

The Southern "Altar", III (Pl. XXVII. 5). This building is not really an altar. It was probably more in the nature of a pavilion. It is in an extremely ruinous condition. There is a ramp on each side filled with sand. The walls, however, do not quite reach the façade. Then comes the thick façade wall all round, then a series of brick piers joined by thin connecting walls, then another thick wall and so on to the centre, where there is a sort of dais.

Evidently these brick piers supported column bases, which were set on a level with the top of the ramp. The fact that the ramps do not run right up to the façade gives one the impression that perhaps the whole building was faced with stone.¹

Objects: 31/302 double-sided seal of green faience mentioning Amūn (Pl. XLVII. 4). Uninscribed mud sealing. Hieratic ostrakon 31/63 (see Chapter VI, p. 106) (Pl. LVII. 2).

The Stone Chapel. The cement setting for the foundation blocks of this lies in the south-west corner of the brick enclosure wall, see below. It seems to have been some 10 m. square, and there are traces of what may be another just to the north. There was no indication of its

¹ I find since writing this that Petrie (*Tell el Amarna*, 5) came to the same conclusion.

presence from the surface, which seemed virgin desert. Its discovery was due to the accidental notice of a very weathered piece of stone which looked as if it might once have been worked.

From round about this area came the following objects. The inscriptions are treated in Chapter VI.

31/447. Two fragments of alabaster offering table (Pl. XLVII. 3). Inscribed on three sides with later form of the name of the Aten and with the names and titles of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. Two parallel grooves seem to have been cut in the base at a later date. The top is roughly incised with representations of offerings. 2.5 cm. high, c. 1.8 square.

31/443. Corner of offering table in hard sandstone (Pl. XLVII. 3). Inscription shows the beginning on one side and end on the other of Akhenaten's name.

31/449. Fragments of pink granite bowl (Pl. XLVII. 2). The flat rim was inscribed; the four remaining fragments giving the later form of the name of the Aten, the name of Amenhotep III (*Nb mꜣꜥt ꜥꜥ*) and the name of the city, Akhetaten.

34/464. Portion of a hand in hard crystalline sandstone (Pl. XLVII. 5).

The Enclosure Walls. The south and west sides survive of a brick enclosure wall, heavily buttressed outside every 7 metres. This wall if prolonged would enclose only Altars I and II. To the south and east lies a rough "dabsheh" wall formed by sweeping away the rough stones from the temenos. It evidently included the Pavilion ("Altar III"), but there is no evidence to say how much more.

History of the Area. The fact that the pavilion, in contrast with the other buildings, is in so ruinous a condition and that no trace of stone was found in or near it implies that it was deliberately dismantled. Further, it implies that it was dismantled in Akhenaten's time, for in all cases where a later king either quarried away, or destroyed a building, there are fragments of broken stonework and evidence of the deliberate smashing of reliefs and statues.

This pavilion, also, is excluded by the brick wall which enclosed Altars I and II. It seems best, then, to see in it a temporary structure, set up at the beginning of the settlement at Amarna, perhaps, for some ceremony connected with the dedication of the northern boundary stelae. In conjunction with it may be taken the earlier chapel below Altar II.

When the ceremony was over it was dismantled, perhaps to be set up elsewhere. Soon after, Altars I and II with the brick enclosure wall and the stone chapel were built and from the fact that there is a road running to the North Tombs and from the discovery of the offering tables by the stone chapel, it looks as if they may have been erected for funeral ceremonies connected with those Northern Tombs.¹

The most important object found was the granite bowl (31/449) mentioning the name of Amenhotep III as well as the later form of the Aten name and the name of the city, Akhetaten. This, taken in conjunction with the stele discovered by Griffith² and with the great number of objects bearing the name of Amenhotep III discovered at Amarna, goes far to prove a coregency of Amenhotep III and Akhenaten which lasted for some time after the foundation of the city. This coregency will also allow Amenhotep III to be the father of Tutankhaten and simplifies the whole chronology of the period³ (cf. pp. 104, 108).

¹ Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*, 5, came to the same conclusion.

² *Journal*, XII. 1.

³ This is no place for conclusions affecting the general history of the end of the XVIIIth Dynasty to be drawn. It is hoped shortly to produce a separate study combining evidence from inscriptions and from excavations.

CHAPTER VI

THE INSCRIPTIONS (H. W. FAIRMAN)

THE OSTRACA.

THE majority of the ostraca found in Amarna can be grouped in a series of comparatively restricted types, all possessing a formula which hardly differs, except for the personal names, from ostrakon to ostrakon. It has, therefore, been felt that no useful purpose would be served by the publication of every single ostrakon, or fragment. The transcriptions on Pls. LVII, LVIII, therefore, embody only a selection of some 150 ostraca, but contain every important textual variation.

Of necessity, the copying of the ostraca has been spread over a number of years, and has been the work of several hands. In 1926-7 Mr. Glanville was responsible; in 1928-9 Mr. Shorter, in 1930-1 Mr. Bennett, while I was responsible for those of 1931-2. This division of labour has resulted in certain inequalities, and some loss. A considerable proportion of those of the first year remained uncopied until this summer, with, in many cases, unfortunate results in the preservation of the text.¹ In the two following years a number were either left behind in Egypt or thrown away, or have since been lost, and it has been difficult to establish a reliable text of the ostraca, a task made all the more difficult by the bad state of preservation of most of the texts. In collecting all the inscriptional material I have re-collated every ostrakon which I have been able to find, but a certain number it has been impossible to trace, and these, where transcribed on Pl. LVIII, have been indicated by an asterisk.²

Datings. With one possible exception nothing has been found to upset the conclusions arrived at by Griffith in Petrie, p. 32, as to the chronology of Akhenaten's reign. The appended table gives a summary of all dated ostraca, together with the quarters in which they were found. It will at once be noted that all years of Akhenaten's reign are mentioned with the exception of years 3, 4, and 5. This fact in itself is of significance, for it will be noted that the main activity in the North Suburb undoubtedly lies after the middle years of Akhenaten's reign, and hence it is far more probable that ostraca of years 1 to 5 are to be attributed to the early years of one of Akhenaten's successors than to his first years. The complete absence of ostraca of years 3 to 5 only emphasizes this conclusion. Year 17 still remains the highest recorded date of Akhenaten's reign.³

The occurrence of a single ostrakon of year 30 from Quarter 7 (T. 36. 16) raises a point

¹ Some 20 ostraca of 1926-7 have now lost their house numbers. Since there is some doubt as to whether they came from the southern part of the suburb, or from the Great Temple, or from Panehsy's house, they will be published together in a later volume in this series.

² I particularly wish to acknowledge the help afforded me by Dr. Černý, Dr. Gardiner, and Mr. Glanville with regard to certain difficulties.

³ Bennett's ostrakon of year 18 from T. 34. 2 may be dismissed as being entirely untrustworthy, and without value. Moreover, it is significant that the only ostrakon found in the course of excavations near the Royal Tomb recorded year 17.

of no little interest. Undoubtedly it refers to the reign of Amenhotep III. Hitherto, it seems to have been more or less generally assumed that the contents of a wine jar were used a year or two after the date recorded on the exterior, but there seems to be no evidence that wine was ever kept for a very long period. Now, the evidence of the other dated ostraca of this quarter shows that its effective occupation probably did not begin until at least the sixth year of Akhenaten's reign, for the ostrakon of year 1 is most probably dated in the reign of either Smenkhkarē or Tutankhamūn. Unless, therefore, we assume that the contents of this particular jar were kept for a considerable period, or that this sherd was kept for some time and then thrown away at the whim of its owner, we are faced with the possibility of Amenhotep's having lived on at least until Akhenaten's year 6. It is obvious that this is not conclusive evidence, but it is a point which must be reckoned with, and is of the highest significance when taken in conjunction with the slowly, but steadily increasing evidence that Amenhotep III not only lived on after the accession of Akhenaten, but lived with him at Amarna (cf. pp. 102, 108).

TELL EL AMARNA: NORTH SUBURB

Year.	Quarters.											Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8a ¹	8b	9	None. ²	
I	2	1	2	..	..	..	5
II	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
II+x	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
III	0
IV	0
V	0
VI	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
VI or XVI	1	..	..	..	..	1
VII	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
VII or XVII	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
VIII	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
IX	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5
X	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5
X+x	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	5
XI	1	..	..	1	1	3
XI+x	1	..	..	..	..	1
XII	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	7
XII+x	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
XIII	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	5
XIV	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	7
XV	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
XVI	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
XVII	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
XXX	1	..	..	..	..	1
Total	4	17	4	3	2	10	10	5	4	6	4	69

¹ Bennett gives year 18 in T. 34. 2 (from this district); the ostrakon was not kept, but according to a rough facsimile this reading is certainly wrong.

² All these from Shorter, and all undoubtedly from this part of the city, most probably from districts 2, 6, or 7.

THE WINE JARS

Gunn (*City of Akhenaten*, I, 166) and Griffith (P. 33)¹ have already noted the most common formula of the wine-jar inscriptions. A slight modification occurs in a number of ostraca from the North Suburb which substitute *hr̄i bḥ* for *hr̄i k̄mw* (cf. P. xxii. 16; xxv. 92).² *Šdh*, "new wine", is mentioned on two occasions (31, 32), and in one case is qualified *nfr-nfr*, "very good" (32). In one other case the wine is called "good wine for offerings" (17; *irp m̄r nfr*).

The following is a list of the sources given. An asterisk indicates that the official mentioned is a *hr̄i bḥ*; in all other cases it is to be assumed that the official is either not mentioned, or is *hr̄i k̄mw*. Additional references are only given in cases which have not already been dealt with by Gunn.

1. House of Aten (7-10; *11-14).
2. The House of "Aten-gleams" (*15); cf. below, p. 108.
3. The House of the Favourite of . . . (*16).
4. The Mansion of the Aten (17, 19-23; *18; cf. *City of Akhenaten*, I, Pl. LXIV. 73). The results of 1931-2 excavations have proved that the Mansion of the Aten is the Small Temple opposite the Palace.
5. The Mansion of Nefer-kheperu-R̄ in (Akhet-)Aten (24).
6. The House of "Aten-is-propitiated" (25, *26; cf. *City of Akhenaten*, I, 166, and Pl. LXIV. 14-19.)
7. The House of the High Priest of the Sun (*wr m̄w*) (27; cf. *City of Akhenaten*, I, Pl. LXIV. 20, 21).
8. The Southern Oasis (29; cf. *City of Akhenaten*, I, Pl. LXIII. K; P. xxv. 94). The Southern Oasis is El Kharga (Gauthier, *Dict. géog.* I, 203).

Very little remains to be added to Gunn's remarks on the wine-jar inscriptions, and on wine in Ancient Egypt. Spiegelberg's publication of the Ramesseum Ostraca (*Ä.Z.* LVIII (1923), 25-36) has, however, produced additional evidence that the Delta was the main source of Egyptian wine. The one point which needs further consideration is the word *bḥ*, "basin".

Bḥ is, in the first place, the name of a vine-growing district in the Delta (Spiegelberg, *op. cit.* 30). It must have been of considerable size since a garden (*k̄mw*) can form part of it (Spiegelberg, *op. cit.* 27, A. iv. a).

On the other hand, the *bḥ* also appears to be very little different from the *k̄mw*, and there seems to be no essential difference between the *bḥ* *ḳ*, and *k̄mw* *ḳ* of Spiegelberg's Type B. This is also borne out by the evidence of our Amarna ostraca. The title *hr̄i bḥ* is borne by at least six men in the years 13, 14, 16,³ 17, and 2, and it can hardly be doubted that in all these cases the *bḥ* is a comparatively small unit.

Finally, the *bḥ* can apparently be a basin, probably quite unconnected with vine-growing. At a later period we find a priest of Amen-R̄ who bears the title of *hnti bḥ* (Roeder, *Naos*, pp. 104, 105). Gauthier (*op. cit.* II. 15) is inclined to identify this particular *bḥ* with the Sacred Lake at Karnak. It is possibly within this class that we are to place *p̄ bḥ r̄sy n t̄ ḥt* (P. xxii. 15). Gauthier (*op. cit.* II. 17) says that this is "un vignoble situé probablement dans le Delta

¹ Hereafter P. refers to Petrie, *Tell el Amarna*.

² Cf. the title *ḳ n bḥ*, P. xxiv. 90.

³ Or possibly year 6.

égyptien"—an identification which, to say the least, seems very unlikely, for it is difficult to explain the existence of the southern basin in the Delta. We have, indeed, been inclined to identify it with the big depression, enclosed within a brick wall, which lies immediately to the south of the Small Temple, and to the west of the Priests' Quarters, but this depression can hardly have been connected with vine-growing.

MEAT JARS

Surprisingly few meat jars were found (32, 33) and they record nothing new, with the exception of the title *imi-rꜥ n iwꜥ* (32), which, though strange, seems reasonably certain.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Among the other products mentioned are:

Incense (34-6). These are apparently the first incense inscriptions to be found at Amarna, and seem to follow the text of some of Petrie's oil inscriptions (cf. especially P. XXIII. 35). The best preserved is 36, which is for "fresh incense",¹ and gives the name of a master of ships, Iny, and a superintendent of unguent, Khaemwast.

Grapes of the Northern Oasis (37). The Northern Oasis is El Baharia (Gauthier, *op. cit.* I. 203). *Honey* is mentioned in three texts (38-40), all unfortunately much damaged. *Db* (41) is a product which I have been unable to trace, and the context in which it occurs is obscure. *Nšꜥ* (42) has been identified by Keimer with the *Potamogeton lucens* L. (*Rev. de l'Égypte anc.* I. 182-97). Strangely enough it is said to be a product of the Wadi Natrun (*Peasant R.* 16), while the medical texts mention Upper and Lower Egyptian *nšꜥ* (Ebers 83, 14). Unguent (*mrꜥt*) occurs once (43), and so does eye-paint (*msꜥmt*) (44).

Miscellanea. Two ostraca mention stone (45, 46), but in both cases so little of the text is preserved that it is difficult to guess what is meant.

Amūn is mentioned twice: "the house of Amūn" is written in hieratic on a stone stool (48; cf. p. 58); on another sherd, faintly inscribed in cursive hieroglyphic, occurs a mention of Amen-Rē (49).

Finally, we may note the reference to "the eating-room" (?) (51), and the title "chief of the Asiatics" (52).

OTHER HIERATIC INSCRIPTIONS

On Pl. LVII are given six other inscriptions which do not fall into any of the above classes, and which differ from the normal run of Amarna ostraca. It is particularly unfortunate that all of these are so fragmentary that connected translations are impossible.

1. An inventory (?), or calculation; written in a small, very fine hand. The transcription given must not be considered as being in any way final, and a further and more careful collation will undoubtedly produce more and better readings; the transcription given here is merely provisional.

2. Two fragments of a badly weathered ostrakon which was found on the surface near Altar III. It is inscribed on both sides. The gap in line 1 cannot be more than one or two centi-

¹ The reading *wꜥꜥ* is not absolutely certain, but it is probable, and a better instance of the same formula was found in the Royal Estate (31. 32/145 in the ostrakon register).

metres. The only points that emerge are the names of the scribe Penr̄r, the gypsum worker Piay, and the mention of Pharaoh.

3. A letter or memorandum, the point of which is quite uncertain.

4. Fragments of a list of quantities of meat. A fragment of a similar inscription will be found in P. xxv. 101. This is the only inscription from the North Suburb to give the month as well as the year.

5. Remains of three lines in red ink.

6. Apparently a letter giving instructions concerning some work. It seems to concern a ring which the writer had apparently left in the hands of the goldsmith May. Note the construction *hnc ntf sdm* (*Journal*, XIV (1928), 86 ff.).

PERSONAL NAMES

The personal names are the parts of all the ostraca which seem to have suffered most, and in the majority of cases it is impossible to read the full name. No attempt is made here to mention badly-damaged names. Men-kheperu-em-opet (7), Hatiay (?) (8; cf. P. xxii. 29, and probably xxiii. 57), Any (9), and Paitenem(heb ?) (30; cf. 3) all bear the title *hri kmw*. Among the *hriw bch* we find Huy (11; cf. P. xxii. 25, 26, 30, all of whom, however, are *hri kmw*), Ramose (12, 16; cf. the scribe Ramose in 3). Penr̄r (2) and Ramose (3) were scribes. Among other names and titles are the inspector (*rwḏw*) Kamose (50),¹ the goldsmith May (6; cf. 3), the gypsum-worker Piay (2), Tutu (51), Nefermenu and Paitenemheb (3), Pakhar (?) (5), the master of ships Iny (36; cf. P. xxiii. 36, a superintendent of unguent), the superintendent of unguent Khaemwast (36), Paitenemhatef (38),² and among the names of women Isis (?) (29), and the female slave Kamen (46). Mention may also be made of the title *hri kmyw*, "master of the vine-dressers" (24; cf. *City of Akhenaten*, I. 167, n. 2, and Pl. LXIV. 29; Spiegelberg, *op. cit.*, passim).

JAR-STOPPINGS

A striking feature of the excavation of the North Suburb has been the scarcity of jar sealings when compared with the large numbers which were found in the Royal Estate and the Northern Palace. For the season 1926-7 there are no records of any jar sealings, and only 23 were found in the other seasons. The knowledge gained, however, from the sealings found in other parts of the city makes it possible to amplify what Gunn has observed in *City of Akhenaten*, I. 161, and it is possible to distinguish three main types of sealings. A discussion of the mud sealings will be given in *City of Akhenaten*, III, together with scale drawings of the three main types. Type A, however, belongs to the class already discussed by Gunn. Plate LVII, A-K gives drawings of all types which have not already been published in *City of Akhenaten* I, Pl. LV. The scale of the drawings is $\frac{1}{3}$.

A. Very good wine of the House of Aten; Type A (cf. Pl. XXI. 12).

B. . . . of the house (?) of Aten.

C. Wine . . . Aten.

D. Wine of the house of "Ankh-Aten". Type A.

E. House of "Hetep-R̄r" (?). Type A.

¹ Kamose also occurs on another ostrakon (26-27/842) which is too fragmentary to be published.

² The original gives *n* for *m*.

- F. "Aten-gleams", the western river. . . . Type A (cf. *Annales*, X (1910) 117; P. xxi. 24). (Spiegelberg's reconstruction of the latter (*op. cit.* 26, n. 1) is most improbable.) *Tḥn ṯn*, according to *Wb. d. aeg. Spr.* V. 392, is an epithet of Amenhotep III.
- G. Akhet-aten. . . .
- H. Wine Type A.
- J. Honey of the house of . . .
- K. Is not a drawing of a seal impression, but of an actual stamp.

Examples of the following jar sealings already published in *City of Akhenaten*, I, Pl. LV were also found: D; F (Type A); N (Type A); AA (Type A).

AA, AB (scale $\frac{2}{3}$) are drawings of seal impressions on jar handles. AA is a composite drawing of a very common design, which also occurs very frequently drawn from right to left. Only one example of AB is known.

BA, BB, BC are all examples of small seal impressions, mainly of mud balls. BA (full scale) gives one of the names of Akhenaten; BB (scale $\frac{2}{3}$) the name of Tutankhamūn, which is repeated eight times on a ball of mud. BC (scale $\frac{1}{3}$) is another ball of mud.

THE ALTAR INSCRIPTIONS


The excavation of the remains of the small chapel near the altars produced 82 fragments of reliefs, fragments of statues, and inscriptions. All had been broken up into small pieces, and most showed no important details, and no attempt has been made to reproduce them by photograph or drawing. The inscriptional fragments consisted mainly of parts of the earlier and later forms of the didactic name of the Aten, the names of Akhenaten, a possible instance of Smenkhkarē (31. 32/A. 33), and Meritaten (31. 32/A. 18). The reliefs were badly broken, and as far as can be judged were fragments of temple scenes, and are remarkable for nothing but their very small size (Pl. XXVII. 6).

The most important of the inscriptional fragments were some pieces of a bowl in pink granite (31. 32/449; Pl. XLVII. 2; p. 101). Only four, out of several, fragments were inscribed. One gave the beginning of the later form of the didactic name of the Aten, and the others the name of Amenhotep III (*nb mꜣrt Rꜣ*), the end of a cartouche and the words "in Akhetaten", and the fourth gave the last sign of *nḥḥ* followed by "King of Upper and Lower Egypt". The interest of these fragments lies in the fact that these pieces of what is apparently a continuous inscription unite the names of Amenhotep III, Akhetaten, and the later form of the didactic name of the Aten. It must be emphasized, too, that there can be no question of reworking any section of the inscribed surfaces which have been preserved. Unless all attempts to draw chronological conclusions from the forms of the name of the Aten are useless, it seems difficult to escape the conclusion that Amenhotep III was still alive (and possibly in Amarna) about the ninth year of Akhenaten's reign. Cf. pp. 102, 104.

The only other fragments deserving further mention are the fragments of a limestone offering table (31. 32/447; Pl. XLVII. 3) which bear the names of Akhenaten, Nefertiti, and the later form of the Aten name. This offering table must have been re-used, as a groove was cut through the base thus destroying the beginning of Nefertiti's name. The fragments of a second offering table (31. 32. 448; Pl. XLVII. 3) offer nothing of interest.

For the hieratic ostrakon found near Altar 3 see Pl. LVII. 2, and p. 106.

THE LINTEL OF HATIAIY


The lintel of Hatiay was found in the Front Hall of his house, where it had fallen from above the door leading to the Central Room. The workmanship of the reliefs and inscriptions is very uneven (Pl. XXIII. 4). Thus, the kneeling figures at each end of the lintel, and the royal names are very well done, but the rest of the inscriptions have been cut in a careless and slipshod way. Note, in the right-hand text, the cutting of  in the reverse direction, and the substitution of *mḥ hr* for *mḥ ib*; and, on the left side, the repetition of *n* in *mḥ ib n nb tꜣ.wy*.

The central portion of the lintel is occupied by ten cartouches, which repeat, in the usual manner, the early didactic name of the Aten, and the names of Akhenaten and Nefertiti. It is remarkable that the names of Akhenaten should have been so thoroughly cut out, while those of Nefertiti and the Aten have been preserved. Does this indicate that Hatiay was a member of the Nefertiti faction?

Each of the two side-panels are occupied by the figure of a kneeling man with arm raised in adoration, and six short lines of hieroglyphs.

The inscription to the left reads: *An offering which the king gives (to) the living Aten, who lightens the Two Lands, that he may give a happy life-time in the receipt of his provisions to the Ka of the Overseer of Works, the trusted one of the Lord of the Two Lands, Hatiay, repeating life.*

The inscription to the right reads: *An offering which the king gives (to) the living Aten, Lord of Heaven, that he may give a happy old age while seeing his beauties, and a goodly burial in Akhetaten to the one favoured by the Good God, the Overseer of Works, the trusted one of the Lord of the Two Lands, Hatiay, repeating life.*

It is most uncertain whether Hatiay can be identified with any other man who bears the same name—a name which is by no means uncommon in the XVIIIth and XIXth Dynasties. Possibly he is to be identified with that Hatiay whose tomb at Thebes has been described by Daressy in *Annales*, II, 1–13, but it is not at all certain since the latter only bears the title of *imꜥ-rꜣ šnwty*. Still more improbable is the suggestion (*Journal*, XVII (1931), 237) that he may be the man mentioned on a shawabti in Cairo. The name of the man for whom the shawabti is inscribed is , and his only title is *idnw*.

CHAPTER VII

THE POTTERY (J.D.S.P.)

It was found advisable to revise considerably the corpus given in *City of Akhenaten*, I. The new corpus is simplified by the amalgamation of many types which were distinguished previously, but which seem on further examination to be merely chance variations.

In the present volume Plates LI–LIV show only the new types which have since been found. A list giving the new numbers with cross-references to the old is added below.

When the whole city is finally cleared it is hoped to produce a complete and exhaustive corpus. Until then it would seem simpler to add the new types only in each memoir.

The corpus actually in use in the field is naturally kept up to date by the addition of each new type as it is discovered. By reason of its being primarily a field corpus the order in each genus is not ideal, but the genera are so small that this is not a matter of great importance.

The chapter on pottery in *City of Akhenaten*, I, gives all the essential details as to fabric, &c. With regard to painted pottery the decoration is so uniform that, unless specifically stated, it follows the types shown in *City of Akhenaten*, I, Pl. XLIV. 2 and 3.

The foreign pottery consists as usual mainly of Late Helladic IIIa (viz. Late Mycenaean A—the Mainland and Island pottery corresponding in date to Late Minoan IIIa in Crete). In decoration and fabric it closely resembles that found in the Argolid, in Cyprus and in Rhodes, the typical Rhodian pilgrim flask being found in great quantities.

Only one Minoan Cretan sherd has ever been found at Amarna (Pl. XLV. 1). It seems to be a Late Minoan II sherd (the first to be found in Egypt) left over from the previous period.

It must here be stated that there is no doubt whatsoever that the Aegean pottery at Amarna is contemporary with the city. Those who argue otherwise must postulate a wandering maniac with a sackful of carefully sorted sherds (all belonging to the same period) who went round the site after the desertion of the city carefully inserting them into floor deposits.¹

The few types of Roman vases, which were found partly on the surface over the cemetery and partly in and round the Roman fort overlying T. 34. 3, are appended.

Where in Chapter II the Roman figure alone is given it means that so many vases undoubtedly belonged to that group but that their fragmentary condition prevented a more accurate description.

¹ The photographs shown in Pl. XLV represent all the Aegean pottery discovered between 1929 and 1932. Some of these pieces, notably those in Pl. XLV. 3 and 4, come from either the North City or from the Central City. They will be fully published in *City of Akhenaten*, III. Attention, however, is particularly called to the "dolly" and the wishbone handle in 3 which are of Late Macedonian ware (parallel to Late Helladic III), a fabric common in Chalcidice, and to four pieces in 4 which show characteristics more commonly assigned to Late Helladic IIIb (viz. after 1200 B.C.). They are the fourth from the right in the second row, the first and the fourth in the third row, and the second in the fourth row. Two are from the Royal Estate in the centre of the city, two from the North City.

CROSS REFERENCES FROM THE NEW CORPUS TO THAT IN *CITY OF AKHENATEN*, I

I. Ring Stands.	1 = I/1019 J	10 = I/43
	2 = I/1019 A	11 = I/218
	3 = I/1019 B	12 = I/1019 G
	4 = I/1019 C	13 = I/1019 H
	5 = I/206	14 = I/169
	6 = I/1019 D	15 = I/86
	7 = I/1019	16 = I/1019 F
	8 a new type	17 = I/1019 M
	9 „	18 a new type
II. Straight-sided Bowls.	1 = XXXV/7	5 = III/1020
	2 = XXXV/1042	6 = III/1020 A
	3 a new type	7 a new type
	4 = III/34	
III. Simple-edged Bowls.	1 = IV/186	7 = VI/259
	2 = VI/155	8 = IX/1053
	3 = IV/1002 L	9 a new type
	4 = VI/1004	10 „
	5 = VI/1	11 = VII/83
	6 = LIII/102	
IV. Bowls with outcurving rim.	1 = V/233	7 a new type
	2 = VII/1003 B	8 = V/2
	3 = V/85	9 = LXXXV/263
	4 = VII/1003	10 a new type
	5 = VII/1003 H	11 = LXI/84
	6 = V/171	
V. Bowls with carinated rims.	1 = XI/129	5 = L/54
	2 = L/167	6 = L/193
	3 = L/106	7 = XIV/1006
	4 a new type	8 a new type
VI. Bowls with incurved rims.	1 = IV/201	8 = IX/170
	2 = XVII/1044 A	9 a new type
	3 = IV/90	10 = LXXXV/225
	4 = IV/1008	11 = LXIV/199
	5 = XV/1046	12 = LXVIII/121
	6 = IV/1002 A	13 = IX/5
	7 = IX/110	
VII. Hearths.	1 = IX/1007 A	5 = X/1059
	2 = VI/1007 B	6 = XI/1021
	3 = IX/1007	7 = VIII/1065
	4 = IX/242	
VIII. Bowls with fancy rims.	1 = VII/1040	5 = XVI/25
	2 = XII/1022	6 a new type
	3 = XII/1023	7 „
	4 a new type	
IX. Cups.	1 a new type	7 a new type
	2 „	8 „
	3 = LXXIX/239	9 = V/1027
	4 a new type	10 = XXXIII/1036 A
	5 „	11 = XXXIV/1012
	6 = LXXXIII/257	12 = XXXIII/1036

IX. Cups.—*cont.*

13 = LII/62	17 = XXII/1029
14 a new type	18 = LXXI/146
15 = XLV/1037	19 = LXIX/131
16 = XXXII/12	

X. Flower Pots.

1 a new type	3 = LXXXII/256
2 = LV/68	

XI. Fat Round Pots.

1 = LI/60	4 = XVIII/1045
2 = unnumbered vase on Pl. LII, <i>C of A. I</i>	5 = XVIII/1051
3 = <i>C. of A. I</i> , Pl. XII, no. 1	6 = XVII/1044
	7 = LVI/69

XII. Meat Jars.

1 = XX/234	3 = XX/14
2 = LXVII/119	

XIII. Funnel-shaped Store Jars.

1 a new type	9 a new type
2 „	10 = LXXXVIII/236
3 „	11 = LXXX/252
4 „	12 a new type
5 = XXIII/1039	13 „
6 a new type	14 = XXV/202
7 = XLIV/1061	15 = XXV/137
8 a new type	

XIV. Medium Store Jars.

1 a new type	8 = LVII/71
2 = XXII/1043	9 = XIX/100
3 = XXI/212	10 a new type
4 = XXI/226	11 = XXV/230
5 = XV/1016	12 = XXV/26
6 a new type	13 a new type
7 = XIX/120	

XV. Small Store Jars.

1 = XXV/249	14 a new type
2 a new type	15 = XXV/88
3 = XXVIII/1017	16 = XXIV/16
4 = XXV/173	17 = XXVI/1013
5 a new type	18 a new type
6 = XXV/183	19 „
7 a new type	20 „
8 = XXVII/1062	21 „
9 = XXV/247	22 „
10 a new type	23 „
11 = XXV/205	24 = XXX/1041
12 = XXV/232	25 = XXIV/1018
13 a new type	

XVI. Wine Jars.

1 = XLIII/67	4 a new type
2 = XLIII/246	5 = XLIII/1015
3 = XLIII/260	6 = XLIII/105

XVII. Two-handled Bottles.

1 = LXIII/104	9 a new type
2 a new type	10 = LXXVI/228
3 „	11 = XLIV/1055
4 = XLIII/1055 A	12 = XXXVIII/91
5 a new type	13 = XLIII/1015 B
6 „	14 = XXXVIII/250
7 „	15 a new type
8 „	

XVIII. One-handed Bottles.	1 a new type	5 a new type
	2 „	6 = XXXIX/1011
	3 = XLI/1056	7 = LXXVII/231
	4 = XL/258	8 = XLI/1056
XIX. Two-handed Jars.	1 = LXXXVI/264	5 = LVIII/76
	2 = LX/82	6 = LIX/78
	3 = LXV/107	7 = LXXII/164
	4 = LXX/130	
XX. "Craters" and Jugs.	1 a new type	7. LXXIII/168
	2 „	8 a new type
	3 = XLVI/1035	9 = XLVII/45
	4 = XLIX/49	10 = XLII/1009 A
	5 a new type	11 = XLII/1009 B
	6 „	12 = XLII/1009
XXI. Miscellaneous Pots.	1 a new type	9 = XXXVI/1033
	2 „	10 a new type
	3 = XXIX/9	11 „
	4 = XXIX/13	12 = LXVI/108
	5 = XXIX/11	13 a new type
	6 = LXII/89	14 „
	7 = XXXVII/1028	15 „
	8 a new type	
XXII. Lamps and Tall Stands.	1 = II/251	4 = I/253
	2 = II/1034 C	5 = II/1034 B
	3 = II/1034	6 a new type
XXIII. Covers, Lids, and Crucibles.	1 a new type	7 = XIII/4
	2 „	8 a new type
	3 = XIII/1001	9 = LXXXIV/200
	4 = XIII/188	10 = LIV/66
	5 = XIII/79	11 a new type
	6 = XIII/20	

The new types are:

- I. 8, 9, 18, of reddish pottery with no slip.
- II. 3, rough red; no slip. 7, smooth, red slip.
- III. 9, 10. Rough buff pottery; no slip.
- IV. 7, 10. Rough red; greyish biscuit.
- V. 4, 8. Red pottery; no slip.
- VI. 9. Rough red; no slip.
- VIII. 4, 6, 7. Smooth dark red ware; red slip.
- IX. 1. Bright red slip. 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 14. Rough red; sometimes a poor slip.
- X. 1. Rough red; no slip.
- XIII. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13. Unpolished red and yellow wares; good fabric.
- XIV. 1, 6, 10, 13. Usually rough red pottery with red slip.
- XV. 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. As XIV.
- XVI. 4. Buff pottery; polished drab slip.
- XVII. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15. Red pottery, usually a yellowish slip for the smaller, a buff polished slip for 15, and a dull red one for the larger.
- XVIII. 1, 2, 5. Light polished slip; red pottery.
- XX. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8. Smooth red slip.
- XXI. 1, 2, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15. Pottery varies.
- XXII. 6. Rough red pottery.
- XXIII. 1, 2, 8, 11. Coarse red pottery, no slip.

CHAPTER VIII

BEADS, AMULETS, RING-BEZELS, ETC. (J.D.S.P.)

As in the case of the pottery it was found advisable to form a corpus of beads, amulets, pendants, ring-bezels, inlays, scarabs, udat eyes, and moulds.

The basis of such a corpus (except for the beads) must obviously be Petrie's drawings in *Tell el Amarna*, Pl. XIV-XX. These were divided up into new sections and numbered according to the list given below. New types were added as they turned up, and these are to be found on Plate XLIX. The beads, of which a corpus has been begun, are given on Plate L.

The immense importance of these small objects, particularly of those bearing royal names, seems hitherto to have been somewhat overlooked. For the results obtained from them see page 2.

The method of manufacture was simple. A popular amulet, ring, or bead was borrowed from a friend and pressed into a lump of clay (the hand marks are still frequently visible). The mould thus obtained was baked and sent off to a glazier. Every house thus possessed its own supply. For amulets of metal, however, a stone mould (cf. Pl. XL. 2) was used, since a clay mould would be ruined after the first cast.

CROSS REFERENCES FROM NEW CORPUS TO THAT IN PETRIE

I. Ring-bezels.

A. Royal Names. 1. Amenhotep III. a = 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

b = 15, 16, 17

c = 18

d = 19

2. Amenhotep IV, Akhenaten.

a = 24

g = 55

b = 54

h a new type

c = 62

i = 40

d = 25

j a new type

e = 28

k „

f = 30

3. Smenkhkarē

a = 97

d = 104

b a new type

e = 93

c = 103

f = 96

4. Tutankhaten (Tutankhamūn).

a = 108, 110

e = 115

b = 113

f = 114

c = 120

g = 119

d = 118

h = 113

5. Nefertiti.

a = 89

6. Royal Daughters a (Meritaten) = 106

c (Ankhesenamūn) a new type

b (Ankhesenpaaten) = 90

d (Ankhesenamūn) „

7. The Aten

a = 76

b = 29

B. Inscriptions.	1 = 126	10 = 162	19 a new type
	2 = 128	11 = 167	20 „
	3 = 165	12 = 130	21 „
	4 = 169	13 = 125	22 „
	5 = 123	14 = 122	23 „
	6 = 124	15 = 129	24 „
	7 = 164	16 = 127	25 „
	8 = 166	17 = 168	26 „
	9 = 163	18 = 161	27 „
C. Designs.	1 a new type	21 = 210	41 a new type
	2 = 209	22 = 211	42 = 229
	3 = 213	23 = 212	43 = 227
	4 = 197	24 = 214	44 = 228
	5 = 176	25 = 215	45 = 230
	6 = 226	26 = 216	46 = 233
	7 omitted	27 = 217	47 = 232
	8 a new type	28 = 218	48 = 231
	9 = 173	29 = 219	49 = 234
	10 = 198	30 = 220	50 a new type
	11 = 199	31 = 221	51 „
	12 = 200	32 = 222	52 „
	13 = 201	33 = 224	53 „
	14 = 202	34 = 225	54 „
	15 = 203	35 = 226	55 „
	16 = 204	36 = 172	56 „
	17 = 205	37 = 174	57 „
	18 = 206	38 = 175	58 two lotuses, a new type
	19 = 207	39 = 171	59 „
	20 = 208	40 a new type	
D. Figures.	1a = 185	12 = 184	24 a new type
	b a new type	13 = 195	25 „
	2 = 187	14 = 196	26 „
	3 = 188	15 = 186	27 „
	4 = 189	16 a new type	28 „
	5 = 191	17 = 180	29 „
	6 = 190	18 = 177	30 „
	7 = 192	19 = 179	31 „
	8 = 193	20 = 178	32 „
	9 = 194	21 a new type	33 „
	10 a new type	22 „	34 „
	11 „	23 „	

II. Scarabs and Scaraboids.




A. Royal Names.	1. Amenhotep III = 5	4. Tutankhaten (no examples)
	2. Akhenaten a = 33 b = 61	5. Ty a = 21 b = 22
	3. Smenkhkarē no examples	6. Meritaten a new type
B. Inscribed.	1 omitted 2 = 141	3 a new type
C. Designs.	1 omitted	
	2 = 147	6 = 139
	3 a new type	7 = 140
	4 „	8 = 142
	5 „	9 a new type

D. Uninscribed. 1 = 253

E. Scaraboids. 1 a new type 3 a new type
2 „ 4 „

III. Udat Eyes.

A. Uninscribed. 1 = 249

B. Inscribed. 1 a new type 4 a new type 
2 „ 5 „ 
3 „ 

IV. Pendants.

A. Figures of Gods and Men.	1 = 277	8a = 295	16 a new type
	2 = 281	9 = 297	17 „
	3 = 280	10 = 288	18 „
	4 = 283	11 = 291	19 „
	5 = 299	12 = 286	20 „ (seated Sekhmet)
	6 = 298	13 = 287	21 = 275
	7 a new type	14 = 285	22 a new type
	8 = 296	15 = 290	

B. Figures of Animals.	1 a new type	11 = 331	20 = 307
	2 = 310	12 = 332	21 = 329
	3 = 312	13 = 330	22 = 318
	4 = 314	14 = 308	23 = 317
	5 = 319	15 = 305	24 a new type
	6 = 321	16 = 304	25 „
	7 = 334	17 a new type	26 omitted
	8 = 335	18 = 309	27 a new type
	9 = 328	19 = 303	28 = 336
	10 = 333		

C. Flowers and Fruit.	1a = 426	14 a new type	36 = 374
	b a new type	15 = 451	37 = 373
	c „	16 a new type	38 = 372
	d „	17 = 468	39 = 371
	2 a new type	18 = 548	40 = 380
	3 = 545	19 = 469	41 = 379
	4 = 450	20 = 466	42 = 378
	5 = 527	21 a new type	43 = 377
	6 = 520	22 „	44 = 376
	7 = 519	23 = 381	45 = 383
	8 a new type	24 = 462	46 = 382
	9 = 521	25 = 369	47 = 391
	10 = 525	26 a new type	48 = 390
	11 = 445	27 „	49 = 389
	12 a new type	28 = 463	50 = 388
	12a = 453	29 = 365	51 = 387
	b a new type	30 = 366	52 = 386
	c „	31 = 368	53 = 385
	13a = 486	32 = 367	54 a new type
	b = 471	33 = 370	55 „
	c = 472	34 = 384	56 „
	d = 487	35 = 375	57 „
	e = 485		

D. Miscellaneous.	1 = 255	8 a new type	15 a new type
	2 = 266	9 = 268	16 „
	3 = 262	10a = 358	17 „
	4 a new type	b = 357	18 „
	5 „	11 omitted	
	6 „	12 = 260	
	7a = 264	13 a new type	
	b = 265	14 „	
E. Cartouches.	1 = 44	4 = 82	7 a new type
	2 = 47	5 = 70	8 „
	3 a new type	6 = 61	

The inlays are always given under Petrie's number. Three new types 595-7 have been added.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

In the following list the names of the Museums are given in alphabetical order, each followed by the card-index numbers of the objects allotted to them. The years to which these numbers refer are prefixed.

Owing to the fact that a certain amount of material which has been excavated and distributed will not be published until the next volume, *City of Akhenaten*, III, is ready, there are many numbers printed here which will not be found in this volume. It was thought better, owing to possible dangers of loss, to print them here where one can always refer back to them.

Conversely in Chapter III there appear many objects whose numbers are not in this list. These objects were not deemed worthy of retention and were buried in the pit south of the north excavation house.

In the season 1926-7—here called 26—there were two series of objects. These have been distinguished by prefixing the letters A and B. A refers to the inscribed stones from the Temple and elsewhere.

- ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD. 26/A 93, 139, B 10, 71, 130, 179, 194, 216, 447, 507, 586, 613, 672, 820, 837, 862. 29/ 68, 80, 183, 217, 271, 371, 377. 30/ 7, 14, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 47, 75, 84, 116, 145, 176, 184, 185, 188, 271, 328, 332, 425, 431, 437, 478, 553, 596, 608. 31/ 26, 107, 125, 150, 186, 188, 192, 207, 250, 258, 285, 294, 322, 351, 352, 364, 412, 532, 553, 561, 563, 582, 583, 606, 607, 609, 622.
- AUCKLAND (New Zealand). 26/B 54, 97, 193, 409, 422, 488, 558, 560, 678, 697, 699, 768, 797. 29/ 4, 33, 41, 49, 148, 257, 281, 321, 330, 359, 381, 393. 30/ 64, 121, 142, 213, 231, 234, 259, 280, 282, 312, 385, 427, 449, 611, 722, 788.
- BEDFORD, GOSPEL MISSION. 30/ 153, 204, 214, 229, 243, 351, 373, 429, 673, 724, 729, 740.
- BOLTON, CHADWICK MUSEUM. 26/A 11, B 96, 178, 195, 226, 238, 359, 588, 624, 655, 659, 719, 767. 29/ 141, 255, 280, 307, 387.
- BRISTOL, MUSEUM OF ART. 26/B 42, 813. 29/ 109, 131, 139, 369, 370.
- BRITISH MUSEUM. 26/A 4, 8, 9, 24, 30, 114, 115, 116, 117, 138, 144, B 21, 31, 40, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 62, 63, 68, 93, 116, 117, 123, 125, 126, 147, 151, 162, 192, 202, 220, 223, 231, 239, 248, 263, 265, 266, 303, 321, 323, 329, 330, 338, 353, 361, 362, 363, 367, 386, 420, 446, 484, 500, 508, 509, 518, 528, 561, 569, 595, 598, 619, 629, 693, 695, 706, 709, 715, 716, 720, 721, 724, 727, 728, 746, 775, 782, 784, 785, 795, 802, 830, 836, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 845, 858, 860. 29/ 10, 11, 17, 18, 29, 79, 81, 106, 114, 149, 172, 194, 210, 218, 247, 252, 259, 260, 300, 301, 304, 312, 313, 319, 350, 363, 378, 379, 401, 402. 30/ 130, 140, 152, 196, 207, 225, 232, 239, 257, 279, 296, 320, 330, 345, 364, 371, 372, 379, 391, 464, 480, 586, 599, 675, 689, 753. 31/ 43, 184, 436, 518, 581, 588, 591.
- BROOKLYN MUSEUM, NEW YORK. 26/B 80, 305, 592, 835. 29/ 241.
- BRUSSELS. 26/A 145, B 129, 138, 198, 245, 261, 341, 342, 514, 525, 596, 644, 652, 653, 739, 800, 819, 856. 29/ 323. 30/ 48, 167, 293, 598, 765. 31/ 435.
- CAIRO. 26/A 104, 105, 106, 126, 127, 128, 129 (a and b), 130 (a and b), 131 (a and b), 132, 133, 134, 135, B 19, 86, 241, 385, 522, 620, 639, 684, 691, 789, 815, 821, 822. 29/ 13, 38, 51, 105, 118, 119, 204, 205, 206, 283, 291, 367. 30/ 27, 31, 44, 50, 74, 100, 126, 127, 128, 149, 200, 224, 245, 275, 361, 389, 405, 432, 440, 457, 467, 488, 489, 490, 491, 500, 550c, 559, 600, 609, 630, 658, 671, 676, 698, 700, 725, 743, 750, 760, 784. 31/ 6, 7, 8, 19, 24, 34, 55, 56, 61, 69, 73, 76, 77, 94, 100, 109, 112, 116, 119, 133, 141, 142, 144, 153, 169, 173, 177, 191, 219, 230, 238, 269, 274, 280, 316, 335, 340, 358, 363, 367, 379, 385, 388, 390, 392, 415, 416, 422, 429, 431, 439, 446, 447, 451, 460, 465, 467, 492, 500, 501, 506, 509, 522, 535, 536, 537, 539, 545, 554, 557, 560, 567, 577, 592a, 594, 597, 600, 602, 603, 605, 617, 618.
- CALIFORNIA. 26/A 12, B 326, 602.
- CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY. 26/B 33, 112, 113, 150, 160, 210, 273, 351, 384, 391, 401, 426, 427, 545, 745. 29/ 55, 170, 233, 236, 287, 398. 30/ 112, 118, 135, 212, 420, 460, 508, 554. 31/ 70, 88, 120, 216, 226.
- CAMBRIDGE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM. 26/A 146, B 2, 4, 135, 144, 398, 417, 450, 453, 527, 618, 628, 725, 756, 759, 798, 812. 29/ 65, 133, 140, 166, 368.
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- CINCINNATI. 26/A 32, 91, 141, B 53, 217, 235, 242, 287, 313, 369, 382, 402, 439, 449, 455, 492, 542, 583, 593, 594, 609, 615, 650, 722, 726.

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- LIVERPOOL FREE MUSEUM. 30/ 510.
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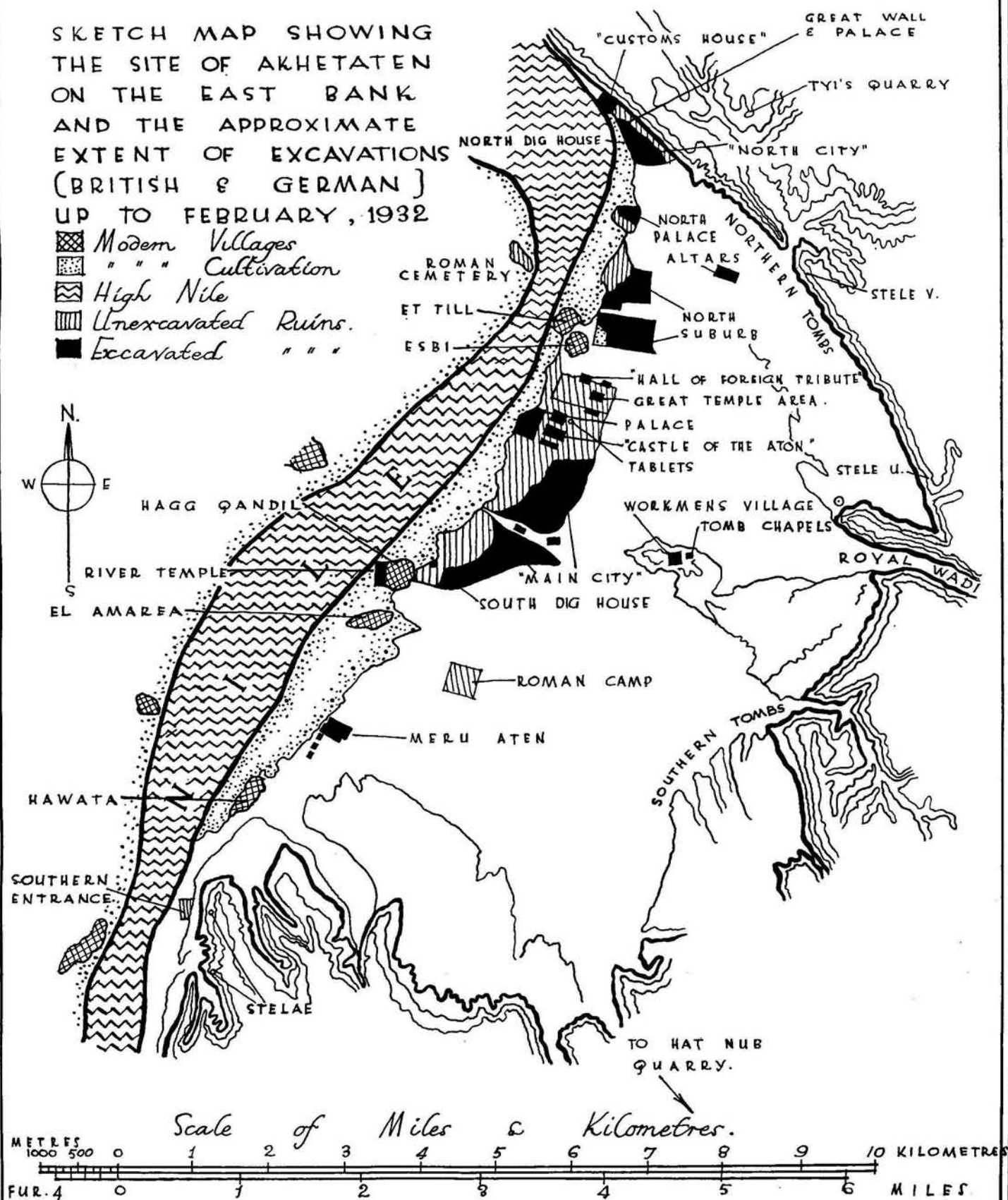
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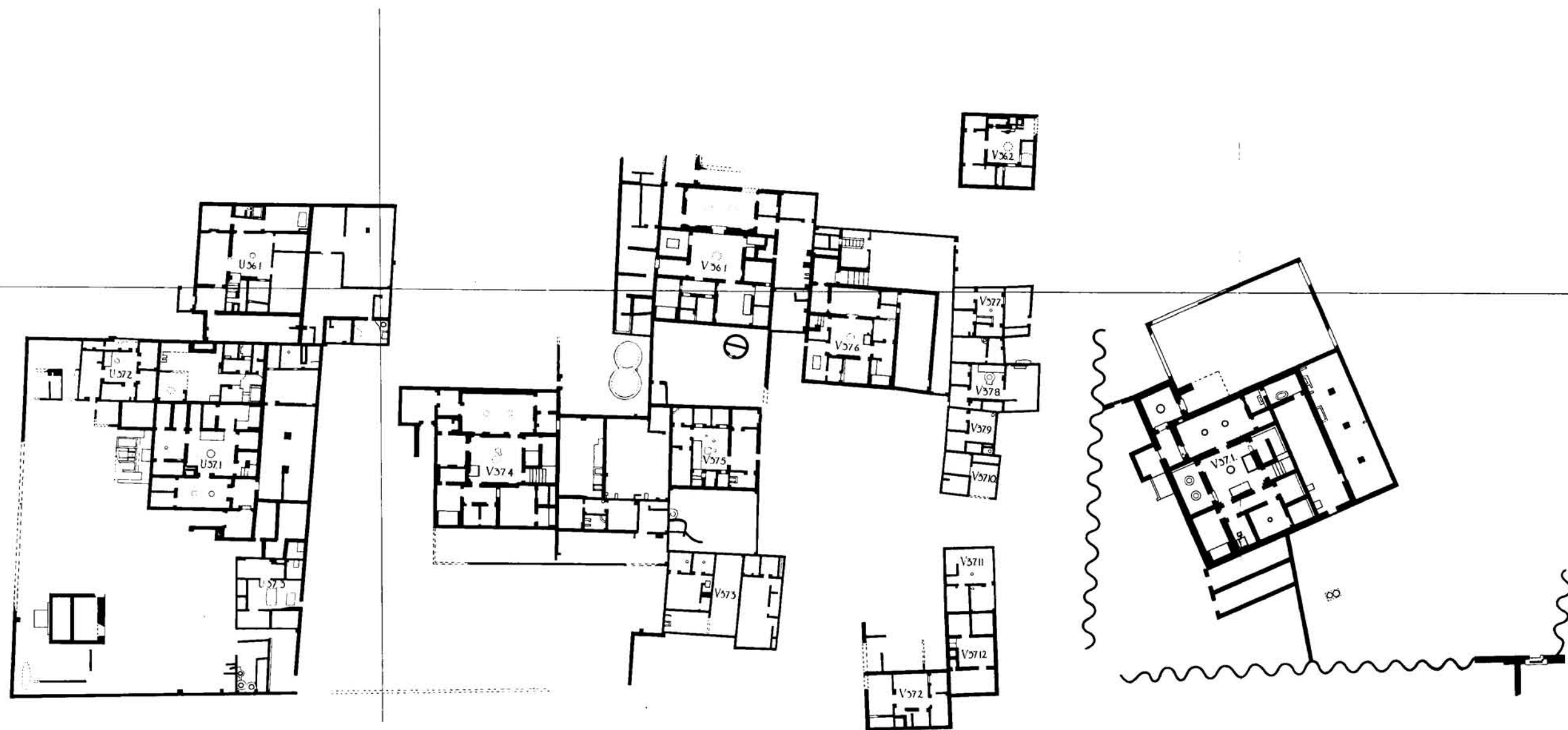
TELL EL AMARNA

SKETCH MAP SHOWING
THE SITE OF AKHETATEN
ON THE EAST BANK
AND THE APPROXIMATE
EXTENT OF EXCAVATIONS
(BRITISH & GERMAN)
UP TO FEBRUARY, 1932

-  Modern Villages
-  " " " Cultivation
-  High Nile
-  Unexcavated Ruins.
-  Excavated " " "







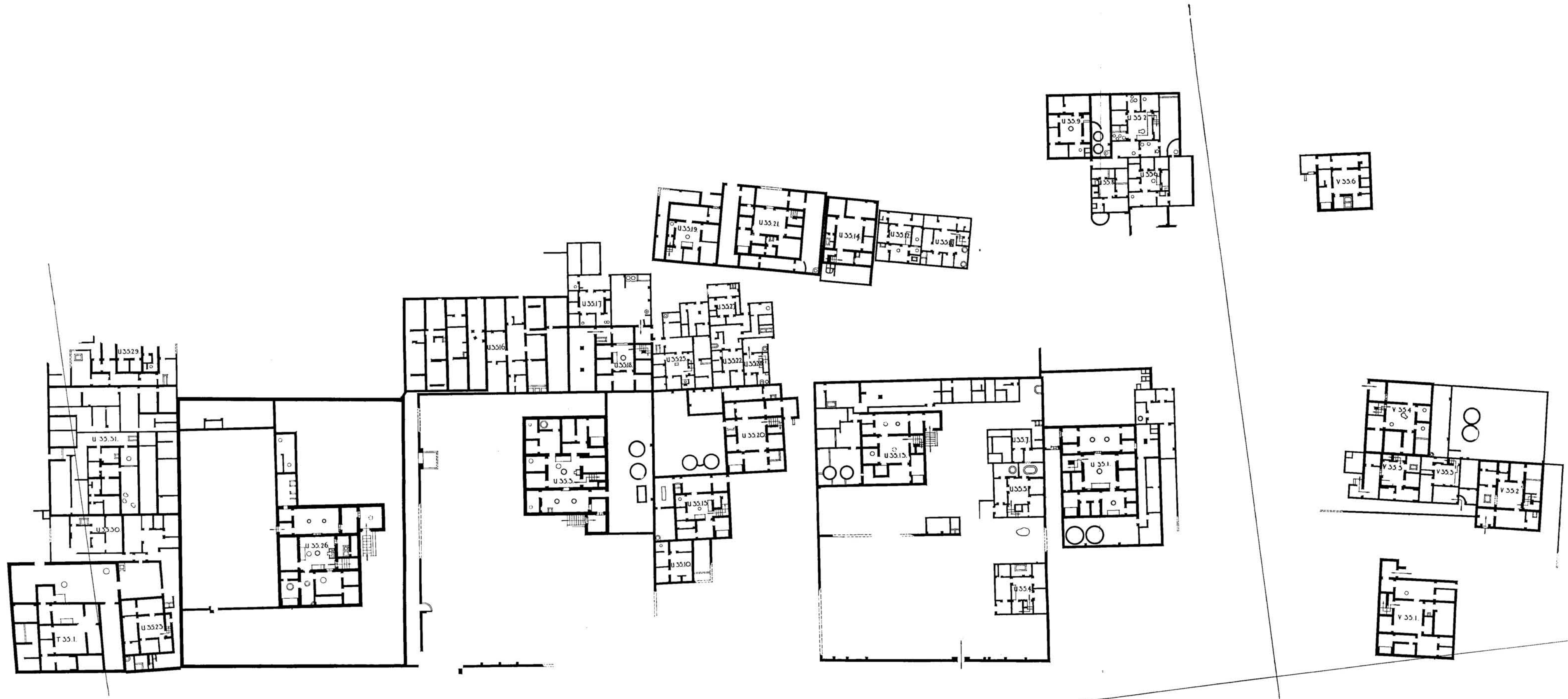
1. South-eastern Quarter



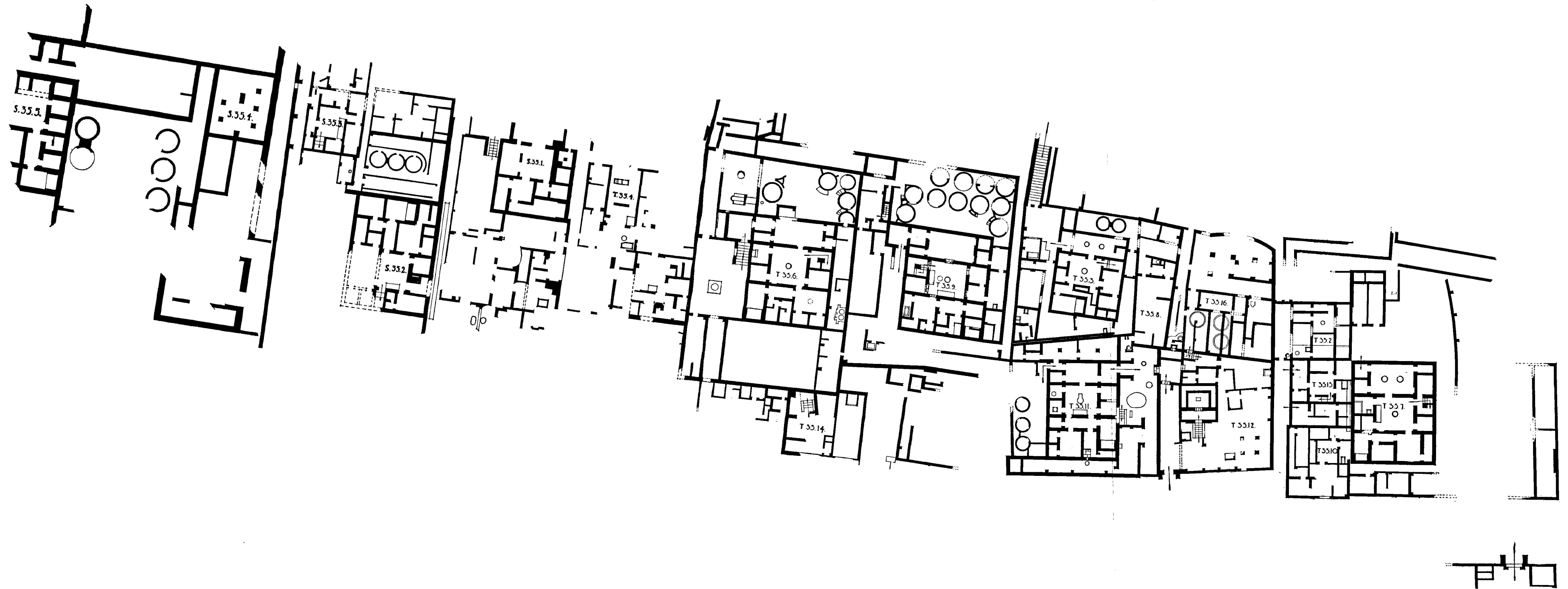
2. South Central Quarter



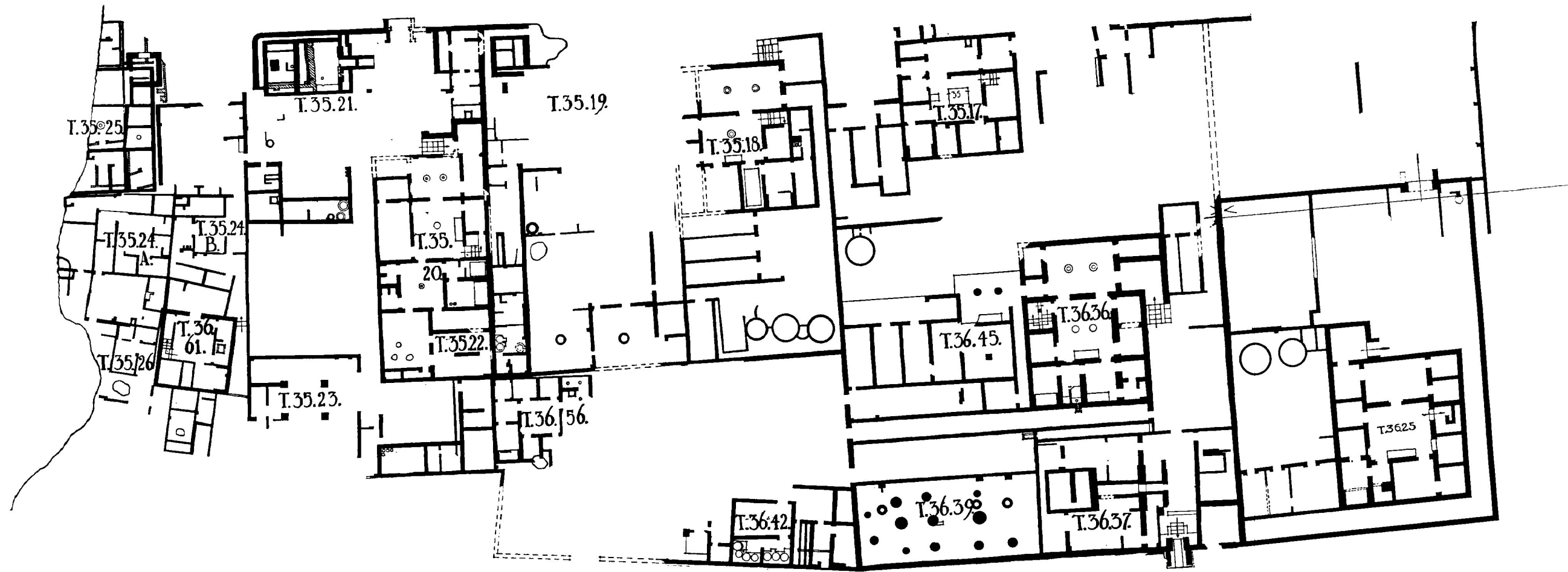
3. Eastern Quarter



4. Northern Quarter



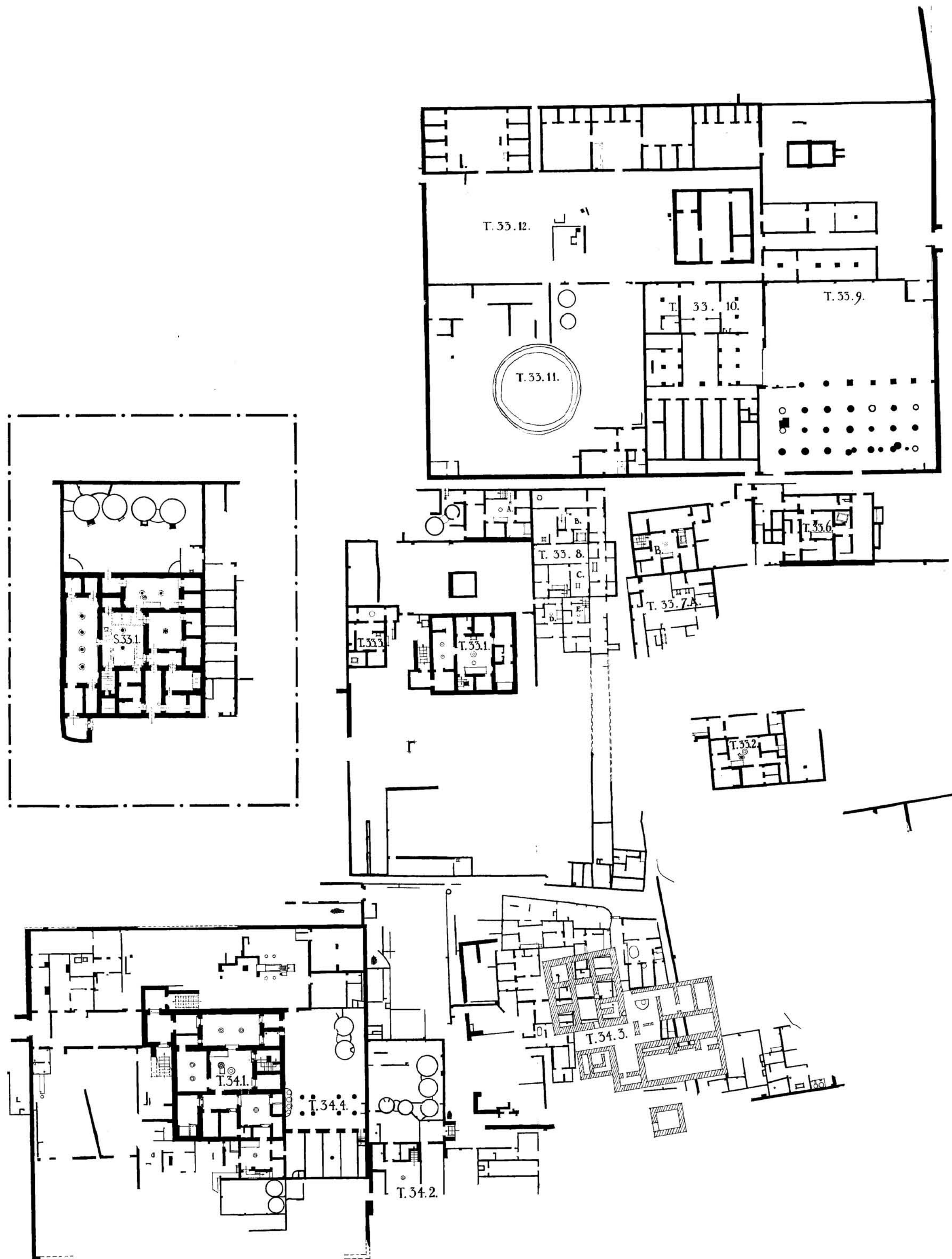
5. North-western Quarter



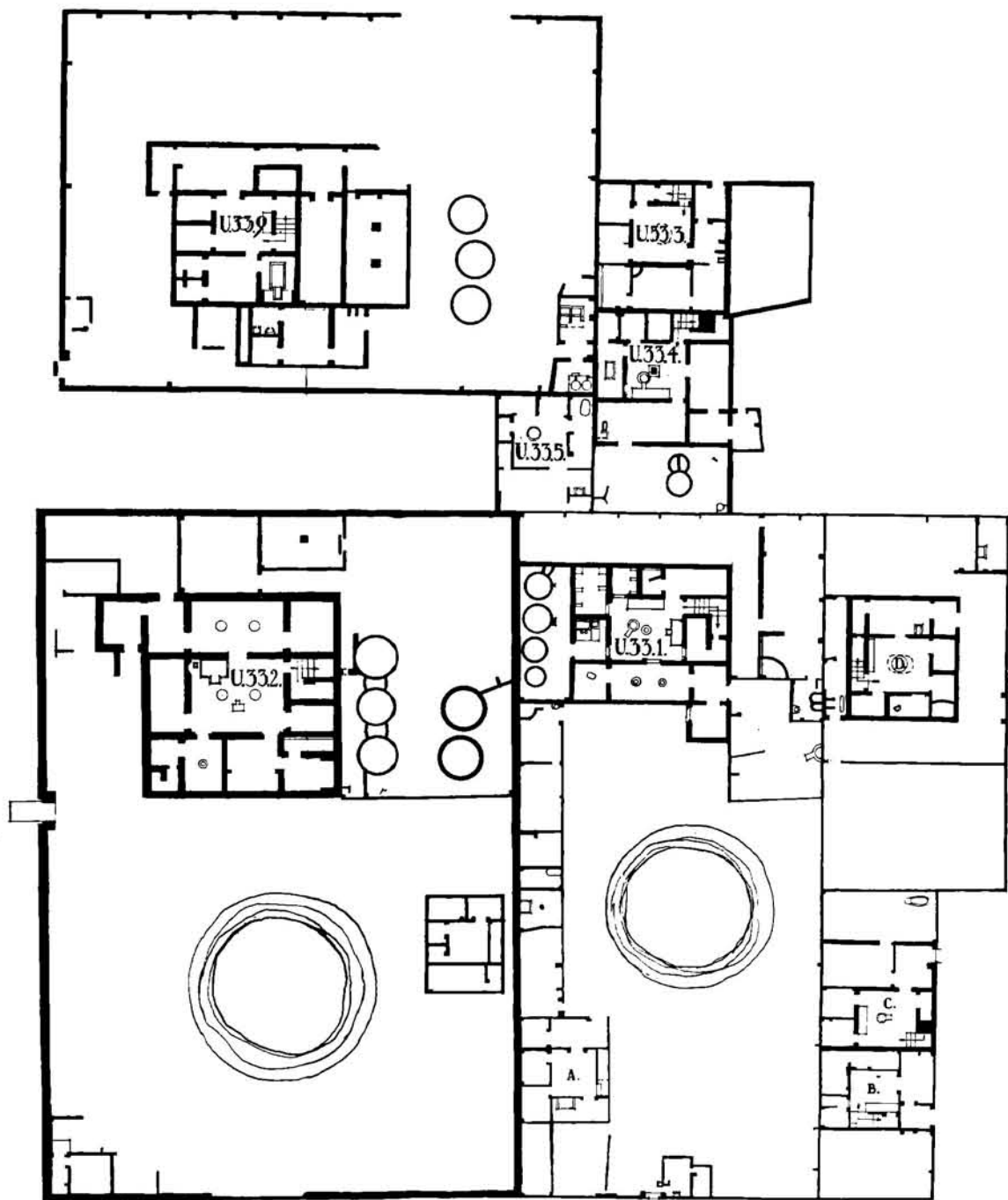
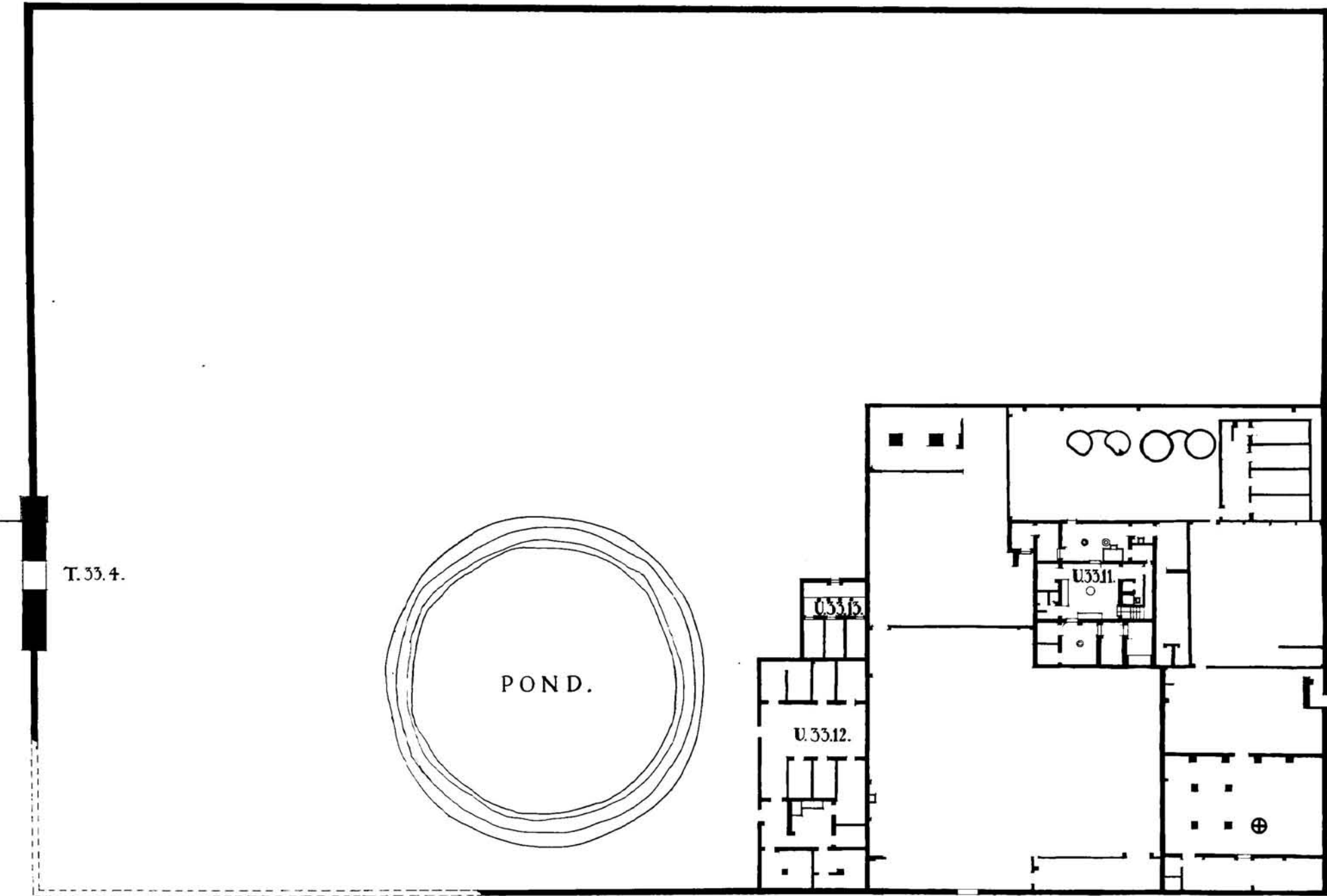
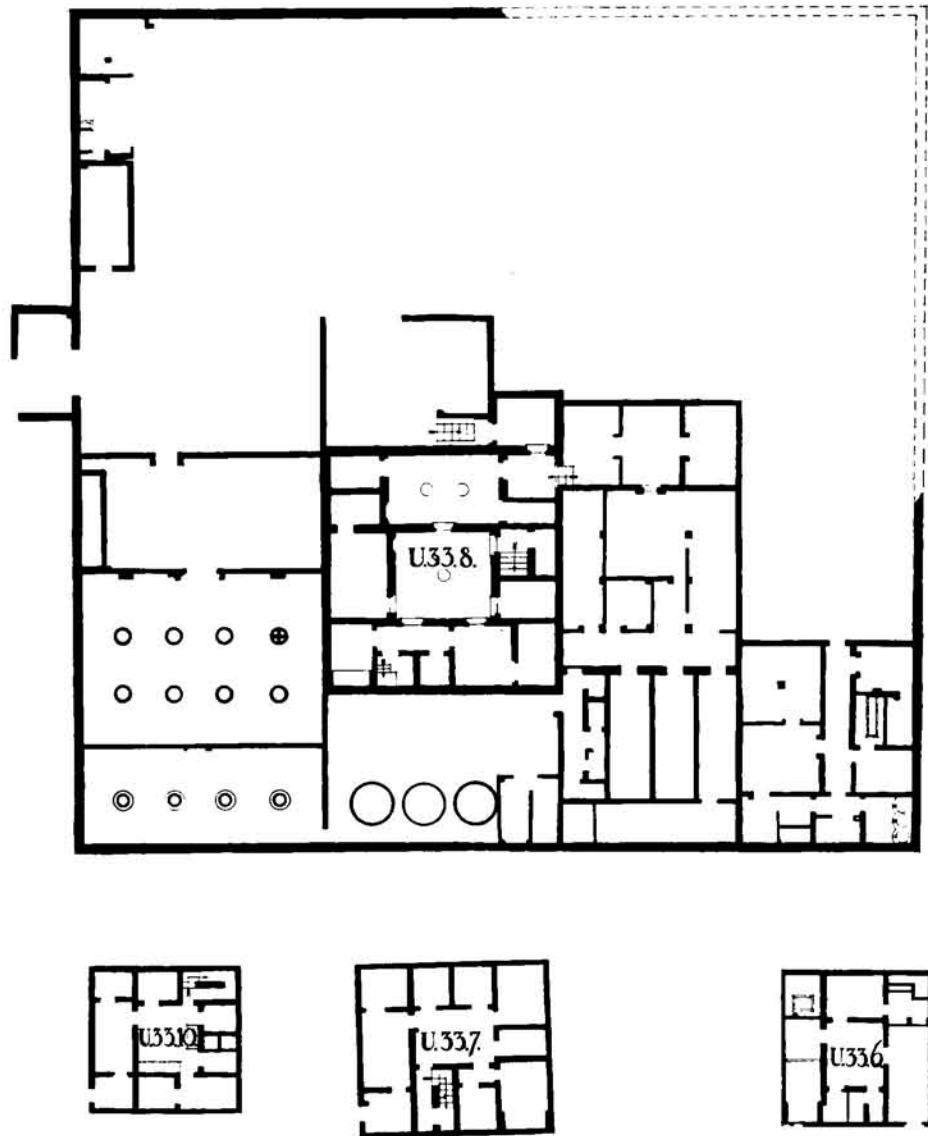
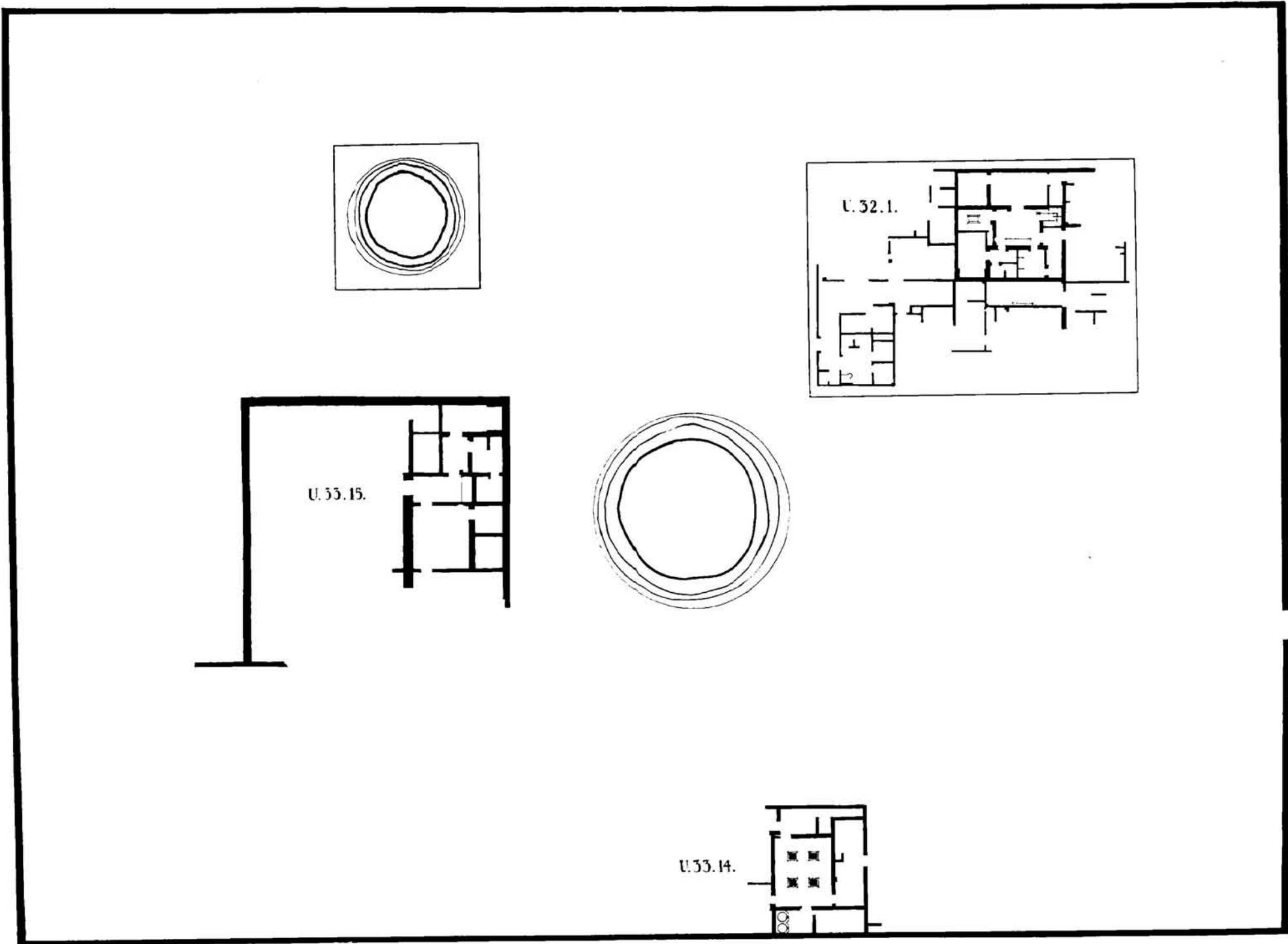
6. Central Western Quarter



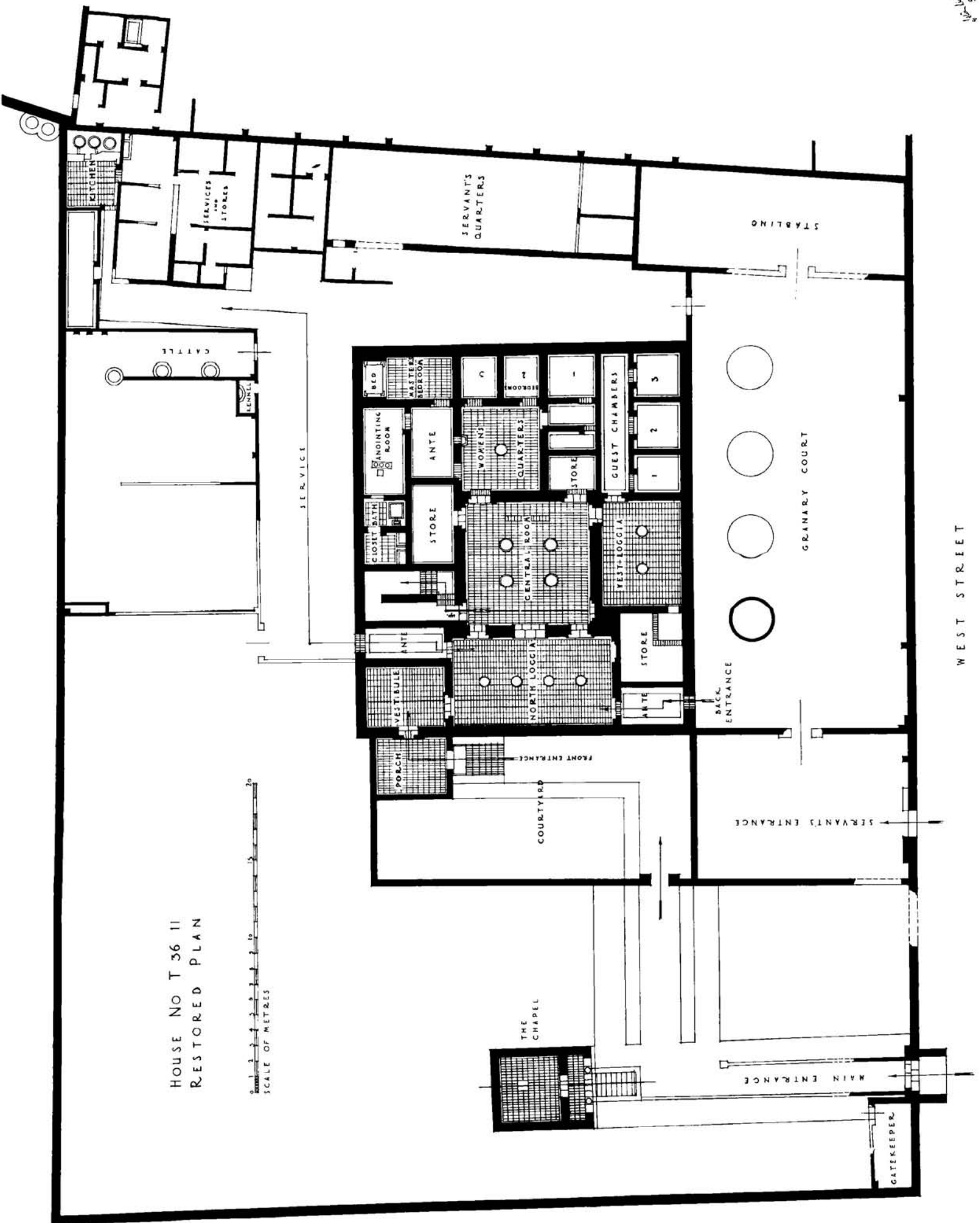
7. South-western Quarter



8. Quarter in the Wady and north of the Wady, west of West Road

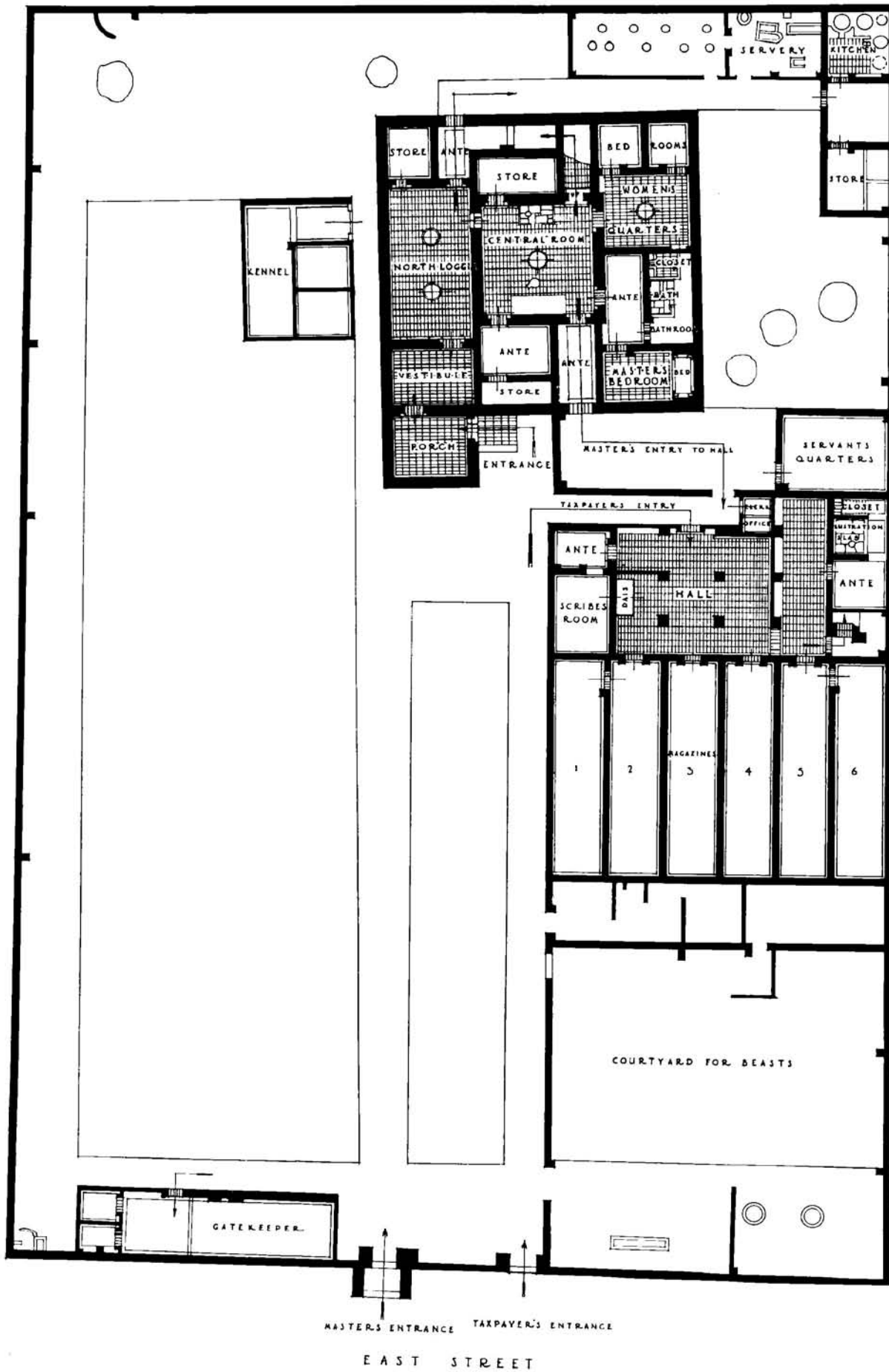


9. Quarter north of the Wady, east of West Road

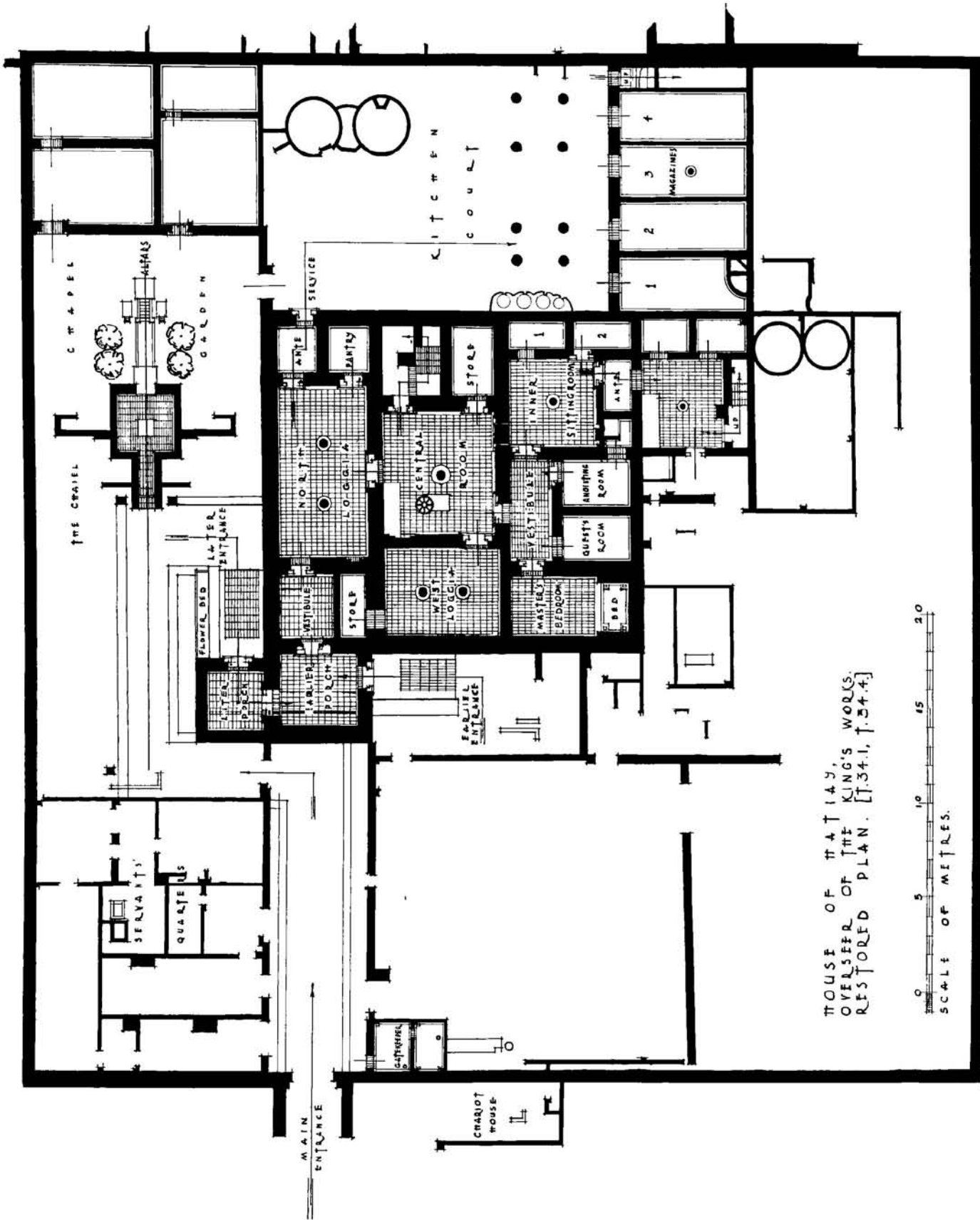


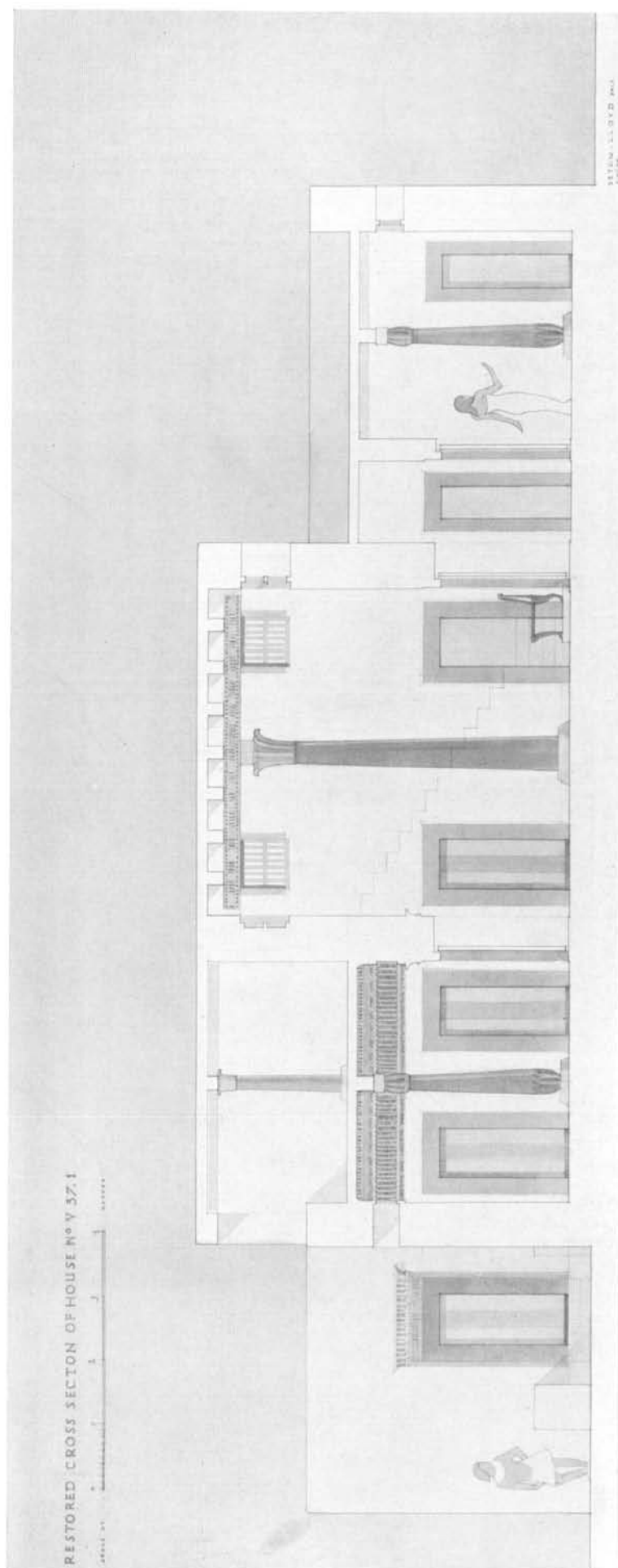
THE TAX-COLLECTORS GROUP
RESTORED PLAN

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20
SCALE OF METRES

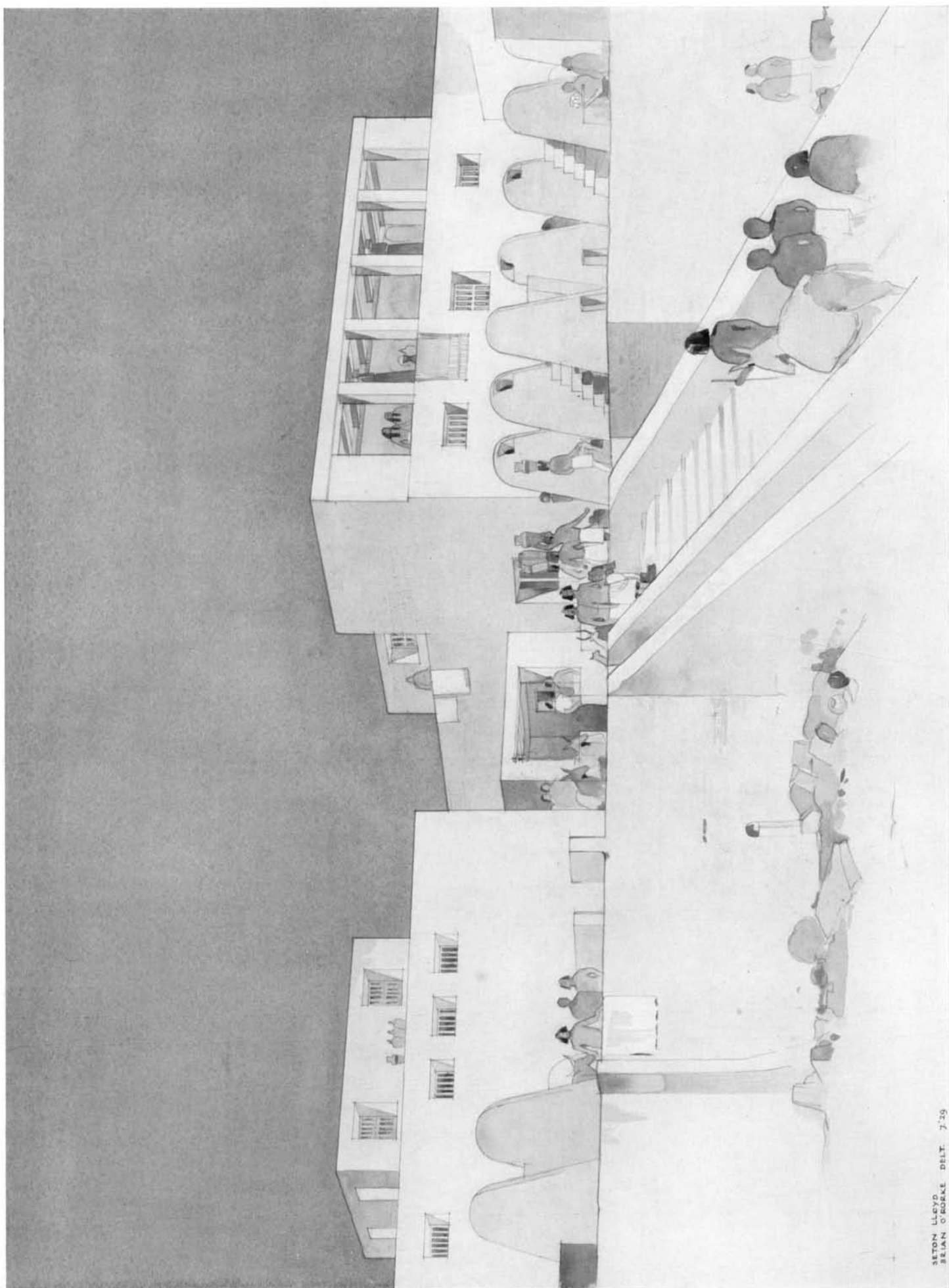


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5 VII 23





Section through V. 37. 1



SETON LLOYD
BRIAN O'MORKE DELT. 7-29

Perspective view of T. 35. 3 and 9



1



2



3



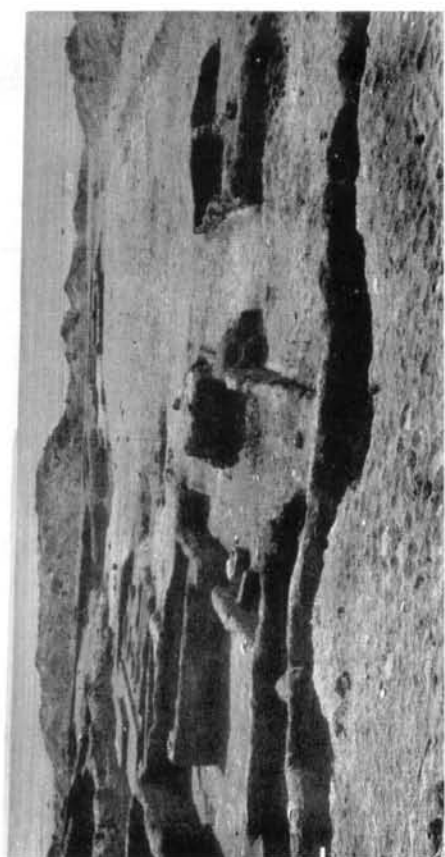
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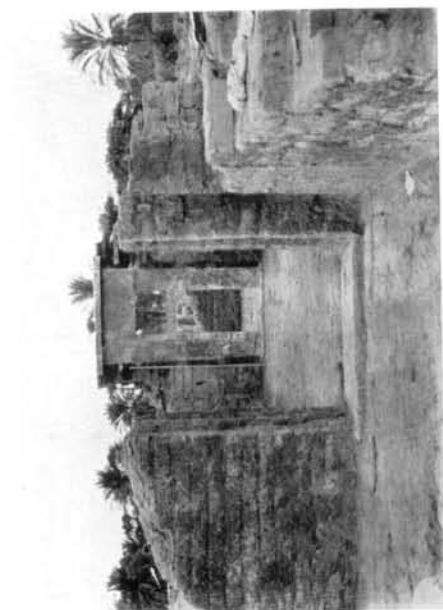
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Scale $\frac{1}{12}$



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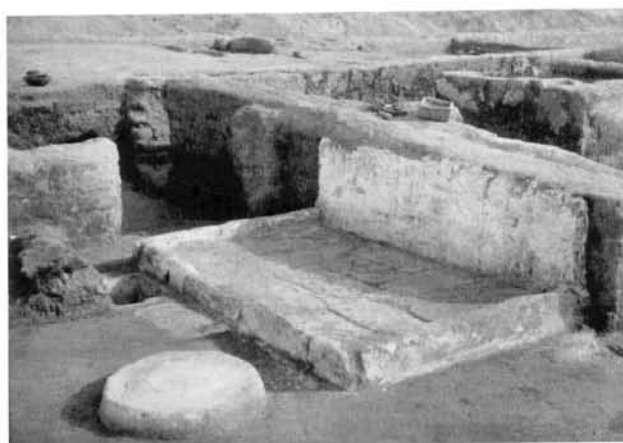
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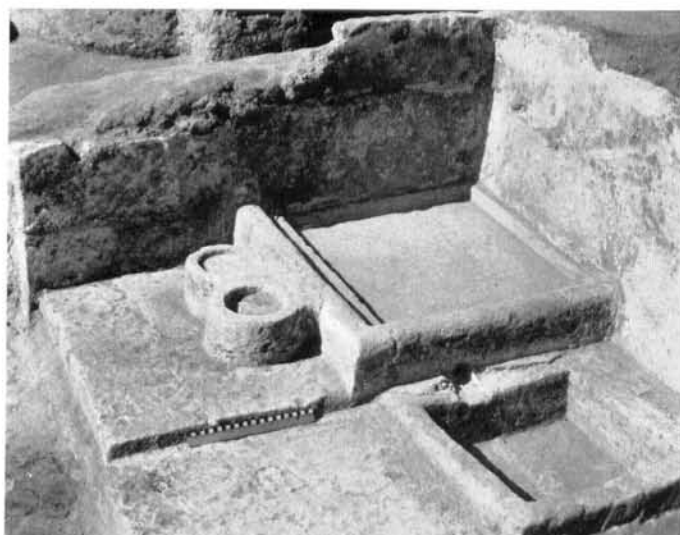
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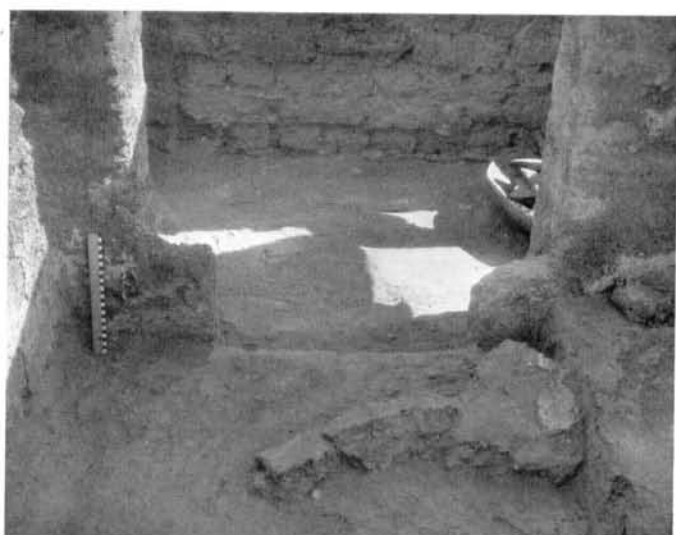
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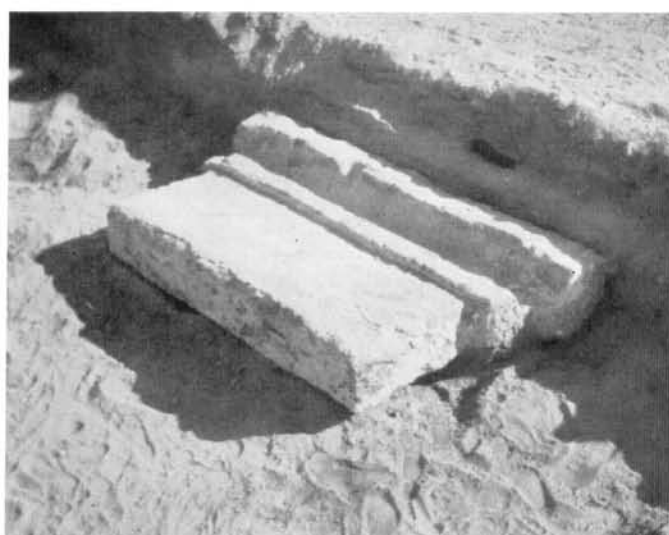
3



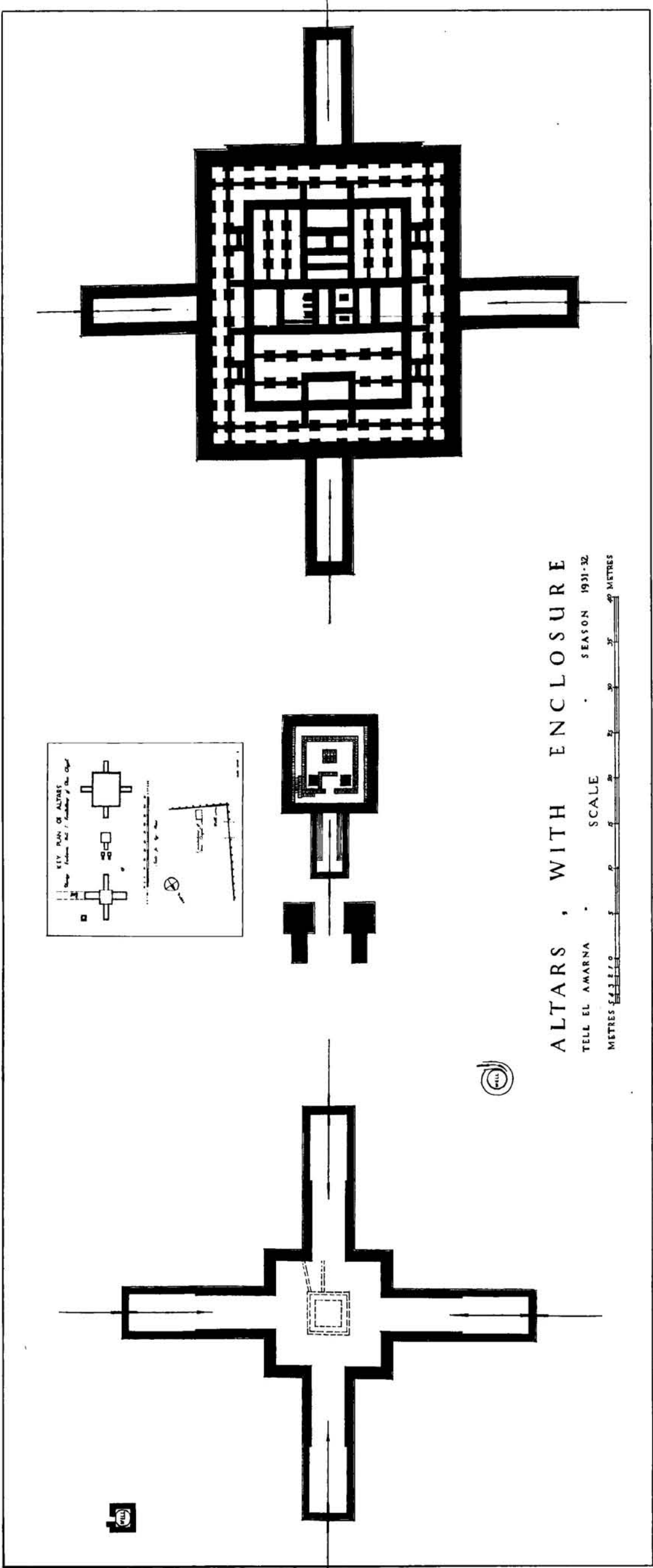
4



5



6





1



2



3



4



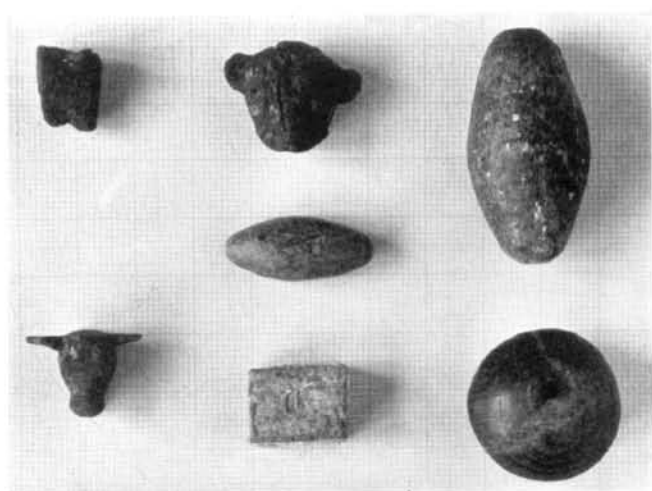
6 a



5



6 b



1

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



2

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



4

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



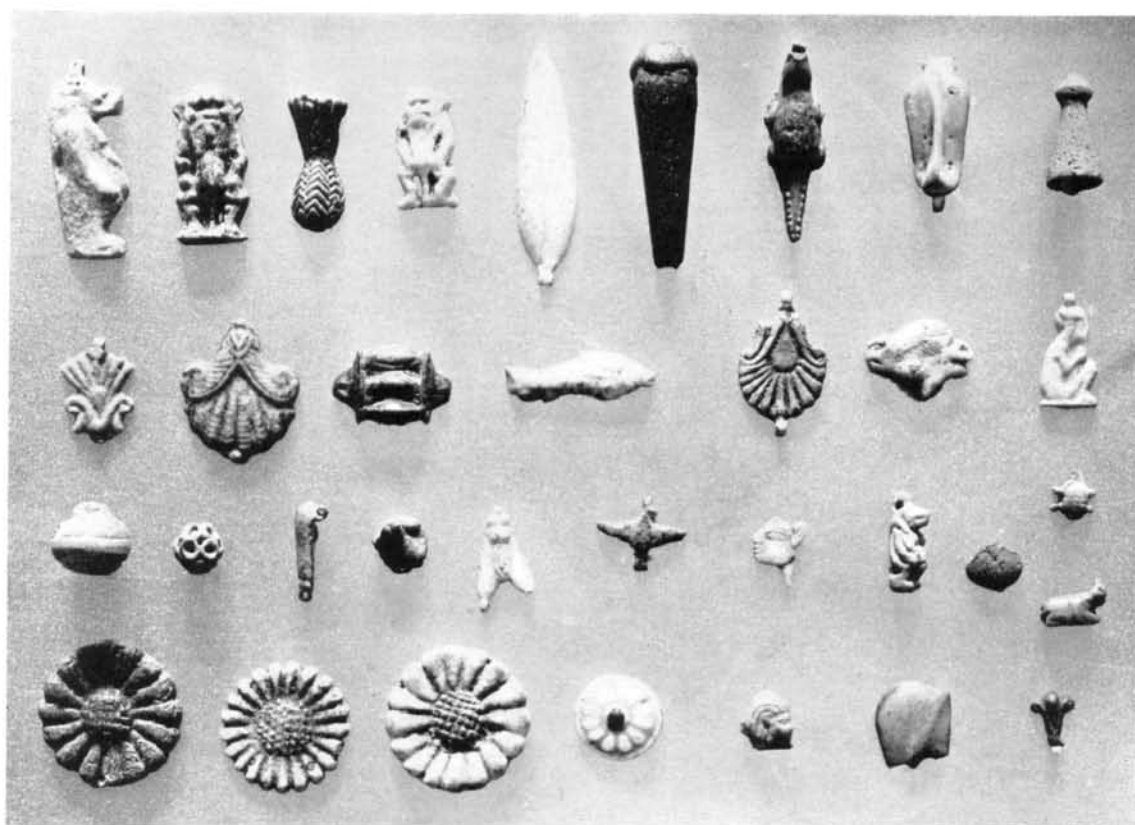
3

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



5

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



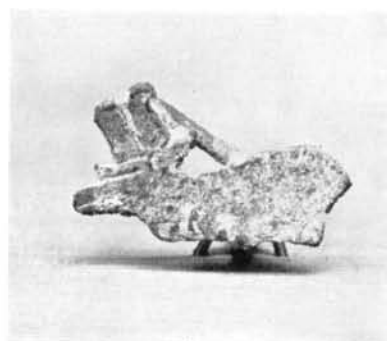
6

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



7

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



8

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$



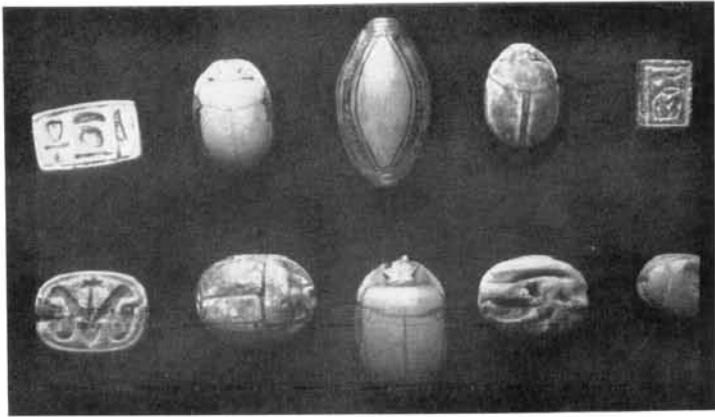
1

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



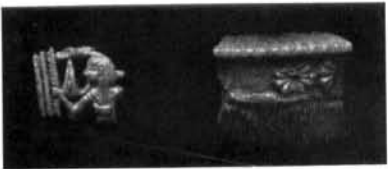
2

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



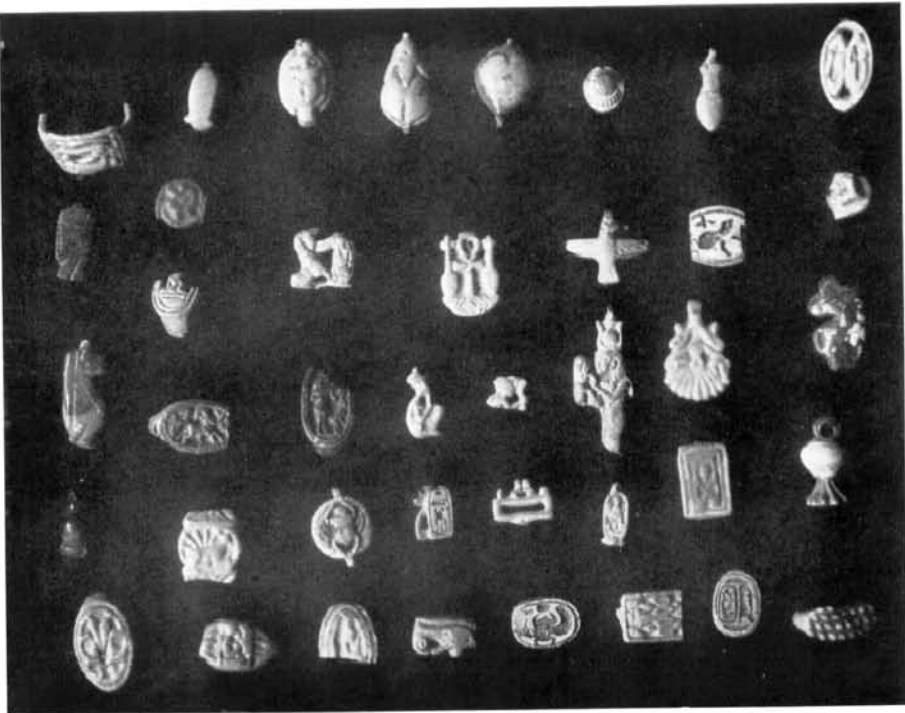
3

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



4

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



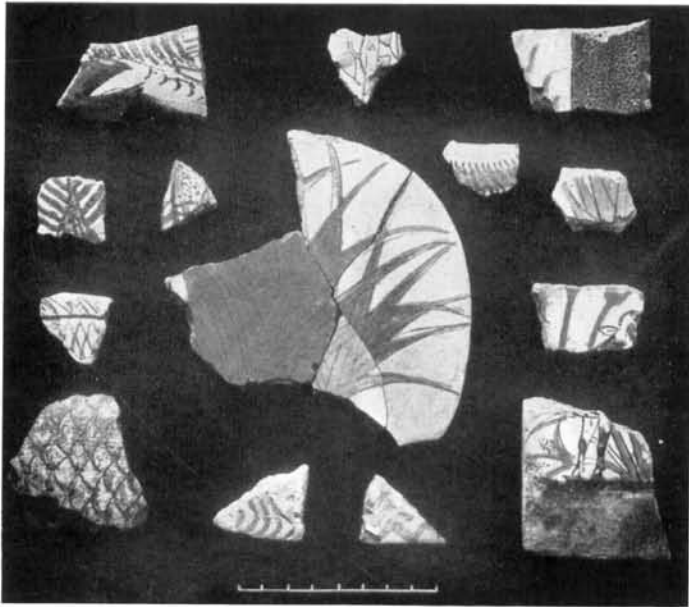
5

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



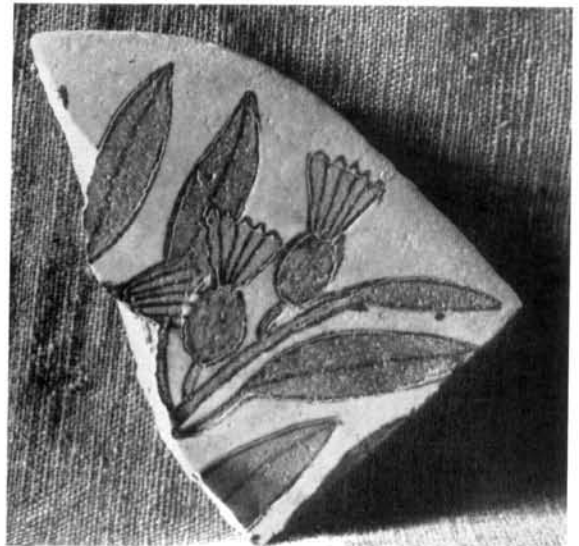
6

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



1

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



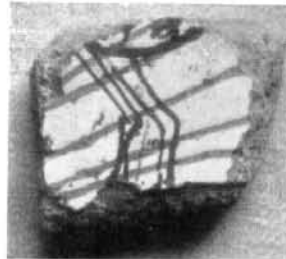
2

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



3

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



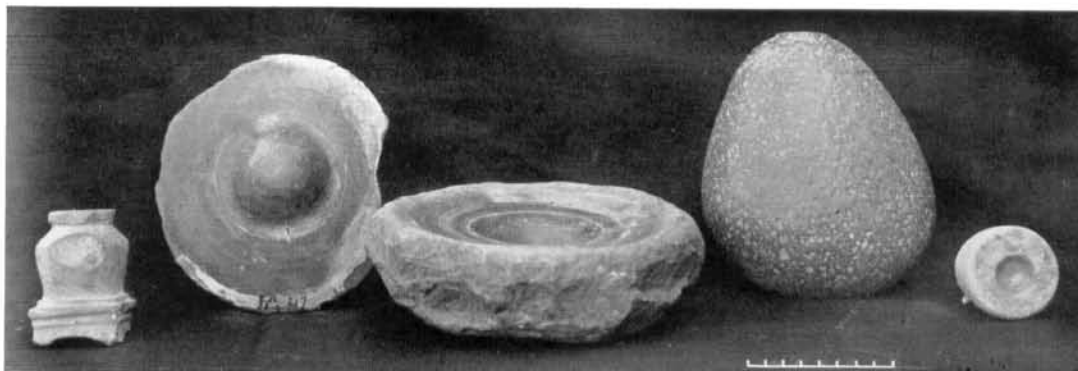
4

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



5

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



6

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



1 Scale $\frac{1}{8}$



2 Scale $\frac{1}{8}$



3 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



4 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



5 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



6 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



7 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



8 Scale over $\frac{1}{1}$



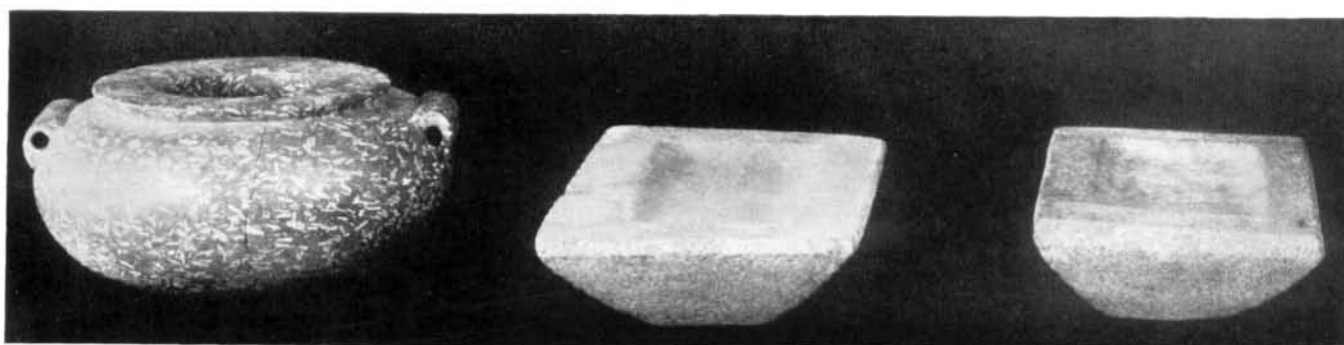
1 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



2 Scale $\frac{1}{5}$



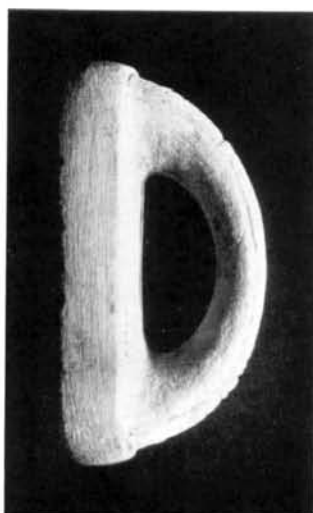
3 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



4 Scale $\frac{1}{5}$



5 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



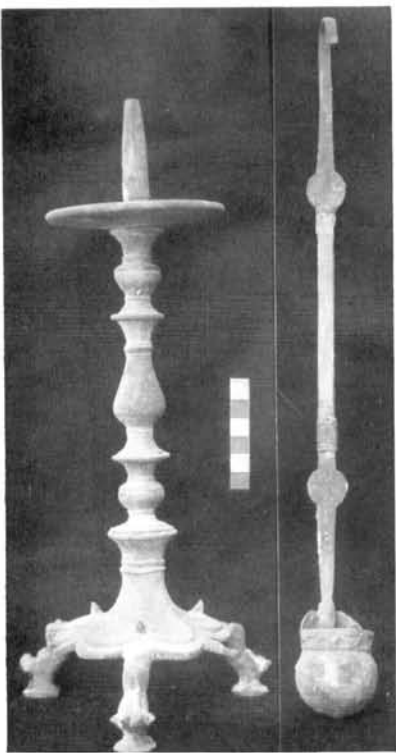
6 a Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



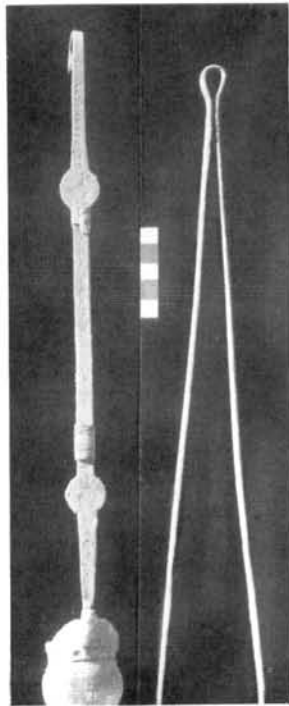
6 b Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



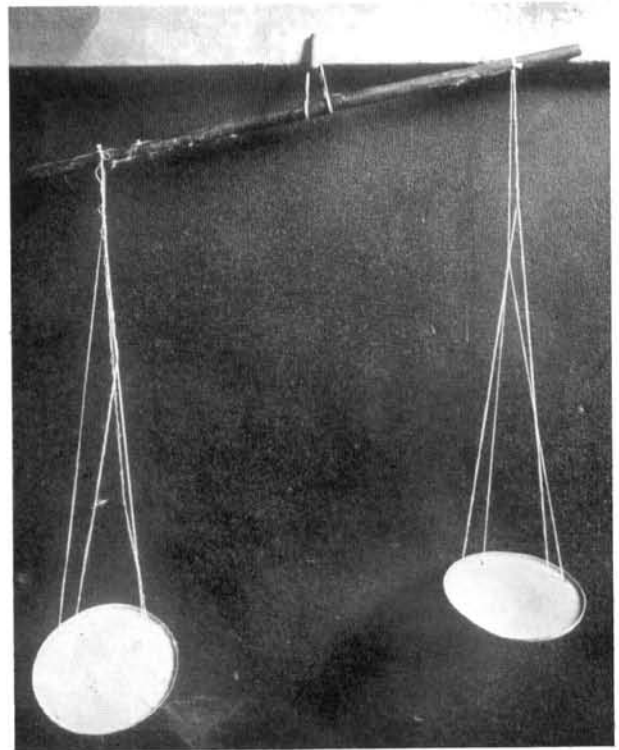
7 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



1 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



2 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

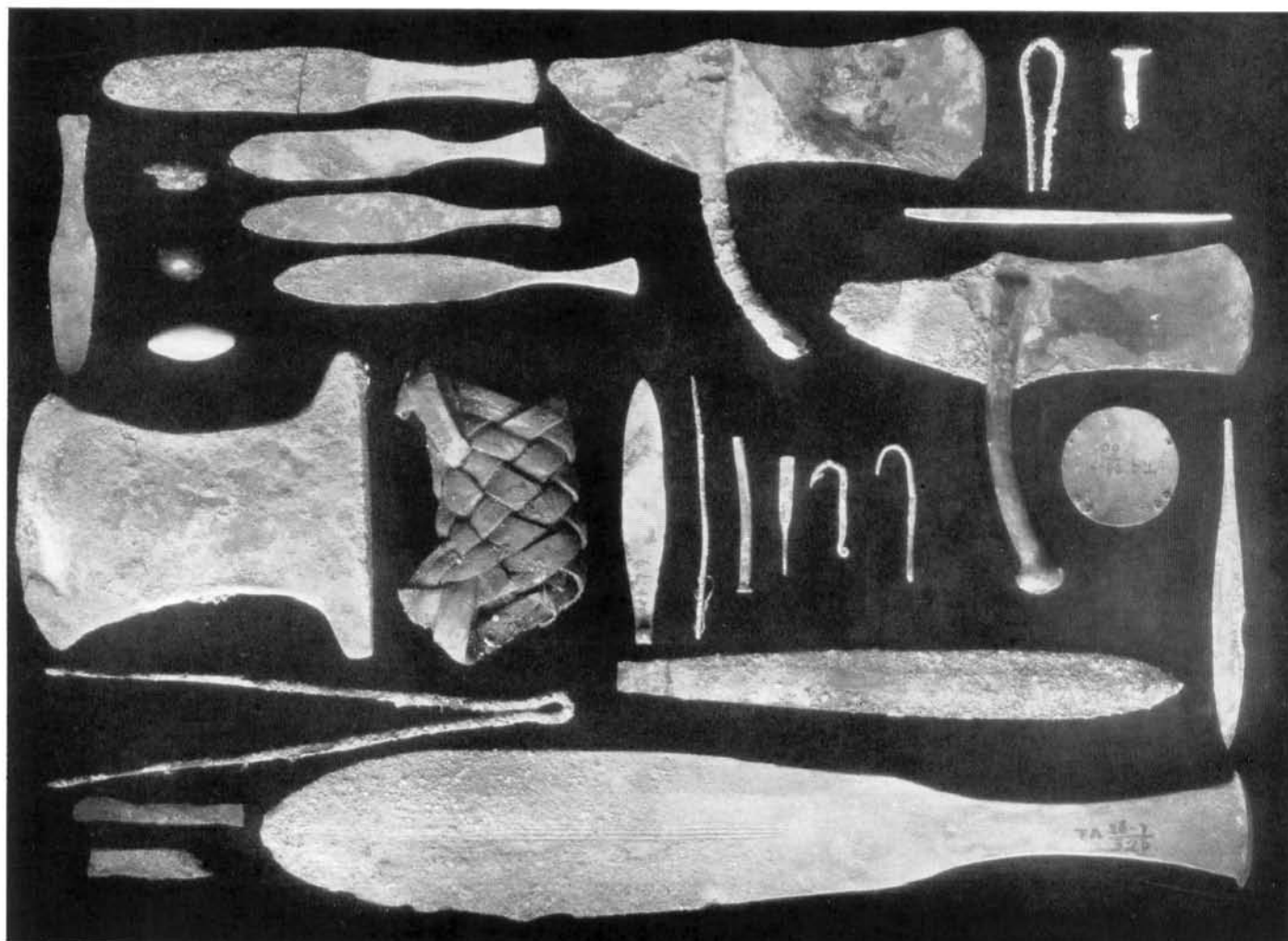


3 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



4

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



1

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$



2

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$



3

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$

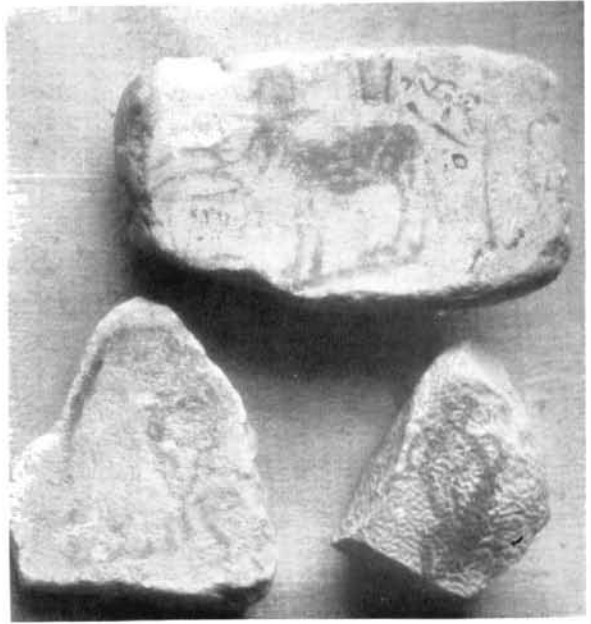


4

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$



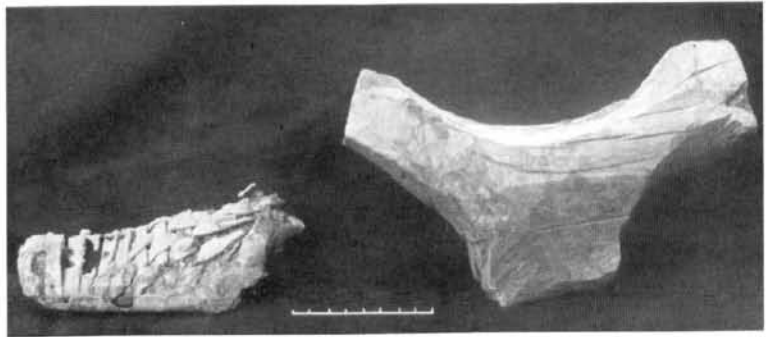
1 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



2 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



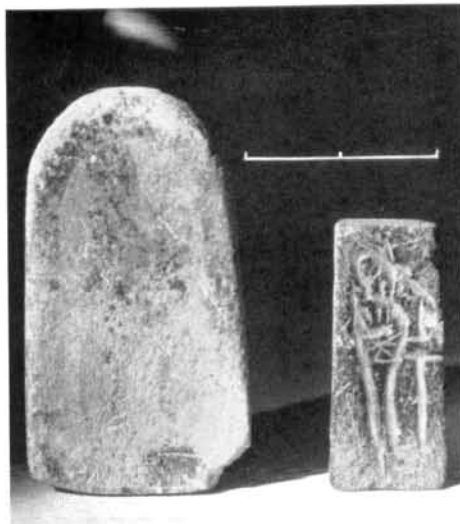
3 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



4 Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



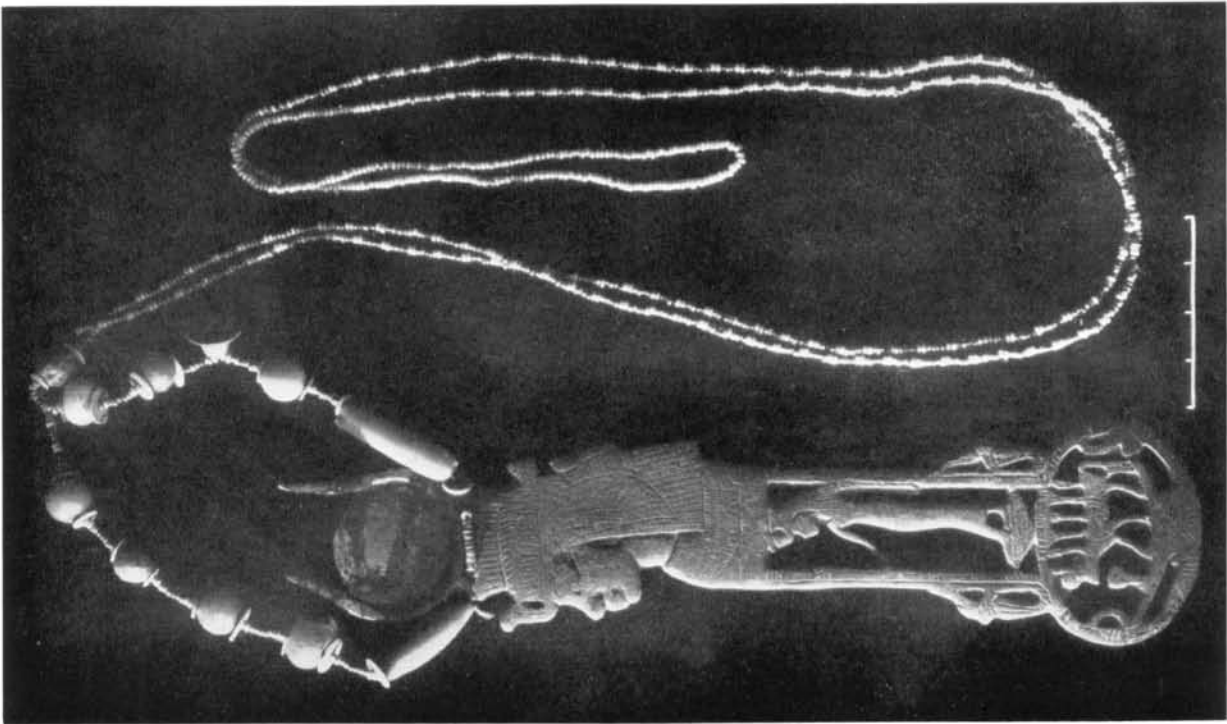
5 Scale $\frac{2}{5}$



6 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$

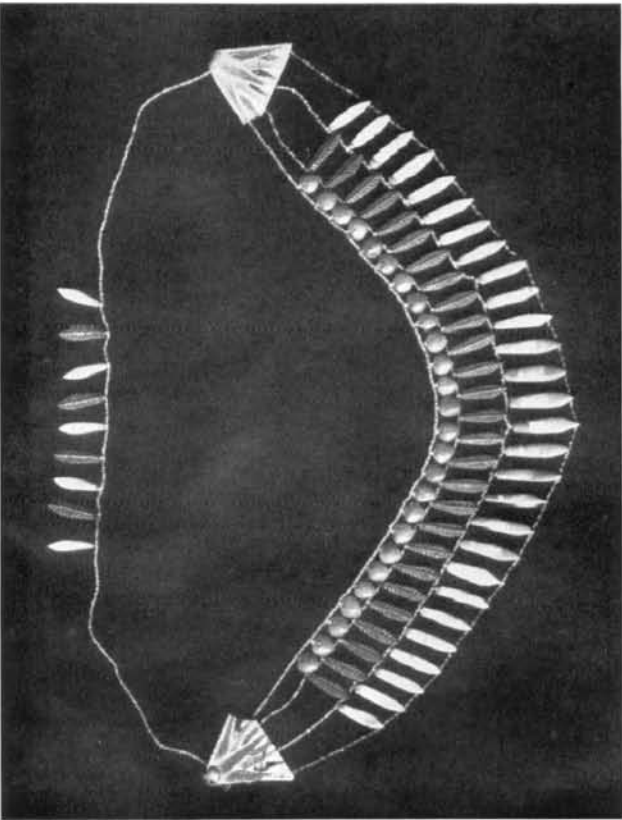


7 Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



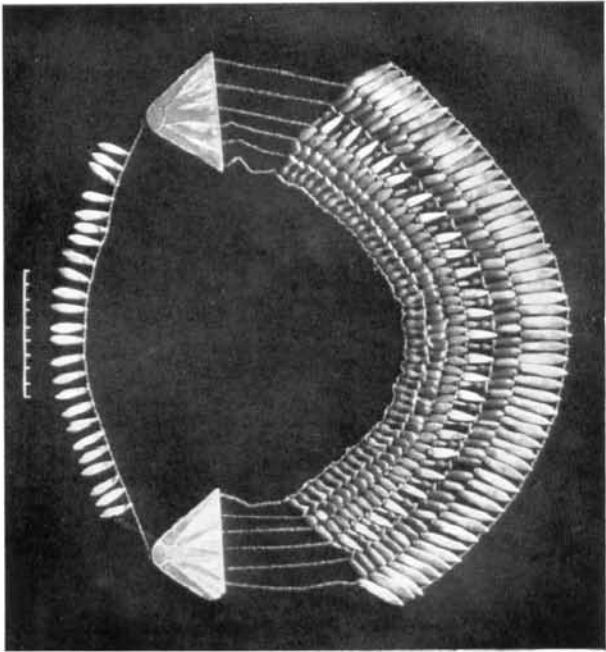
Scale 1/2

3



Scale 1/2

1



Scale 1/2

2



1

Scale $\frac{5}{9}$



2



3



4



1 Scale $\frac{7}{8}$



2



3

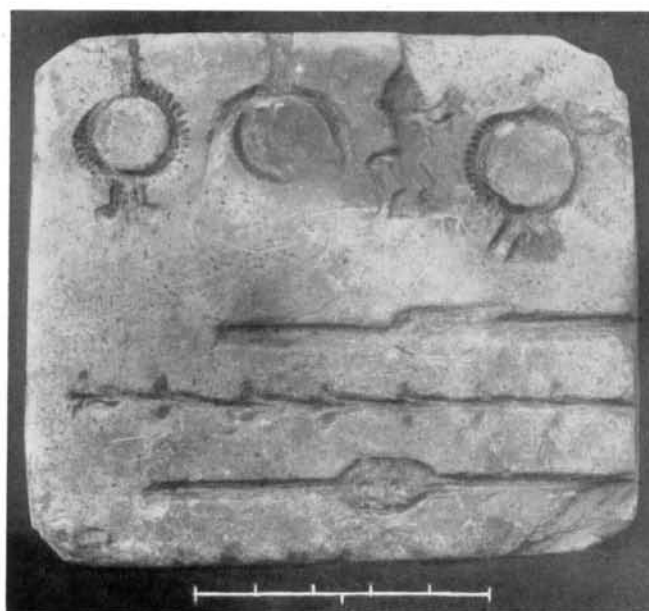


4

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$



1 Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



2 Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



3 Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



4 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



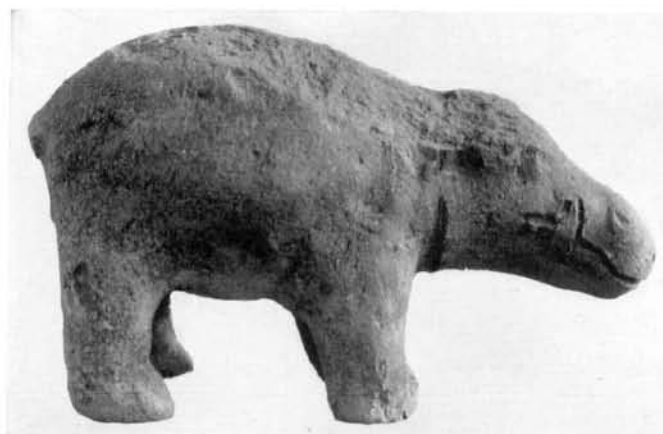
5 Scale $\frac{3}{8}$



6 Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



7 Scale $\frac{7}{10}$



8 Scale $\frac{3}{5}$



9 a Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



9 b Scale $\frac{1}{1}$

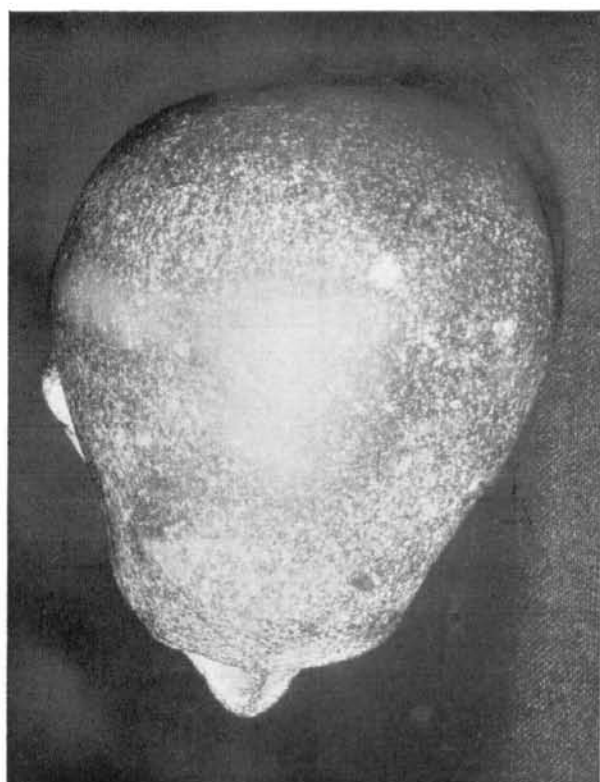


1

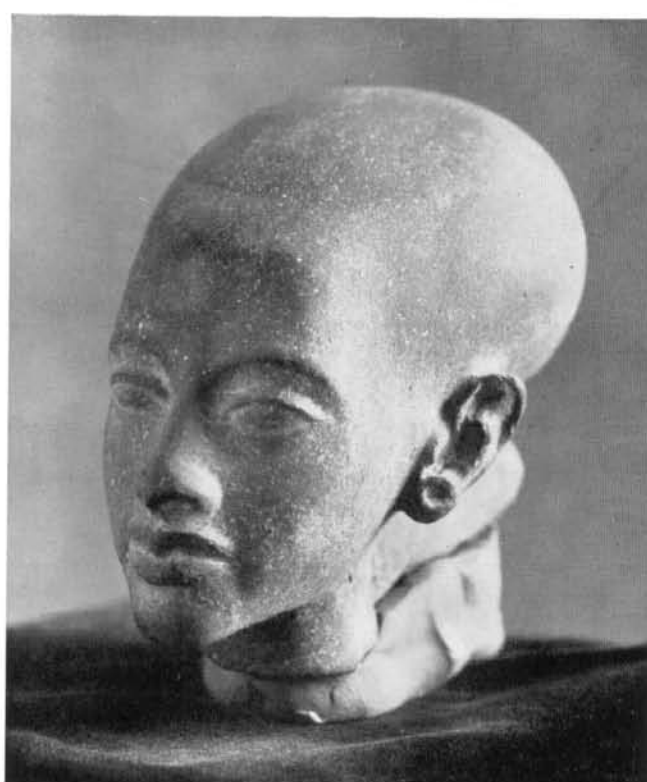
Scale $\frac{3}{4}$



2



3



4



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

1



Scale $\frac{1}{4}$

2



1

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$



2

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$



3

Scale $\frac{1}{8}$



4

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



5

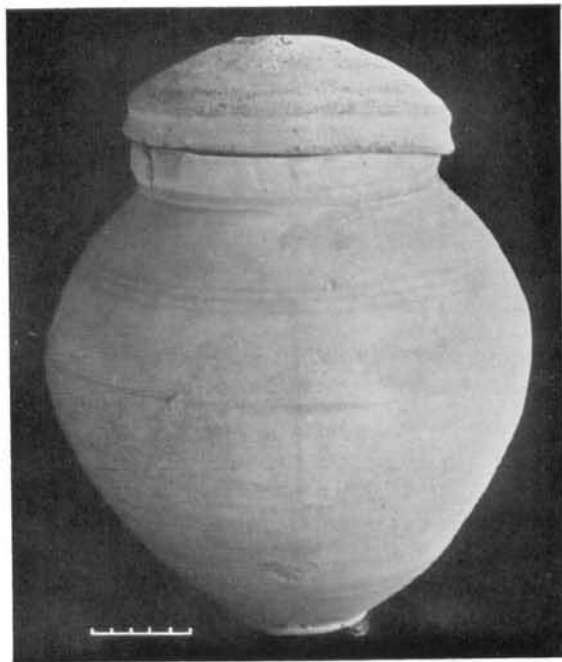
Scale $\frac{9}{10}$



1

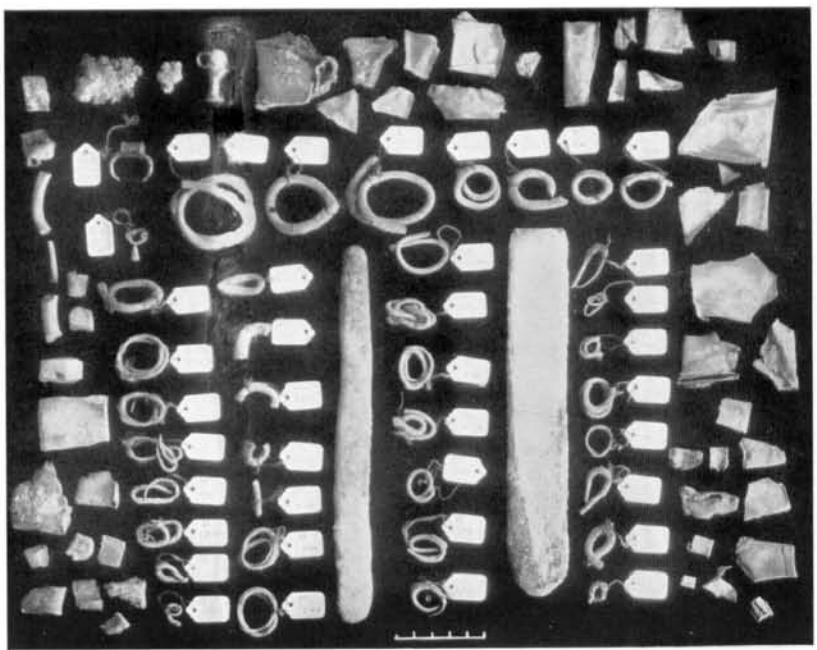


2



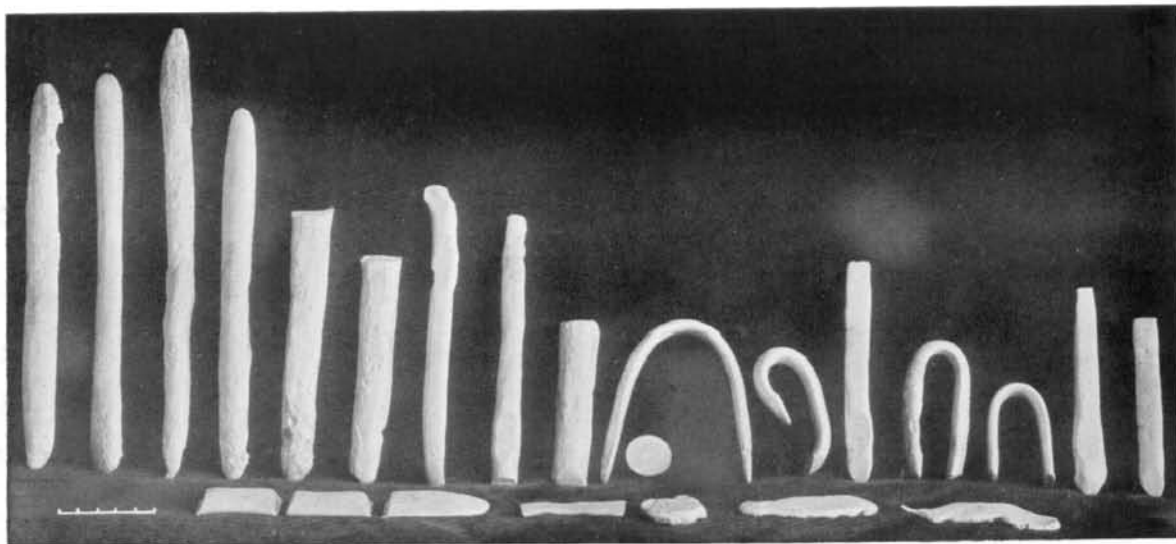
3

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



4

Scale $\frac{1}{5}$



5

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



6

Scale $\frac{5}{8}$



1

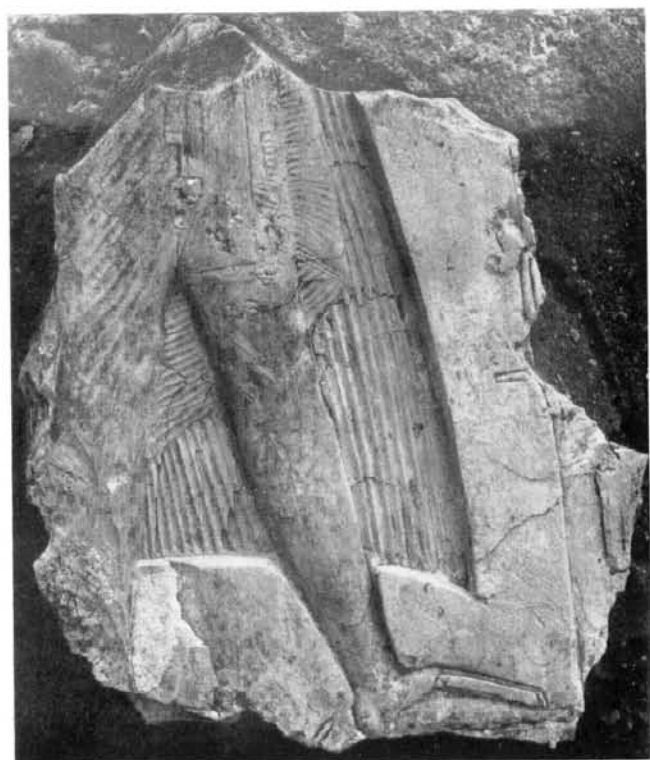


2

Scale $\frac{5}{4}$



3



4

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



5

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



6

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



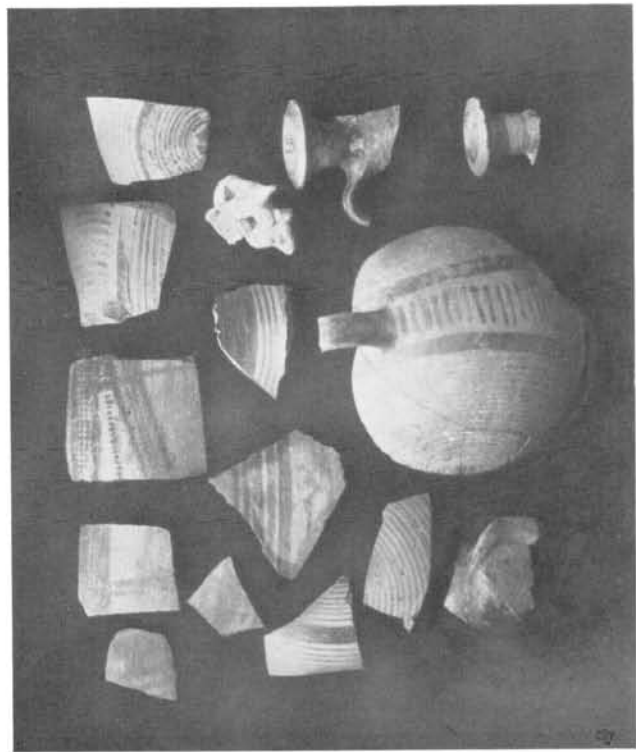
7

Scale $\frac{1}{1}$



8

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



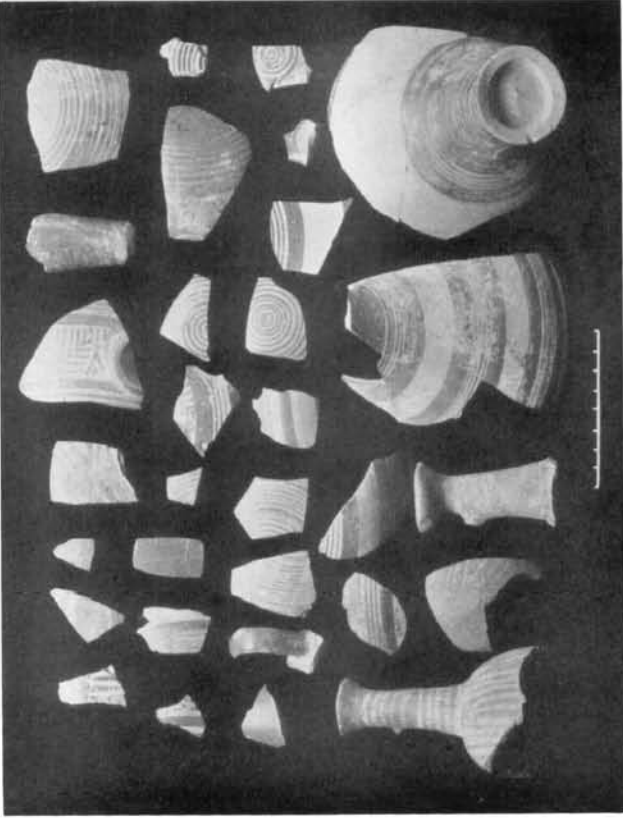
Scale 1/2

1



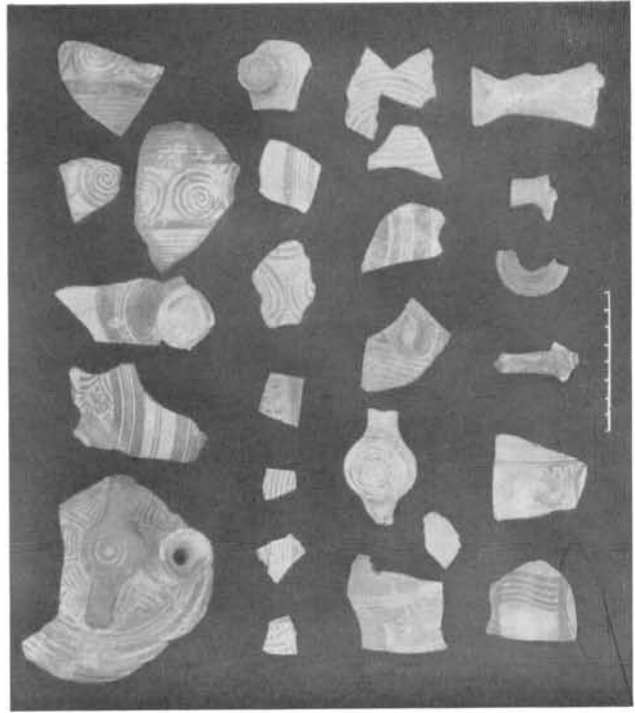
Scale 1/2

3



Scale 1/2

2



Scale 1/2

4



1

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



2

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$



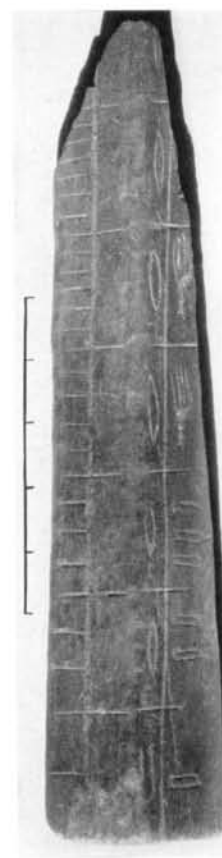
3

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



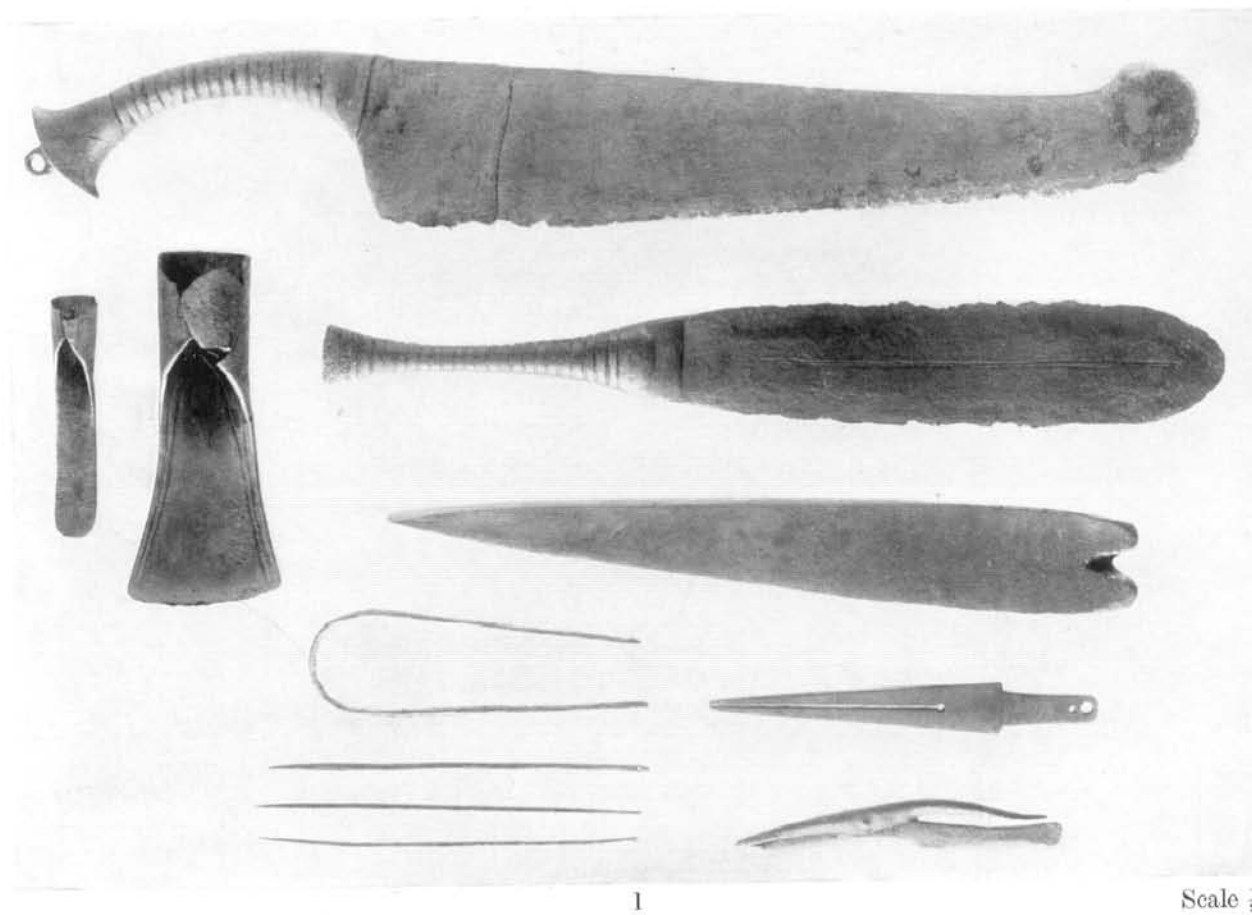
5

Scale $\frac{1}{3}$



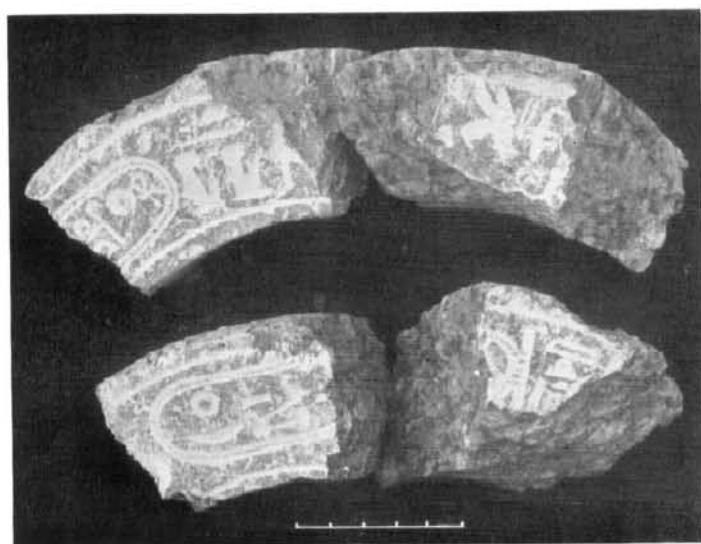
4

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



1

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



2

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$



3

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$

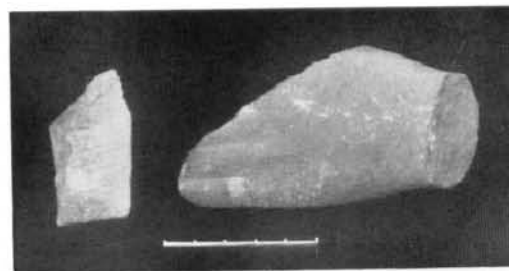


4a



4b

Scale $\frac{1}{4}$



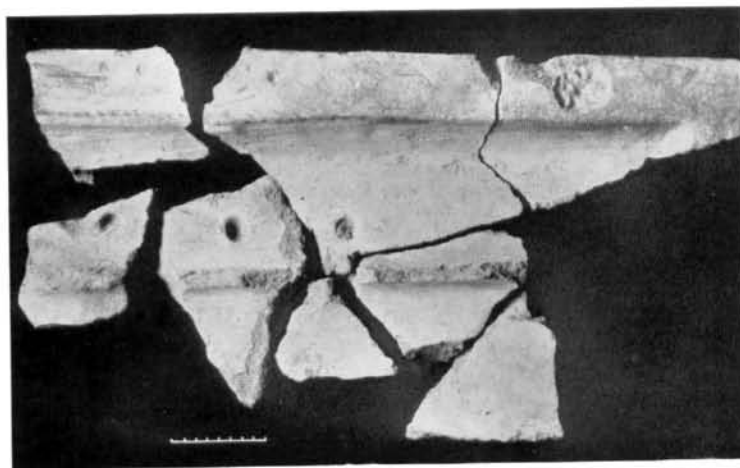
5

Scale $\frac{2}{3}$



1

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$



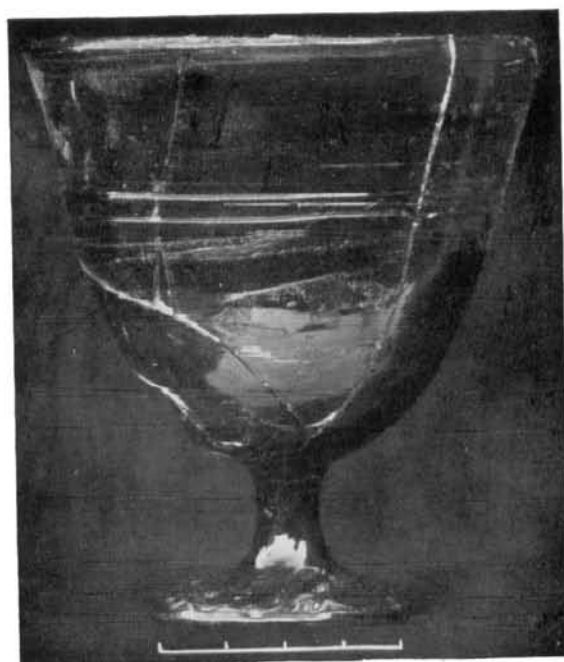
2

Scale $\frac{1}{7}$



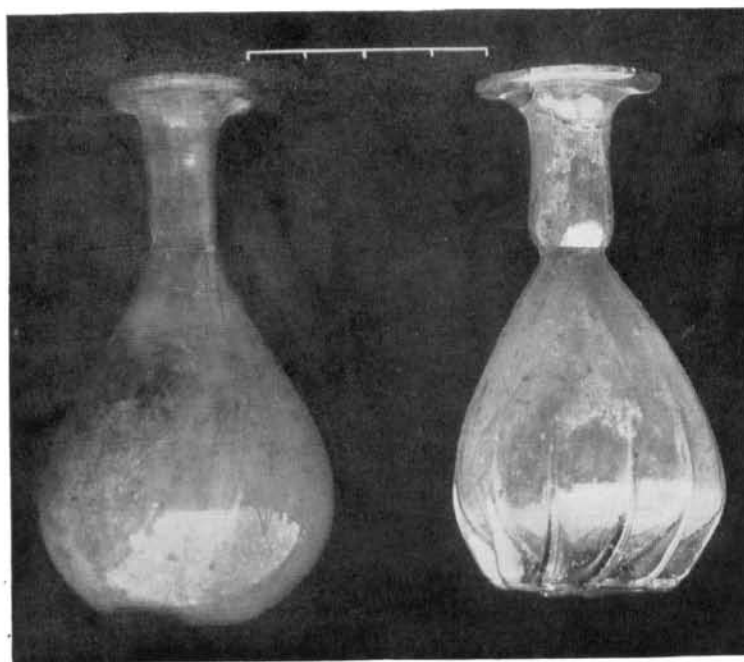
3

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$



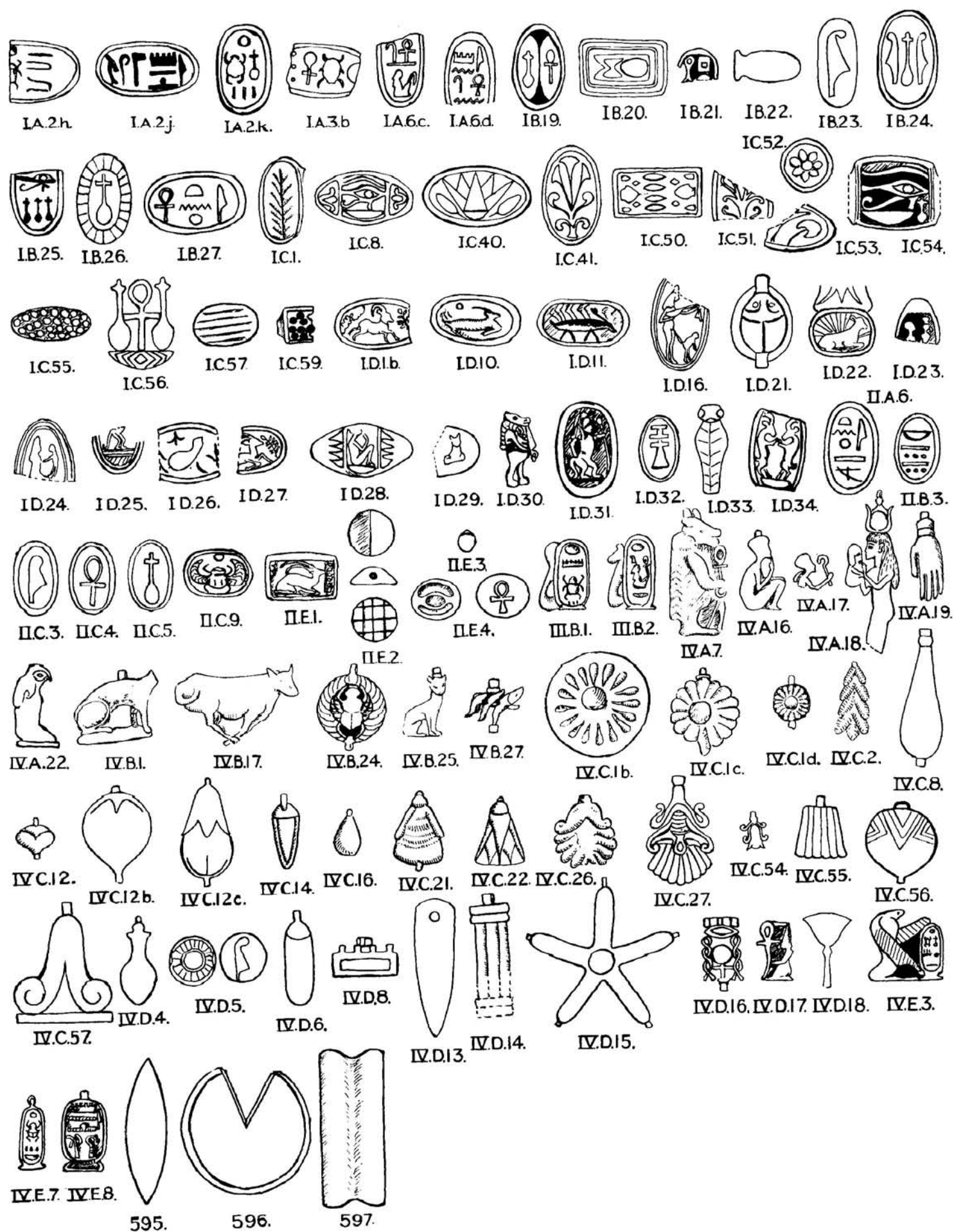
4

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$

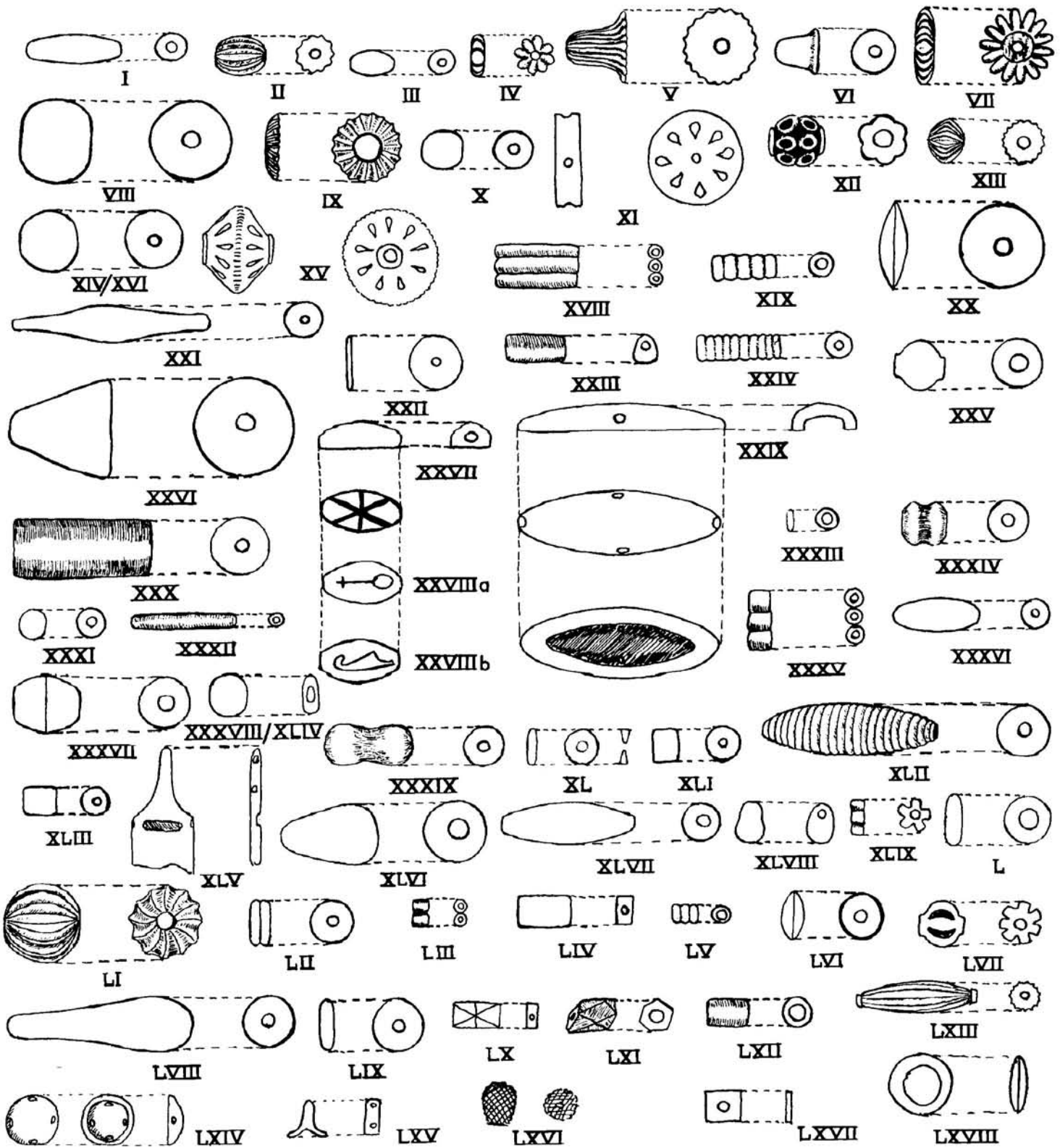


5

Scale $\frac{4}{5}$

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ 

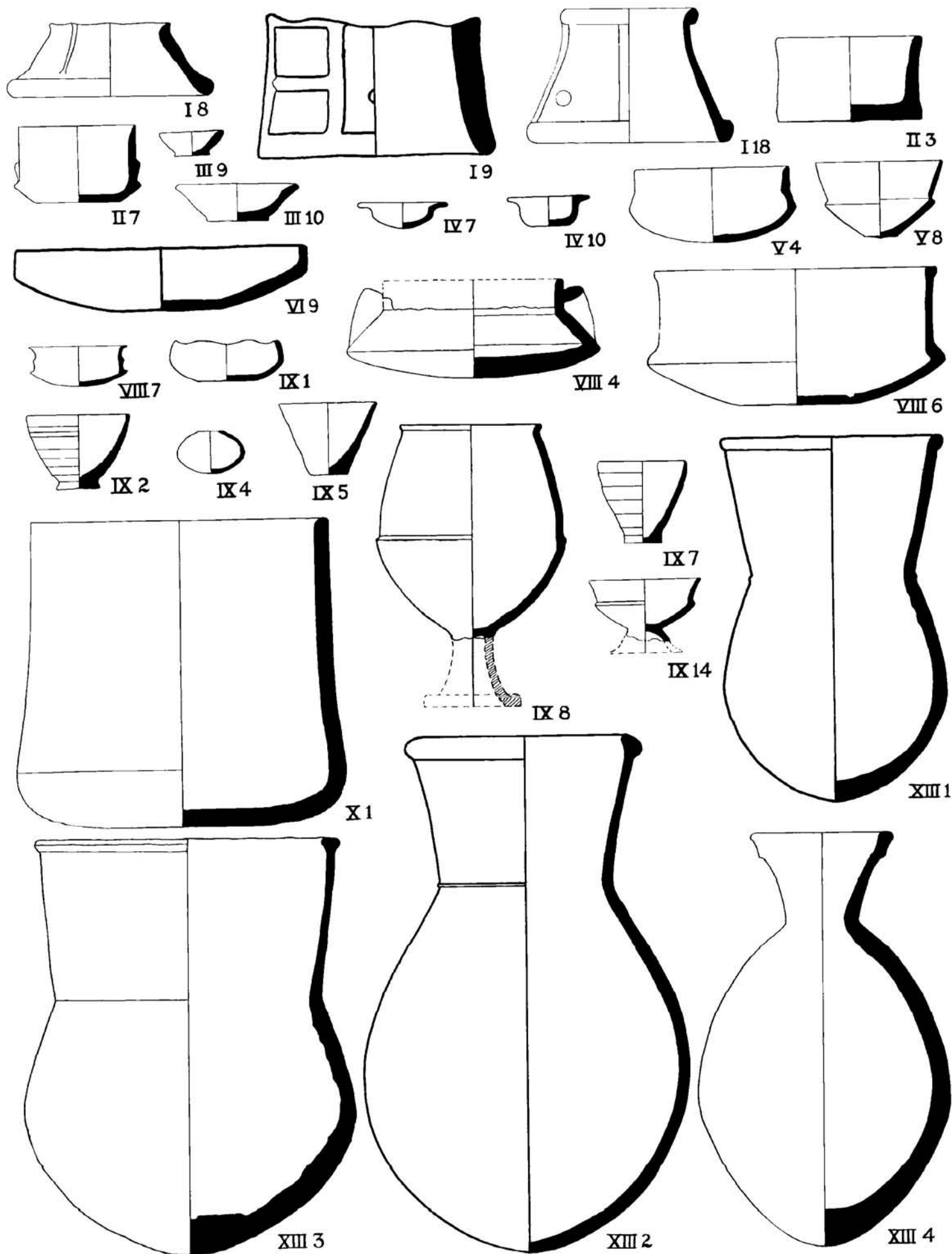
New types of amulets, ring bezels, etc.



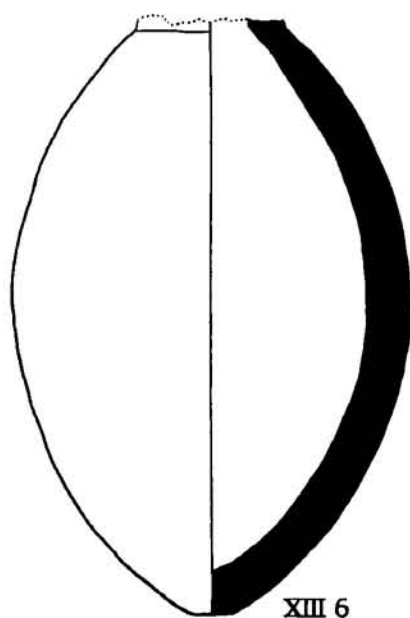
CLAY SEALINGS



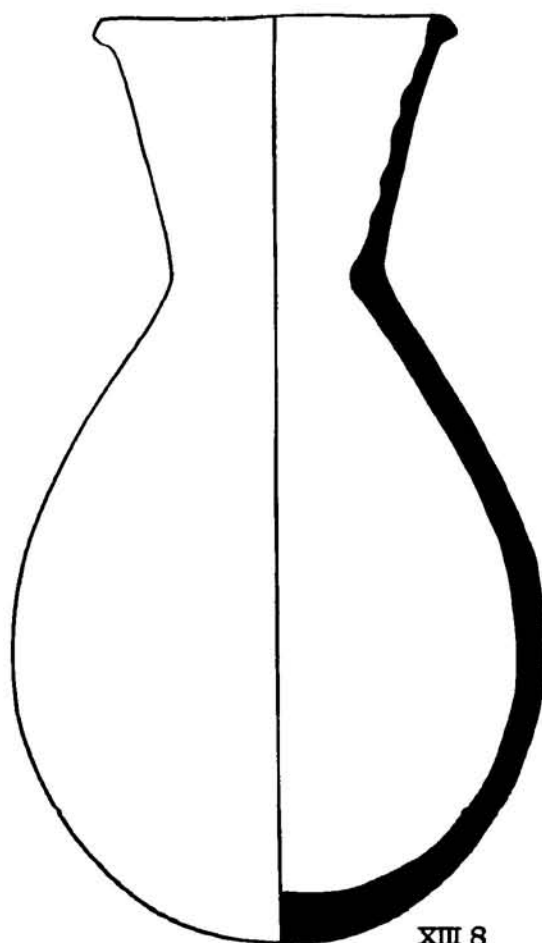
Types of beads and clay sealings



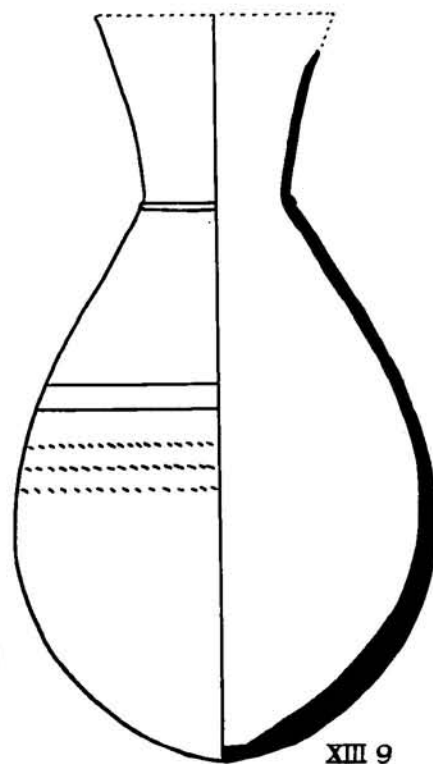
New types of pottery



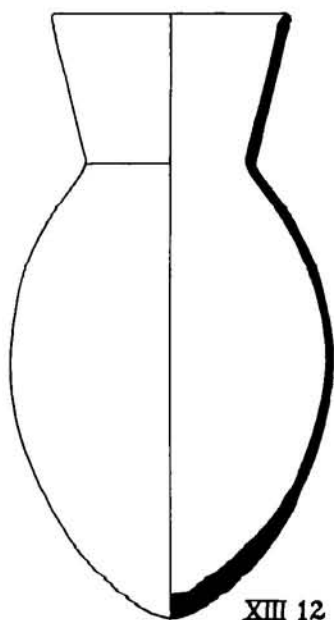
XIII 6



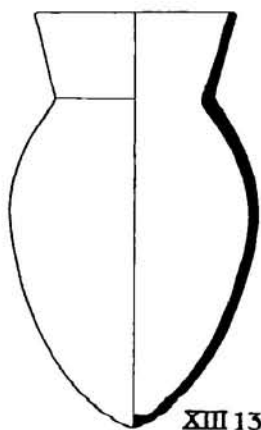
XIII 8



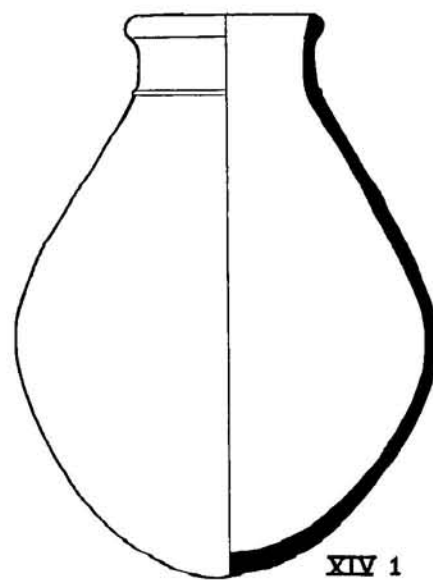
XIII 9



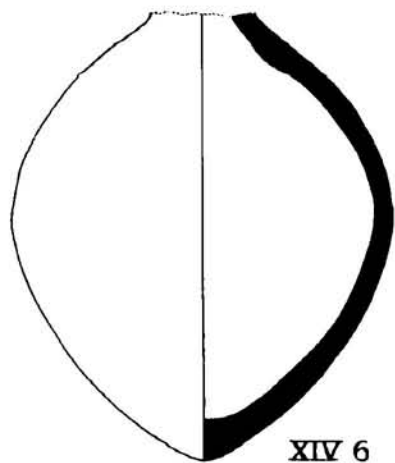
XIII 12



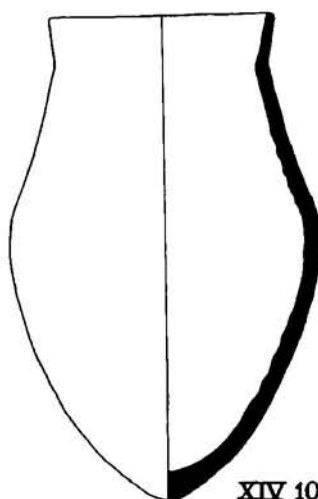
XIII 13



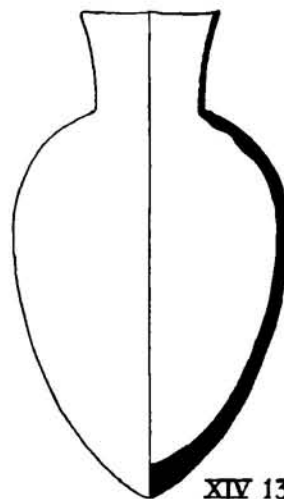
XIV 1



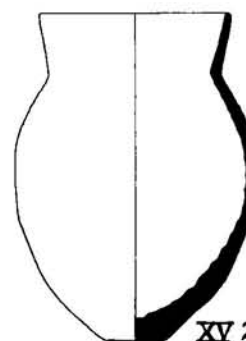
XIV 6



XIV 10

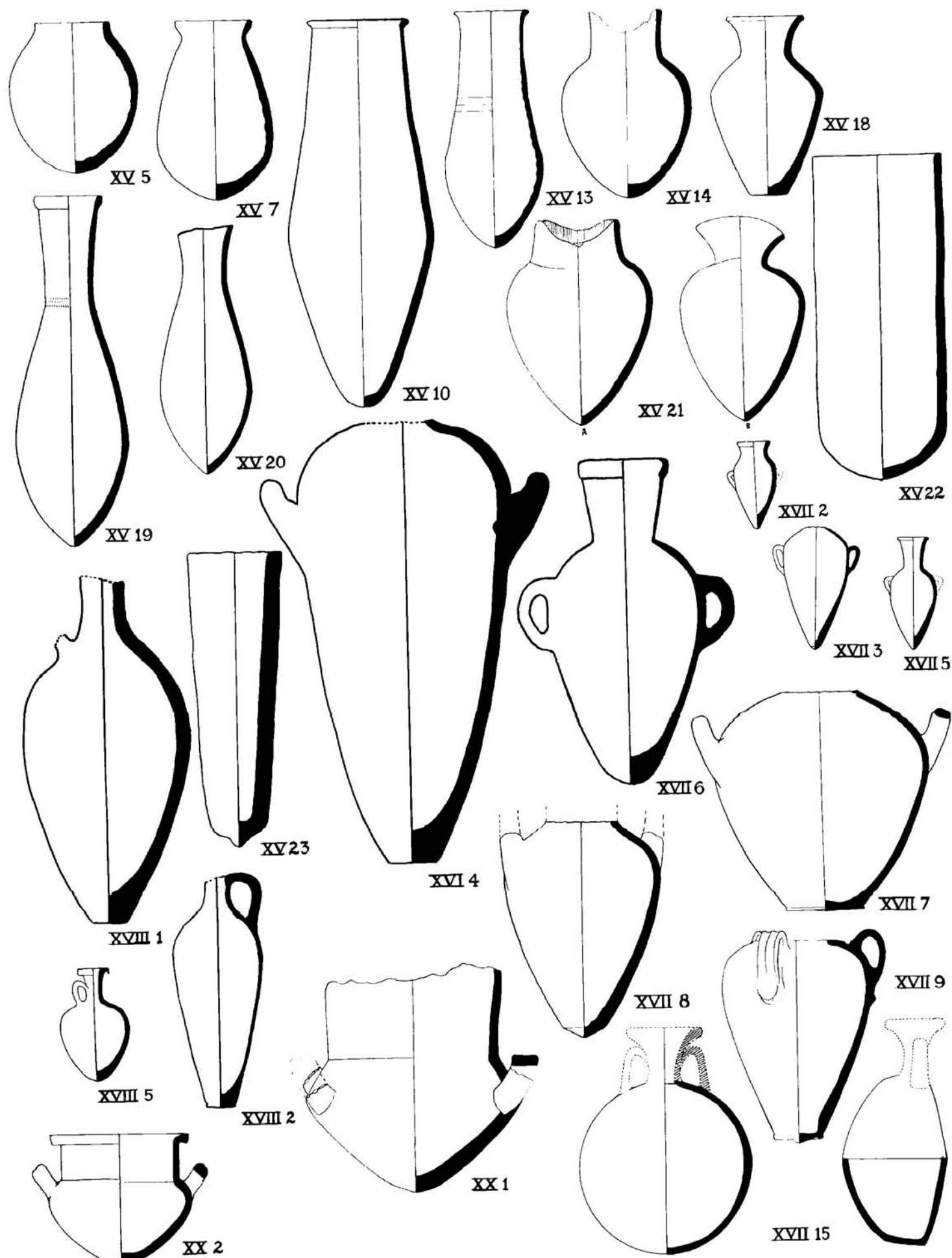


XIV 13

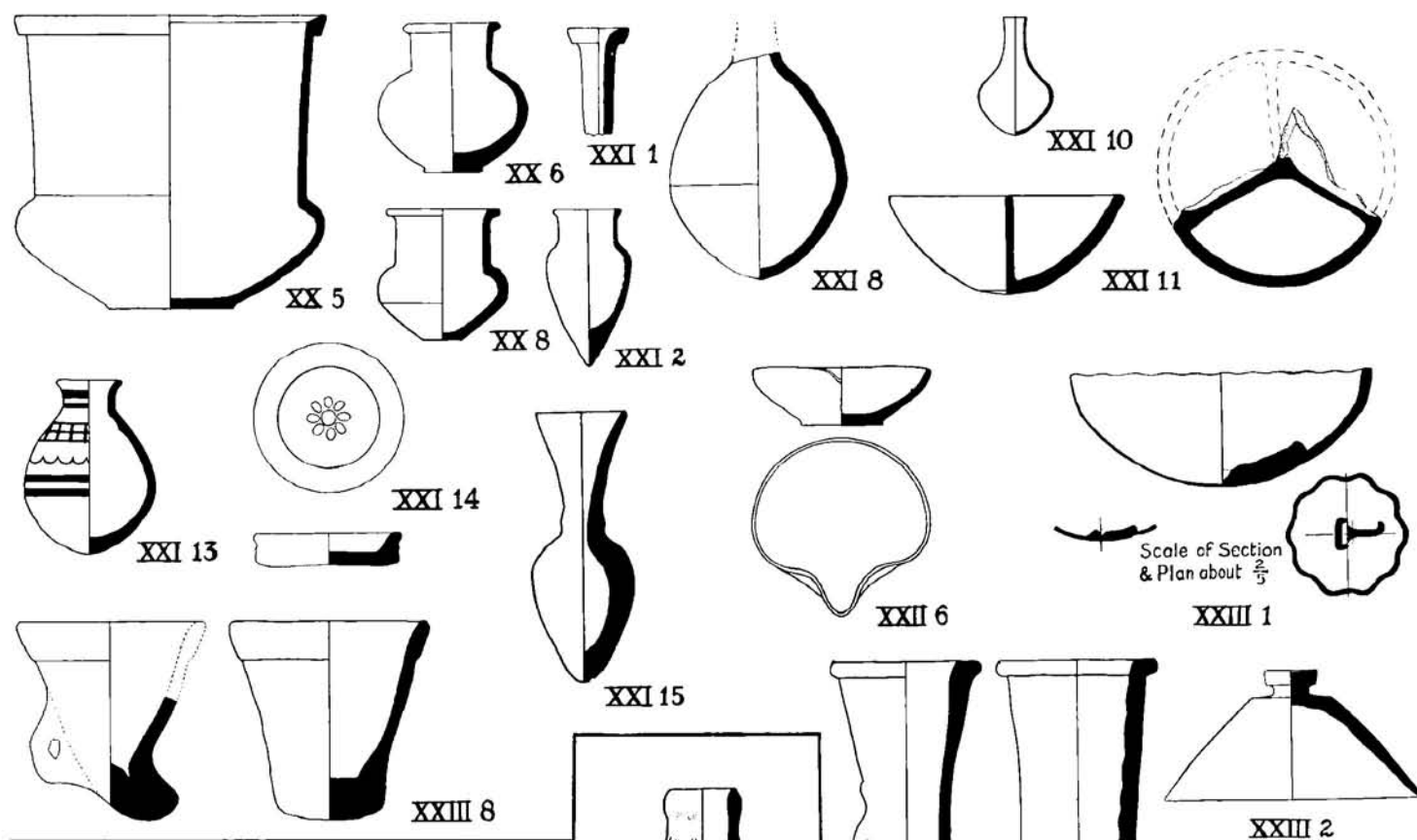


XV 2

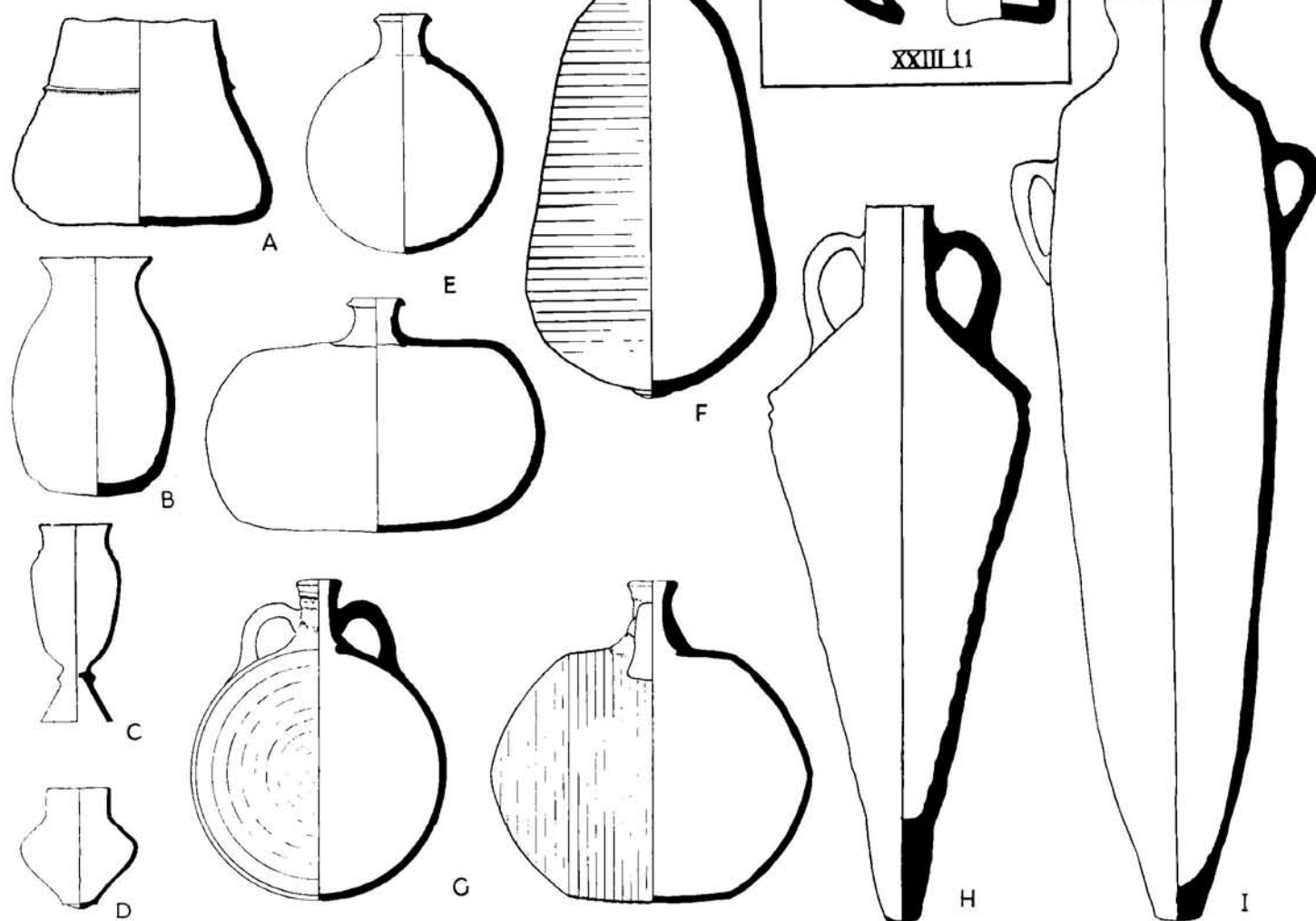
Scale $\frac{1}{6}$



New types of pottery



ROMAN

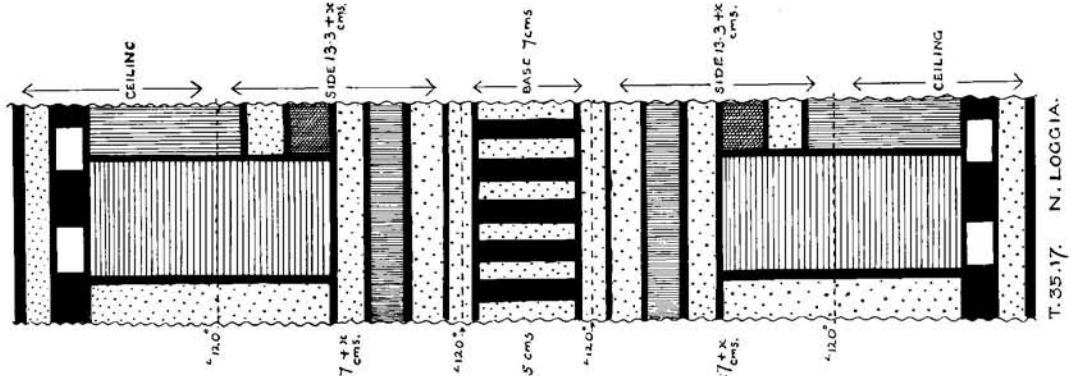
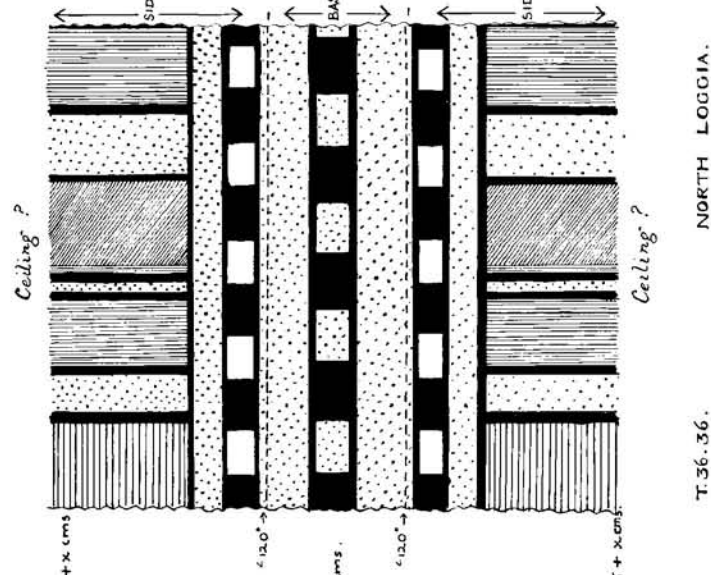
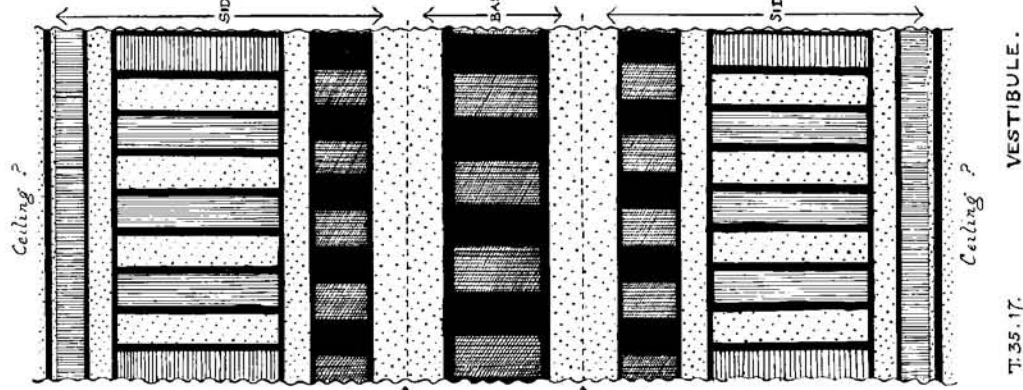
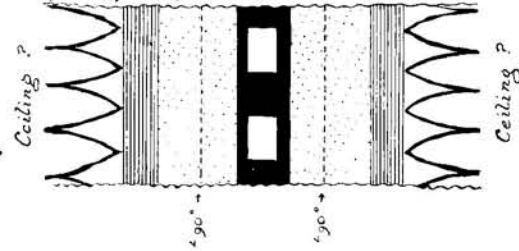


New types of pottery

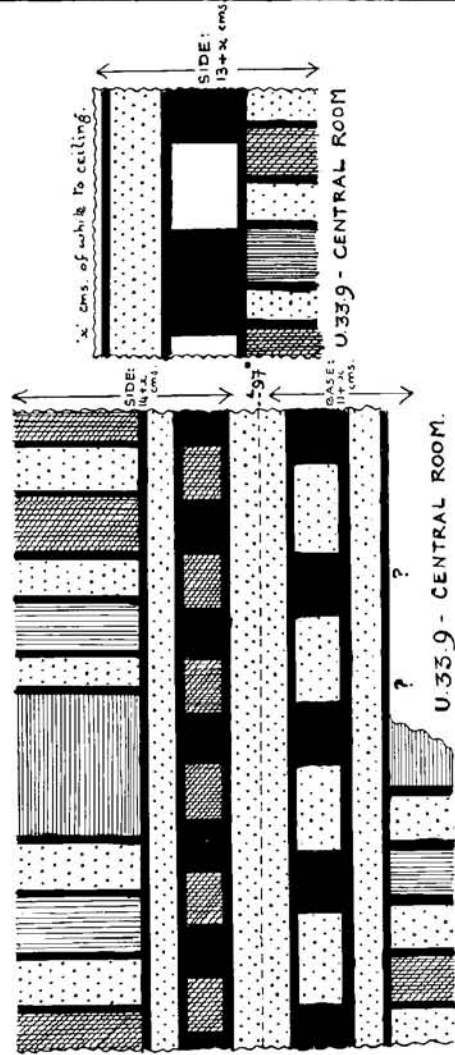
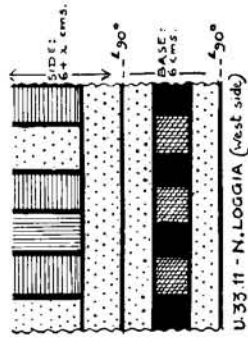
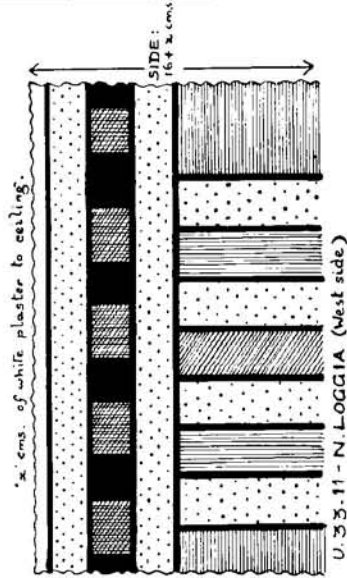
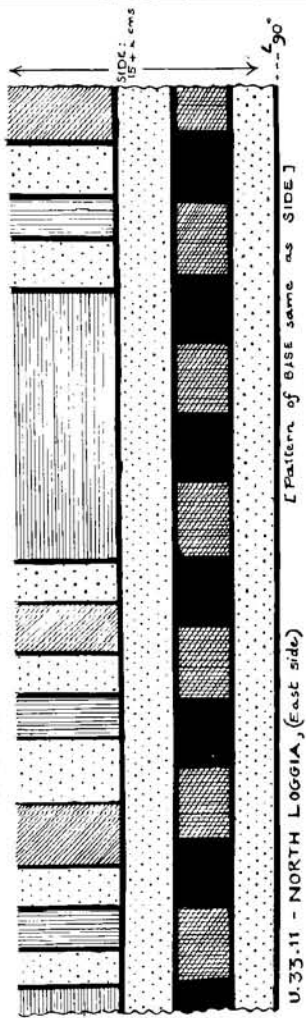
TYPES of BEAM PATTERNS from NORTH SUBURB

KEY TO HATCHING

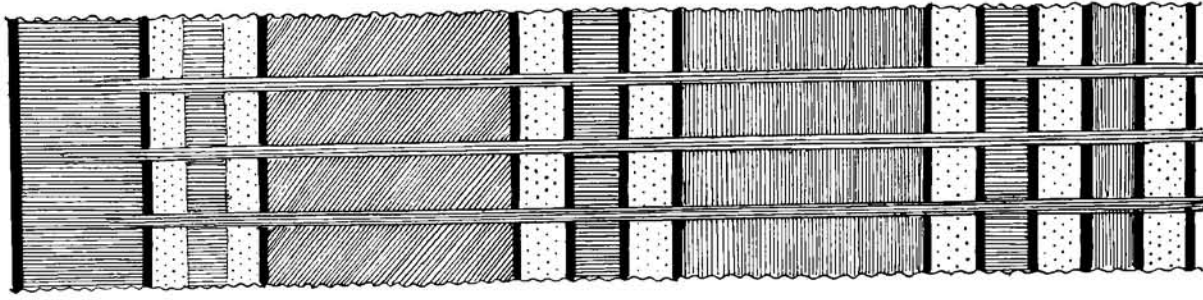
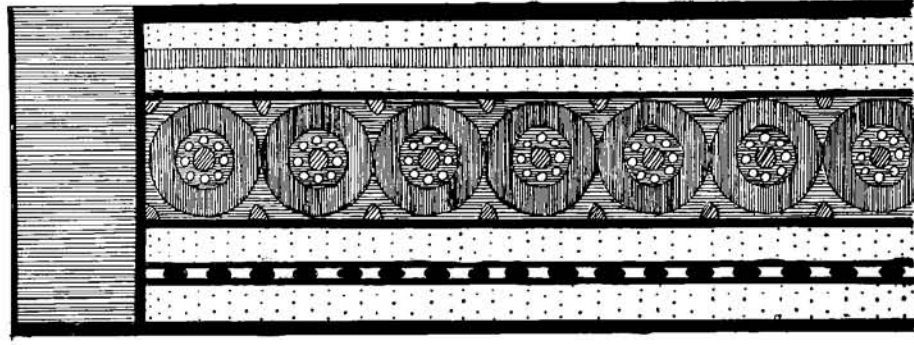
- RED
- BLUE
- YELLOW
- GREEN
- PINK-BROWN

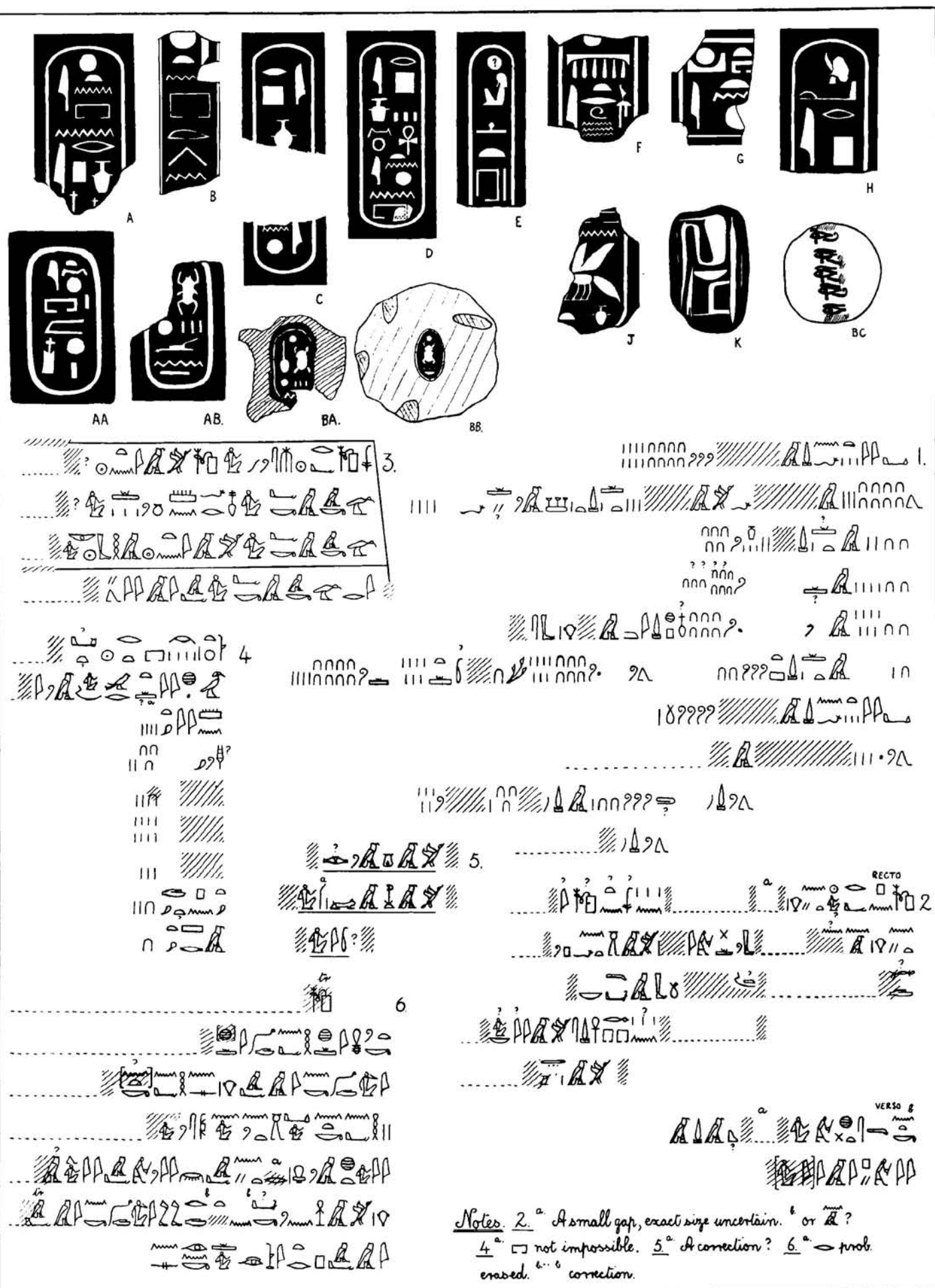


FURTHER BEAM TYPES



TWO CEILING~
PATTERNS *from*
NORTH SUBURB
(V.36.6.)





<p>34. </p> <p>35. </p> <p>36. </p> <p>37. </p> <p>38. </p> <p>39. </p> <p>40. </p> <p>41. </p> <p>42. </p> <p>43. </p> <p>44. </p> <p>45. </p> <p>46. </p> <p>47. </p> <p>48. </p> <p>49. </p> <p>50. </p> <p>51. </p> <p>52. </p> <p>53. </p>	<p>20. </p> <p>21. </p> <p>22. </p> <p>23. </p> <p>24. </p> <p>25. </p> <p>26. </p> <p>27. </p> <p>28. </p> <p>29. </p> <p>30. </p> <p>31. </p> <p>32. </p> <p>33. </p>	<p>7. </p> <p>8. </p> <p>9. </p> <p>10. </p> <p>11. </p> <p>12. </p> <p>13. </p> <p>14. </p> <p>15. </p> <p>16. </p> <p>17. </p> <p>18. </p> <p>19. </p>
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